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# The World Factbook

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six

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# The World Factbook

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six

*The World Factbook* is produced annually by the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency. The data are provided by various components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of the Census, and the US Department of State. In general, information available as of 1 January 1986 was used in the preparation of this edition, with the following exceptions:

- Population figures are projected estimates for 1 July 1986; the average annual growth rates listed are projected estimates for the period mid-1985 to mid-1986.
- Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1986, except the numbers of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the five-year period 1986-90.
- Major political developments through 14 April 1986 have been included.

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## Definitions, Abbreviations, and Explanatory Notes

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**Fiscal Year:** The abbreviation FY stands for fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

**GDP and GNP:** GDP is the total market value of all goods and services produced within the domestic borders of a country over a particular time period, normally a year. GNP equals GDP plus the income accruing to domestic residents arising from investment abroad less income earned in the domestic market accruing to foreigners abroad.

**Imports, Exports, and Aid:** Standard abbreviations used in individual entries throughout this factbook are c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), f.o.b. (free on board), ODA (official development assistance), and OOF (other official flows).

**Land Utilization:** Most of the land utilization percentages are rough estimates. Figures for "arable" land in some cases reflect the area under cultivation rather than the total cultivable area.

**Maritime Zones:** Fishing and economic zones claimed by coastal states are included only when they differ from territorial sea limits. Maritime claims do not necessarily represent the position of the United States Government.

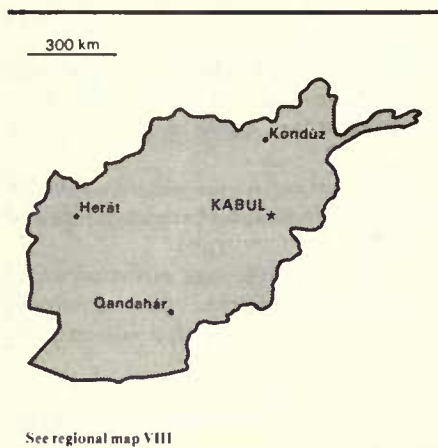
**Money:** All money figures are in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

**Oil Terms:** Barrel (bbl) and barrels per day (b/d) are used to express volume of crude oil and refined products; a barrel equals 42.00 gallons, 158.99 liters, 5.61 cubic feet, or 0.16 cubic meters.

**Note:** Some of the countries and governments included in this publication are not fully independent, and others are not officially recognized by the United States Government.



## Afghanistan



### Land

647,497 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Texas; 75% desert, waste, or urban; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture); 3% forest

*Land boundaries:* 5,510 km

### People

*Population:* 15,425,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.4%; these estimates include an adjustment for emigration to Pakistan during recent years but do not take into account other demographic consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

*Nationality:* noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

*Ethnic divisions:* 50% Pashtun, 25% Tajik, 9% Uzbek, 9% Hazara; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baluchi, and others

*Religion:* 74% Sunni Muslim, 25% Shi'a Muslim, 1% other

*Language:* 50% Pashtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

*Life expectancy:* men 39.9, women 40.7

*Literacy:* 12%

*Labor force:* 4.98 million (1980 est.); 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2%

industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 7.7% services and other; current figures unavailable because of fighting (1986)

*Organized labor:* government-controlled unions are being established

### Government

*Official name:* Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

*Type:* Communist regime backed by multi-divisional Soviet force

*Capital:* Kabul

*Political subdivisions:* 29 provinces with centrally appointed governors

*Legal system:* not established; legal education at Kabul University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; President of Council acts as chief of state; Cabinet and judiciary responsible to Council; Presidium chosen by Council has full authority when Council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

*Government leaders:* BABRAK Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council and head of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (since December 1979); Soltan Ali KESHTMAND, Prime Minister (since June 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal from age 18

*Political parties and leaders:* the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), the sole legal political party, has two factions—the Parchami faction has been in power since December 1979; members of the deposed Khalqi faction continue to hold some important posts; the Sholaye-Jaweid is a much smaller pro-Beijing group

*Communists:* the PDPA claims 120,000 members

*Other political or pressure groups:* the military and other branches of internal security are being rebuilt by the Soviets; insurgency continues throughout the country;

widespread opposition on religious grounds; widespread anti-Soviet sentiment

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG; suspended from OIC in January 1980

### Economy

*GNP:* \$3.0 billion (1985), \$160 per capita (1984); real growth rate 2.5% (1975-79); current growth rate figures not available (1986)

*Natural resources:* natural gas, oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

*Agriculture:* subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Major industries:* small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement for domestic use; handwoven carpets for export

*Electric power:* 472,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.375 billion kWh produced (1985), 93 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$778 million (f.o.b., 1985); mostly fruits and nuts, natural gas, and carpets

*Imports:* \$902 million (c.i.f., 1985); mostly food supplies and petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* exports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries; imports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries

*Budget:* current expenditure Af22.7 billion, capital expenditure Af10.9 billion for FY82 (est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 50.6 afghanis=US\$1 (official, January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 21 March-20 March



## Afghanistan (continued)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 9.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gauge, spur of Soviet line from Kushka (USSR) to Towraghondt and from Termez (USSR) to Kheyrābād Transshipment Point (15 km) on south bank Amu Darya (government owned)

**Highways:** 21,000 km total (1984); 2,800 km hard surface, 1,650 km bituminous treated gravel and improved earth, 16,550 km unimproved earth and tracks

**Inland waterways:** total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles steamers up to about 500 metric tons

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 180 km

**Ports:** 3 minor river ports; largest Shīr Khān

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 41 total, 34 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television introduced in 1980; 31,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM and no FM stations, 1 TV station, 1 earth satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Armed Forces, Air and Defense Forces, border guard forces, Defense of the Revolution Force, National Police Force, Government Information Service, People's Militia, operational battalions

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 3,657,000; 2,030,000 fit for military service; about 149,000 reach military age (22) annually

**Supply:** dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the USSR

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 20 March 1984, \$210 million, about 63% of central government budget

## Albania



### Land

28,748 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Maryland; 43% forest and wood; 21% arable; 19% meadows and pasture; 5% permanent crop; 5% inland water; 7% other

**Land boundaries:** 716 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 15 nm

**Coastline:** 418 km (including Sazan Island)

### People

**Population:** 3,020,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians

**Religion:** Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state; prewar est.—70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic; observances prohibited

**Language:** Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

**Infant mortality rate:** 86.8/1,000 (1971)

**Life expectancy:** 69

**Literacy:** 75%

**Labor force:** 584,000 (1978); about 22% agriculture, 40% industry and commerce, 38% other (1978)

### Government

**Official name:** People's Socialist Republic of Albania

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Tiranë

**Political subdivisions:** 26 rrethet (districts)

**Legal system:** based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at University of Tiranë; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 29 November

**Branches:** legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

**Government leaders:** Ramiz ALIA, Chairman, Presidium of the People's Assembly (chief of state; since November 1982); Adil ÇARÇANI, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier; since November 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** national elections held every four years; last elections 12 November 1982; 100% of electorate voted (with one dissenting vote)

**Political parties and leaders:** Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Ramiz Alia (since April 1985)

**Communists:** 122,600 party members (November 1981); 4.5% of population

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with USSR in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968



## Algeria

### Economy

GNP: \$2.6-2.8 billion (1985); approximately \$900 per capita (1984)

*Natural resources:* oil, gas, coal, chromium

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton

*Major industries:* agricultural products and processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries (chrome and oil)

*Shortages:* spare parts, machinery and equipment, some food products and consumer goods

*Electric power:* 1,540,000 kW capacity (1985); 4.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,584 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$290 million (1983 est.); asphalt, bitumen, petroleum products, metals and metallic ores, electricity, oil, vegetables, fruits, and tobacco

*Imports:* \$280 million (1983); machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

*Major trade partners:* exports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, Poland, Austria; imports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, FRG, Romania, Poland, Italy, Greece, France

*Budget:* (1984 prov.) revenue \$1.29 billion, expenditure \$1.28 billion; state investment \$709.7 billion (1984 planned)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.1328 leks=US\$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 228 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, government owned (1980 est.); claims over 400 km (1983); line connecting Titograd, Yugoslavia, and Shkoder, Albania, to be completed in 1986

*Highways:* 4,989 km total; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

*Inland waterways:* 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1979)

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

*Freight carried:* rail—2.8 million metric tons, 180 million metric ton/km (1971); highways 39 million metric tons, 900 million metric ton/km (1971)

*Ports:* 1 major (Durrës), 3 minor (1979)

*Civil air:* no civil airline

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Albanian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Interior Troops, Albanian Coastal Defense Command, Air and Air Defense Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 806,000; 667,000 fit for military service; 32,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 1 billion leks; 10.9% of total budget



### Land

2,381,471 km<sup>2</sup>; more than three times the size of Texas; 80% desert, waste, or urban; 16% pasture and meadows; 3% cultivated; 1% forest

*Land boundaries:* 6,260 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,183 km

### People

*Population:* 22,817,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

*Religion:* 99% Sunni Muslim (state religion); 1% Christian and Jewish

*Language:* Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 106/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 60

*Literacy:* 52%

## Algeria (continued)

**Labor force:** 3.7 million (1984); 40% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 17% government, 10% services; at least 11% of urban labor unemployed

**Organized labor:** 16-19% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

### Government

**Official name:** Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Algiers

**Political subdivisions:** 31 wilayas (departments or provinces); 160 dairat (administrative districts); 691 communes

**Legal system:** based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 November

**Branches:** executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

**Government leaders:** Col. Chadli BENDJEDID, President (since February 1979); Abdelhamid BRAHIMI, Prime Minister (since January 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal adult at age 18

**Elections:** presidential, 12 January 1984; departmental assemblies, 2 June 1974; local assemblies, 30 March 1975; legislative, 5 March 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** National Liberation Front (FLN), Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid

**Communists:** 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

**Member of:** AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$51.9 billion (1984 est.), \$2,430 per capita; 5.0% real growth in 1985

**Natural resources:** crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc, mercury

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus fruits, dates, vegetables, sheep, cattle, industrial crops

**Major industries:** petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, automotive plants (under construction), and food processing

**Crude steel:** 842,000 metric tons produced (1982)

**Electric power:** 3,142,300 kW capacity (1985); 11.148 billion kWh produced (1985), 506 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum and gas account for 98.0% of exports; US 39.0%, France 23.0% (1984)

**Imports:** \$10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—capital goods 35.0%, semifinished goods 25.0%, foodstuffs 18.0%; France 25.7%, US 6.0%

**Major trade partners:** US, FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada

**Budget:** \$20 billion revenue, \$20 billion expenditure (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.1 Algerian dinars=US\$1 (August 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,950 km total; 2,690 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 1,140 km 1.055-meter gauge, 120 km 1.000-meter gauge; 320 km electrified; 193 km double track

**Highways:** 78,410 km total; 45,070 km concrete or bituminous, 33,340 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 6,612 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,948 km

**Ports:** 6 major, 6 secondary, 10 minor

**Civil air:** 42 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 155 total, 149 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 73 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Armed Forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,892,000; 3,024,000 fit for military service; 248,000 reach military age (19) annually

## Andorra



### Land

466 km<sup>2</sup>; half the size of New York City

*Land boundaries:* 105 km

### People

*Population:* 49,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 5.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

*Ethnic divisions:* Catalan stock; 61% Spanish, 30% Andorran, 6% French, 3% other

*Religion:* virtually all Roman Catholic

*Language:* Catalan (official); many also speak some French and Castilian

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* largely shepherds and farmers

### Government

*Official name:* Principality of Andorra

*Type:* unique co-principality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called *verguers*

*Capital:* Andorra la Vella

*Political subdivisions:* 7 districts

*Legal system:* based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* legislative (General Council of the Valleys) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by Co-princes who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two *batlles* (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

*Government leaders:* head of state—François MITTERRAND (President of France; since 1981) and Juan Martí ALANIS (Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain; since 1971), Co-Princes; Syndic—Francesc CERQUEDA Pasquet (since 1982); Subsyndic—Josep Maria MAS Pons (since 1982); head of government—Josep PINTAT (Chief Executive; since 1986)

*Suffrage:* those of 21 or over who are third-generation Andorrans can vote for General Council members

*Elections:* General Council chosen every four years; last election December 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political parties but partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party, Andorran Democratic Association, was formed in 1976 and reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* UNESCO

### Economy

*Natural resources:* hydroelectric power, mineral water

*Agriculture:* sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)

*Major industries:* tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, and smuggling

*Electric power:* 35,000 kW capacity (1985); 141 million kWh produced (1985), 3,000 kWh per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

*Major trade partners:* Spain, France

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9.375 French francs=US\$1 (October 1984); 169.96 Spanish pesetas=US\$1 (October 1984)

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* about 96 km

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* international landline circuits to Spain and France; 1 AM station; about 12,800 telephones (43.5 per 100 popl.) (1982)

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Spain and France



## Angola



### Land

1,246,700 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than California and Texas combined; 44% forest; 22% meadow and pasture; 1% cultivated; 33% other (including fallow)

*Land boundaries:* 5,070 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 20 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,600 km

### People

*Population:* 8,164,000, including Cabinda (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%; Cabinda, 133,372 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

*Ethnic divisions:* 37% Ovimbundu, 25% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo, 2% Mestiço, 1% European

*Religion:* 68% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, about 10% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 148/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 40.6, women 42.9

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 2,783,000 economically active (mid-1985 est.); 85% agriculture, 15% industry

*Organized labor:* approx. 450,695 (1980)

### Government

*Official name:* People's Republic of Angola

*Type:* Marxist people's republic

*Capital:* Luanda

*Political subdivisions:* 18 provinces including the coastal exclave of Cabinda

*Legal system:* formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along "socialist" model

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 11 November

*Branches:* the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

*Government leader:* José Eduardo dos SANTOS, President (since September 1979)

*Suffrage:* to be determined

*Elections:* none held to date

*Political parties and leaders:* Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—Labor Party (MPLA—Labor Party), led by dos Santos, is the only legal party; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), lost to the MPLA in immediate postindependence struggle, now carrying out insurgency

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSTAT, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$4.0 billion (1985 est.), \$500 per capita, 0% real growth (1985)

*Natural resources:* petroleum, diamonds, iron, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

*Agriculture:* cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; drought and disruptions caused by civil war require food imports

*Fishing:* catch 112,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* mining (oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

*Electric power:* (including Cabinda) 630,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.655 billion kWh produced (1985), 208 kWh per capita

*Exports:* est. \$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, and cotton

*Imports:* est. \$1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines, food; substantial military deliveries

*Major trade partners:* Cuba, USSR, Portugal, and US

*Budget:* (1981) est. revenues \$2.0 billion; est. total expenditures \$3.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 30.214 kwanza=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067-meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge

*Highways:* 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,165 km navigable



## Anguilla

**Ports:** 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Namibe), 5 minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 179 km

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 351 total, 263 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 69 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

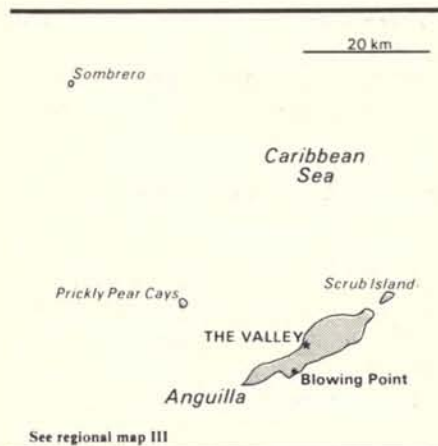
**Telecommunications:** fair system of wire, radio-relay, and troposcatter routes; high frequency used extensively for military/Cuban links; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 40,300 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 13 FM, and 2 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense; paramilitary forces—People's Police Corps, People's Defense Organization and Territorial Troops, Frontier Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,973,000; 993,000 fit for military service; 83,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, \$587 million; 25% of central government budget



### Land

Anguilla, 91 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-half the size of Washington, D. C.; Sombbrero, 5 km<sup>2</sup>

### People

**Population:** 6,680 (1984)

**Nationality:** noun—Anguillan(s); adjective—Anguillan

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African Negro descent

**Religion:** Anglican and Methodist

**Language:** English (official)

**Literacy:** 80%

**Labor force:** 2,000 Anguillians living overseas send remittances home; 26.4% unemployed (1984)

### Government

**Official name:** Anguilla

**Type:** British dependent territory

**Capital:** The Valley

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution came into effect on 1 April 1982

**Branches:** 11-member House of Assembly, seven-member Executive Council

**Government leaders:** Allistair BAILLE, Governor (since February 1984); Emile GUMBS, Chief Minister (since March 1984)

**Suffrage:** native born; resident before separation from St. Christopher and Nevis; 15 years residence for "belonger" status

**Elections:** general election, March 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile Gumbs; Anguillan People's Party (APP), Ronald Webster

**Voting strength:** ANA, 6 seats; APP, 0 seats; 1 independent

**Communists:** none

**Member of:** Commonwealth

### Economy

**GDP:** \$6 million (1983 est.), \$6,000 per capita (1983 est.)

**Agriculture:** pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry

**Fishing:** inshore and reef fishing

**Major industries:** tourism, lobster exports, salt, fishing

**Electric power:** 1,500,000 kW capacity (1984); 2 million kWh produced (1984); 285 kWh per capita

**Exports:** lobsters

**Budget:** revenue, \$3.7 million (1983); expenditure, \$3.9 million (1983)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=\$US1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** probably calendar

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** approximately 60 km surfaced

**Inland waterways:** none

## Anguilla (continued)

**Ports:** 1 major (Road Bay), 1 minor (Blowing Point)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfield:** 1 with permanent-surface runways of 1,100 m at Wallblake Airport

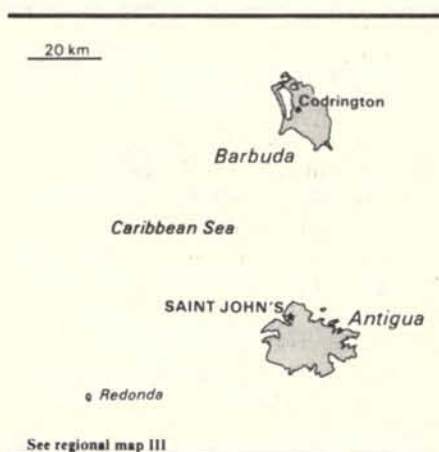
**Telecommunications:** modern internal telephone system; 890 telephones (13.6 per 100 popl.); 1 FM and 2 AM stations; radio-relay link to St. Martin's Island

### Defense Forces

External defense is the responsibility of UK

**Branches:** Police

## Antigua and Barbuda



### Land

280 km<sup>2</sup>; less than two-thirds the size of New York City; 54% arable; 18% waste and built on; 14% forest; 9% unused but potentially productive; 5% pasture; the islands of Redonda (less than 2.6 km and uninhabited) and Barbuda (161 km) are dependencies

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 153 km

### People

**Population:** 82,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely of black African origin; some of British, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Syrian origin

**Religion:** Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic

**Language:** English (official), local dialects

**Infant mortality rate:** 31.5/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 70

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force:** 30,000 (1983); 20% unemployment (1983); agriculture 11%, industry 7%, and commerce and services 82%

### Government

**Official name:** Antigua and Barbuda

**Type:** independent state recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

**Capital:** St. John's on the island of Antigua

**Political subdivisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal, which has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and five justices

**Branches:** bicameral legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Representatives and 17-member Senate; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet; judiciary, Court of Appeals

**Government leaders:** Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr., Prime Minister (since 1976); Lester BIRD, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1976); Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS, Governor General (since 1967)

**Suffrage:** universal suffrage at age 18

**Elections:** every five years; last general election 17 April 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; United People's Movement (UPM), George Herbert Walter; National Democratic Party (NDP), Dr. Ivor Heath

**Voting strength:** (1984 election) House of Representatives—ALP, 16 seats; independent, 1 seat

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small leftist nationalist group led by Leonard "Tim" Hector



## Argentina

**Member of:** CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN, UNESCO, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$158 million (1984), \$1,990 per capita

**Natural resources:** negligible

**Agriculture:** cotton (main crop), sugar, livestock

**Major industries:** tourism 15.2%, construction 7.7%, manufacturing 0.5%

**Electric power:** 27,000 kW capacity (1985); 60.5 million kWh produced (1985), 756 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$41 million (1984 prelim.); clothing, rum, lobsters

**Imports:** \$146.9 million (c.i.f., 1984 prelim.); fuel, food, machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—47% Trinidad and Tobago, 8% Barbados, 1% US (1983); imports—49% US, 13% UK, 4% Jamaica, 2% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (1970-80) from Western (non-US) countries, \$20 million; no military aid

**Budget:** (current) revenues, \$40 million (1984); expenditures, \$44 million (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.70 East Caribbean (EC) dollars=US\$1 (February 1984)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-30 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 64 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, 13 km 0.610-meter gauge, employed almost exclusively for handling cane

**Highways:** 240 km main

**Ports:** 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** good automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones (9.2 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; 6 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 satellite ground station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force

**Major ground units:** Defense Force

**Aircraft:** none



### Land

2,766,889 km<sup>2</sup>; four times the size of Texas; 57% agricultural (46% natural meadow, 11% crop, improved pasture, and fallow); 25% forest; 18% mountain, urban, or waste

**Land boundaries:** 9,414 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters); overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm

**Coastline:** 4,989 km

### People

**Population:** 31,186,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

**Religion:** 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

**Language:** Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

**Infant mortality rate:** 36/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 68

## Argentina (continued)

**Literacy:** 94%

**Labor force:** 16.8 million (1984 prelim.); 15.9% agriculture, 24.3% manufacturing, 13.2% commerce, 11.5% transport and communications, 7.7% finance and banking, 4.4% utilities, 3.6% construction, 2.7% mining, 16.8% services and other; 4.6% unemployment (1984)

**Organized labor:** 3 million; about 33% of labor force (est.)

### Government

**Official name:** Argentine Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Buenos Aires

**Political subdivisions:** 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

**Legal system:** mixture of US and West European legal systems; constitution adopted 1853 is in effect; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 May

**Branches:** executive (President, Vice President, Cabinet); legislative (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); national judiciary

**Government leaders:** Raúl ALFONSIN, President (since December 1983); Victor MARTINEZ, Vice President (since December 1983)

**Elections:** general elections held 30 October 1983; Senate elections scheduled for 1986

**Political parties:** operate under statute passed in 1983 that sets out criteria for participation in national elections; Radical Civic Union (UCR)—moderately left of center; Justicialist Party (JP)—Peronist umbrella political organization; Movement for Industrial Development (MID); Intransigent Party (PI); several provincial parties

**Communists:** some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

**Other political or pressure groups:** Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Confederation of Labor (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, the Catholic Church

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

### Economy

**GDP:** \$74.4 billion (1984), \$2,470 per capita; 80% consumption, 15% investment; 5% net exports; 2.0% real GDP growth rate (1984)

**Natural resources:** pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron, manganese, oil, uranium

**Agriculture:** main products—cereals, oilseed, livestock products; major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 290,000 metric tons (1984); exports \$139.7 million (1984)

**Major industries:** food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

**Steel:** 2.6 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** 15,210,000 kW capacity (1985); 40.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,319 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); wheat, corn, oilseed, hides, wool

**Imports:** \$4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); chemical products, machinery, metallurgical products, fuel and lubricants

**Major trade partners:** (1984) exports—15% USSR, 11% Netherlands, 11% US, 6% Brazil, 5% Italy, 4% FRG, 3% Japan; imports—20% US, 19% Brazil, 12% FRG, 9% Bolivia, 8% Japan, 5% France

**Budget:** (1984) general government revenues \$16.9 billion; expenditures \$21.7 billion at official exchange rate

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.8

australes=US\$1 (December 1985); Argentina introduced a new currency, the austral, in June 1985; new currency to be exchanged for the peso argentino at 1,000 pesos to the austral

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 35,476 km total; 3,086 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 22,788 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 13,461 km 1.000-meter gauge, 403 km 0.750-meter gauge; of total in country, 142 km are electrified

**Highways:** 208,100 km total, of which 47,550 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 101,000 km improved earth, 20,300 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 11,000 km navigable

**Pipelines:** 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 9,918 km natural gas

**Ports:** 7 major, 30 minor

**Civil air:** 54 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,827 total, 1,663 usable; 125 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,695 m, 32 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 327 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** extensive modern system; 3.23 million telephones (10.3 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 163 AM and 190 TV stations; 30-station domestic satellite network



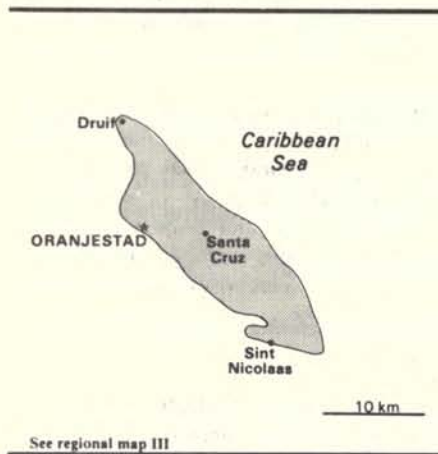
## Aruba

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic, Argentine Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture, National Aeronautical Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 7,719,000; 6,264,000 fit for military service; 255,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** revised defense budget for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$1.0 billion; 7% of central government budget



### Land

193 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Washington, D.C.

### People

**Population:** 67,014 (1986 est.)

**Nationality:** noun—Aruban(s); adjective—Aruban

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

**Religion:** 82% Roman Catholic, 8% Protestant; also small Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, and Jewish minority

**Language:** Dutch (official), Papiamentu (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English dialect), English (widely spoken), Spanish

**Literacy:** 95%

**Labor force:** 30% oil refining; 10% unemployment

### Government

**Official name:** Aruba

**Main town:** Oranjestad

**Type:** self-governing until complete independence from the Netherlands is granted in 1996

**Legal system:** based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

**Government leader:** Felipe TROMP, Governor (since January 1986); Henny EMAN, Prime Minister (since January 1986)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Political parties and leaders:** People's Electoral Movement (MEP), G. F. "Betico" Croes; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), Benny Nisbet; Aruban People's Party (AVP), Henny Eman; Democratic Party of Aruba (PDA), Dr. Leo Berlinski; National Democratic Action Party (ADN), John Booi

### Economy

**Agriculture:** little production

**Major industries:** petrochemicals, oil refining, petroleum transshipment facilities, tourism, light manufacturing

### Communications

**Ports:** 2 (Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas)

**Airfield:** government-owned airport east of Oranjestad

**Telecommunications:** facilities, which include extensive interisland radio-relay links, are generally adequate; 49,600 telephones

### Defense

Defense is the responsibility of the Netherlands until 1996

## Australia



### Land

7,686,848 km<sup>2</sup>; almost as large as the continental US; 58% pasture; 6% arable; 2% forest; 34% other

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 25,760 km

### People

*Population:* 15,793,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and Aboriginal

*Religion:* 26.1% Anglican, 26.0% Roman Catholic, 24.3% other Christian

*Language:* English, native languages

*Infant mortality rate:* 10/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 71.2, women 78.2

*Literacy:* 98.5%

*Labor force:* 7.2 million (March 1985); 30.6% industry, 6.5% agriculture; 7.8% unemployment (December 1985)

*Organized labor:* 55% of total employees (December 1983)

### Government

*Official name:* Commonwealth of Australia

*Type:* federal parliamentary state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

*Capital:* Canberra

*Political subdivisions:* 6 states and 2 territories

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Australia Day, 26 January

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Federal Parliament—Senate and House of Representatives); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Sir Ninian STEPHEN, Governor General (since July 1982); Robert HAWKE, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election 1 December 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* government—Australian Labor Party (Robert Hawke); opposition—Liberal Party (John Howard), National Party (Ian Sinclair), Australian Democratic Party (Donald L. Chipp), Nuclear Disarmament Party (Michael Denborough)

*Voting strength:* (1984 parliamentary election) House of Representatives—Labor Party 82 seats, Liberal-National coalition 66 seats; Senate—Labor Party 34 seats, Liberal-National coalition 33 seats, Australian Democratic Party 7 seats, Nuclear Disarmament Party 1 seat, independents 1 seat

*Communists:* 4,000 members (est.)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Australian Democratic Labor Party (anti-Communist Labor Party splinter group)

*Member of:* ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

### Economy

*GDP:* \$173.6 billion (1984), \$11,172 per capita; 60% private consumption, 22% investment, 17.1% government expenditure; 2.8% real average annual growth (1978-84)

*Natural resources:* bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil

*Agriculture:* large areas devoted to grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, lamb, beef, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food

*Major industries:* mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

*Crude steel:* 5.6 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 30,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 110 billion kWh produced (1985), 7,040 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$24.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal products—coal, wool, iron ore, lamb, other meat, dairy products

*Imports:* \$26.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal products—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

**Major trade partners:** (1983-84) exports—26% Japan, 11% US, 6% New Zealand, 4% North Korea, 4% Singapore, 3% USSR; imports—22% US, 22% Japan, 7% UK, 6% FRG, 4% New Zealand

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$6.3 billion

**Budget:** (FY85-86 proj.) expenditures, \$48 billion; receipts, \$51.5 billion; deficit, \$3.5 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.44 Australian dollar=US\$1 (6 February 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

#### Communications

**Railroads:** 42,855 km total (1980); 9,689 km 1.600-meter gauge, 15,783 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 17,383 km 1.067-meter gauge; 900 km electrified (June 1979); government owned (except for a few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

**Highways:** 837,872 km total (1980); 243,750 km paved, 228,396 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 365,726 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,400 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 5,600 km

**Ports:** 12 major, numerous minor

**Civil air:** around 150 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,052 total, 1,009 usable; 221 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 18 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 498 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** very good international and domestic service; 7.4 million telephones (52 per 100 popl.); 223 AM, 5 FM, and 111 TV stations; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

#### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Australian Air Force, Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,194,000; 3,542,000 fit for military service; 140,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, \$4.4 billion; about 9.5% of total central government budget

## Austria



See regional map V

#### Land

83,835 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Maine; 38% forest; 26% meadow and pasture; 20% cultivated; 15% waste or urban; 1% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 2,582 km

#### People

**Population:** 7,546,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0%

**Nationality:** noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.4% German, 0.3% Croatian, 0.2% Slovene, 0.1% other

**Religion:** 88% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant, 6% none or other

**Language:** German

**Infant mortality rate:** 16/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 73

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 2.9 million (1984); 41.10% industry and crafts, 57.55% services, 1.35% agriculture and forestry; 4.5% unemployed (average 1984); an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 138,700, about 5.4% of labor force (1984)



## Austria (continued)

**Organized labor:** 1,672,820 members of Austrian Trade Union Federation (1984)

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Austria

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Vienna

**Political subdivisions:** 9 states (länder) including the capital

**Legal system:** civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 26 October

**Branches:** bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council), directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

**Government leaders:** Rudolf KIRCHSCHLÄGER, President (since July 1974); Fred SINOWATZ, Chancellor (since May 1983), leads a Socialist/Freedom Party of Austria coalition

**Suffrage:** universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

**Elections:** presidential, every six years (next 1986); parliamentary, every four years (next 1987)

**Political parties and leaders:** Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ), Fred Sinowatz, chairman; Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), Alois Mock, chairman; Liberal Party (FPÖ), Norbert Steger, chairman; Communist Party (KPÖ), Franz Muhri, chairman; Alternative List Austria (ALÖ), no leader; United Greens (VGÖ), Josef Buchner, leader

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) parliamentary—SPÖ 47.65%, ÖVP 43.22%, FPÖ 4.98%, VGÖ 1.93%, ALÖ 1.36%, KPÖ 0.66%

**Communists:** membership 15,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; ÖVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WSG

### Economy

**GNP:** \$64.21 billion (1984), \$8,500 per capita; 57% private consumption, 22% investment, 19% public consumption; 1984 real GNP growth rate, 2.2%

**Natural resources:** iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, coal, lignite, cement, copper

**Agriculture:** livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient

**Major industries:** foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

**Crude steel:** 5.3 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** 14,711,000 kW capacity (1985); 45.11 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,983 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$15.72 billion (f.o.b., 1984); iron and steel products, machinery and

equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

**Imports:** \$19.59 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs, vehicles, office machines, pharmaceuticals

**Major trade partners:** (1984) imports—39.9% FRG, 8.6% Italy, 6.6% East Europe (excluding USSR), 5.0% USSR, 4.4% Switzerland, 3.5% US, exports—29.6% FRG, 9.4% Italy, 7.6% East Europe (excluding USSR), 6.9% Switzerland, 6.4% OPEC, 4.1% US

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$1.3 billion

**Budget:** expenditures, \$23.2 billion; revenues, \$18.5 billion; deficit, \$4.7 billion (1985)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 20.01 schillings=US\$1 (1984 average); 22.28 schillings=US\$1 (first half 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 6,497 km total; 5,857 km government owned; 5,403 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which 3,017 km electrified and 1,520 km double tracked; 454 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned 1.435- and 1.000-meter gauge

**Highways:** 95,412 km total; 34,612 km are the classified network (including 1,012 km of autobahn, 10,400 km of federal, and 23,200 km of provincial roads); of this number, approximately 21,812 km are paved and 12,800 km are unpaved; additionally, there are 60,800 km of communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

**Inland waterways:** 427 km

**Ports:** 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

**Pipelines:** 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

**Civil air:** 25 major transport aircraft



## The Bahamas

**Airfields:** 56 total, 54 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

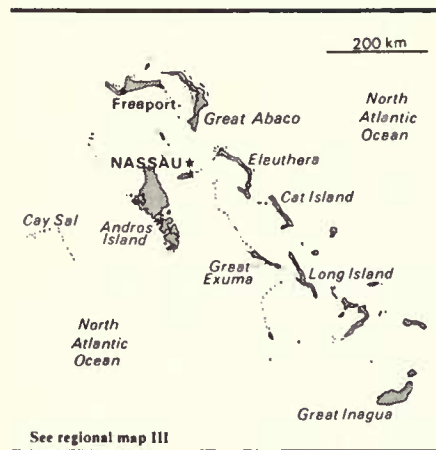
**Telecommunications:** highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 9 AM, 669 FM, and 988 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 3.47 million telephones (45.9 per 100 popl.)

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Flying Division

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,946,000; 1,647,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$849 million; about 3.9% of the proposed federal budget



### Land

13,934 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Connecticut; an archipelago of some 700 islands and keys; 29% forest; 1% cultivated; 70% built on, wasteland, and other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 3,542 km (New Providence Island, 76 km)

### People

**Population:** 235,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Bahamian(s); adjective—Bahamian

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% black, 15% white

**Religion:** Baptist 29%, Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 22%, smaller groups of other Protestants, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

**Language:** English; some Creole among Haitian immigrants

**Infant mortality rate:** 20.20/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 64, women 70

**Literacy:** 89%

**Labor force:** 82,000 (1982); 30% government, 25% hotels and restaurants, 10%

business services, 6% agriculture; 30% unemployment (1983)

**Organized labor:** 25% organized

### Government

**Official name:** The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

**Type:** independent commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

**Capital:** Nassau on New Providence Island

**Legal system:** based on English common law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 10 July

**Branches:** bicameral legislature (Parliament—16-member appointed Senate, 43-member elected House of Assembly); executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet); judiciary

**Government leaders:** Sir Lynden Oscar PINDLING, Prime Minister (since 1969); Sir Gerald C. CASH, Governor General (since 1979)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** House of Assembly (June 1982); next election constitutionally due in five years

**Political parties and leaders:** Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), Sir Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM), Kendal Isaacs, Cecil Wallace-Whitfield

**Voting strength:** 73,309 registered voters (July 1977); (1982 election) House of Assembly—PLP (55%) 32 seats, FNM (45%) 11 seats, others (3%) 0 seats

**Communists:** none known

**Other political or pressure groups:** Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNSP), a small leftist party headed by Lionel Carey; Trade Union Congress (TUC), headed by Leonard Archer

## The Bahamas (continued)

**Member of:** CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$1.8 billion (1984), \$7,950 per capita; real growth rate 2% (1984)

**Natural resources:** salt, aragonite, timber

**Agriculture:** food importer; main crops fish, fruits, vegetables

**Major industries:** banking, tourism, cement, oil refining and transshipment, lumber, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral weld, and steel pipe

**Electric power:** 348,000 kW capacity (1985); 880 million kWh produced (1985), 3,793 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crayfish

**Imports:** \$3.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels

**Major trade partners:** exports—US 90%, UK 10%; imports—Iran 30%, Nigeria 20%, US 10%, EC 10%, Gabon 10% (1981)

**Aid:** economic—US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-80), from US, \$42 million; ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-83), \$140 million; no military aid

**Budget:** (1984 prelim.) revenues, \$347 million; expenditures, \$363 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bahamian dollar=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 2,400 km total; 1,350 km paved, 1,050 km gravel

**Ports:** 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 61 total, 56 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** telecom facilities highly developed, including 84,000 telephones (37.9 per 100 popl.) in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter and cable links with Florida; 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 3 coaxial submarine cables; satellite ground station under construction

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Bahamas Defense Force (a coast guard element only), Royal Bahamas Police Force

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982 \$9.2 million, about 2.5% of the total budget

## Bahrain



### Land

676 km<sup>2</sup> plus group of 32 smaller islands; smaller than New York City; 5% cultivated, negligible forest; remainder desert, waste, or urban

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 161 km

### People

**Population:** 422,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

**Ethnic divisions:** 63% Bahraini, 13% Asian, 10% other Arab, 8% Iranian, 6% other

**Religion:** Muslim (70% Shi'a, 30% Sunni)

**Language:** Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

**Literacy:** 40%

**Labor force:** 140,000 (1982); 42% of labor force is Bahraini; 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 3% government

### Government

**Official name:** State of Bahrain

**Type:** traditional monarchy; independent since 1971

## Bangladesh

**Capital:** Manama

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect in December 1973

**National holiday:** 16 December

**Branches:** Amir rules with help of a Cabinet led by Prime Minister; Amir dissolved the National Assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the Assembly; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Isa bin Sulman Al KHALIFA, Amir (since November 1961)

**Suffrage:** none

**Political parties and pressure groups:** political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$4.0 billion at current prices (1982 est.), \$10,000 per capita; real growth rate 9% (1981)

**Natural resources:** oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

**Agriculture:** not self-sufficient in food production; produces some fruit and vegetables; engages in dairy and poultry farming and in shrimp and fishing

**Major industries:** petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

**Electric power:** 1,407,800 kW capacity (1985); 6.166 billion kWh produced (1985), 14,440 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); nonoil exports \$400 million (1984); oil exports \$2.7 billion (1984)

**Imports:** \$3.5 billion (c.i.f., 1984); nonoil imports \$1.9 billion (1984); oil imports \$1.6 billion (1984)

**Major trade partners:** Japan, UK, US, Saudi Arabia

**Budget:** (1985) \$967 million current expenditure, \$556 million capital

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.38 Bahraini dinar=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 225 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined kilometers of natural surface tracks; 25 km bridge-causeway to Saudi Arabia is under construction with completion scheduled for January 1986

**Ports:** 1 major (Mīnā' Sulmān), 1 minor (Mīnā' al Manāmah), 1 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminal (Sitrah)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 56 km; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

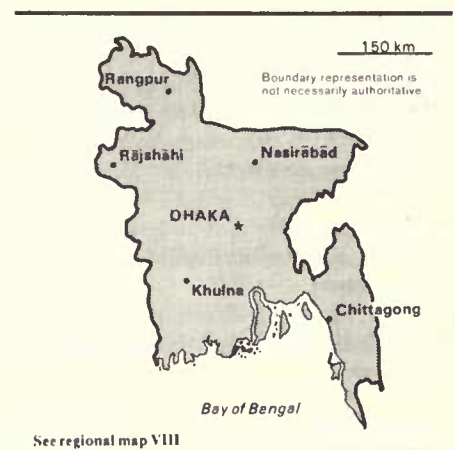
**Telecommunications:** excellent international telecommunications; adequate domestic services; 98,000 telephones (25.4 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Arab satellite station; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Naval Wing, Air Wing

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 125,000; 73,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** from several West European countries, especially France and UK



### Land

143,998 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Wisconsin; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% uncultivated (not available), 16% forest

**Land boundaries:** 2,535 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 580 km

### People

**Population:** 104,205,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

**Nationality:** noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladeshi

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Bengali; 250,000 "Biharis" and fewer than one million tribals

**Religion:** 83% Muslim, about 16% Hindu, less than 1% Buddhist, Christian, and other

**Language:** Bangla (official), English widely used

**Infant mortality rate:** 119.4/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 53

**Literacy:** 29%



## Bangladesh (continued)

**Labor force:** 35.1 million (FY86); extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Kuwait; 74% of labor force is in agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry and commerce (FY81/82); unemployment and underemployment 40% (est.)

### Government

**Official name:** People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Type:** republic; under martial law since 24 March 1982

**Capital:** Dhaka

**Political subdivisions:** 4 divisions, 21 regions, 64 districts, 495 thanas (rural townships consisting of 4,472 unions or village groupings)

**Legal system:** martial law currently prevails and civilian legal system suspended; traditionally based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972, amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system, and changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, provided for the appointment of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and other Cabinet-rank ministers and defined the powers of the President

**National holiday:** National Day, 26 March; Victory Day, 16 December

**Branches:** constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral legislature (Parliament), strong President; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

**Government leaders:** Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD, President (since December 1983) and Chief Martial Law Administrator (since March 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** some local elections held in December 1983; higher local elections held in May 1985; presidential and parliamentary elections may be held in 1986

**Political parties and leaders:** Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Begum Ziaur Rahman; Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wazed; United People's Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed; Democratic League, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed; Muslim League, Khan A. Sabur; Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party), M. A. Jalil; Bangladesh Communist Party (pro-Soviet), Mohammad Farhad; numerous small parties; political activity banned following March 1982 coup; ban lifted in March 1984, reimposed in March 1985, and lifted again in January 1986

**Communists:** 2,500 members (est.)

**Member of:** ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$11.6 billion (FY83, current prices), \$130 per capita; 3.8% real growth (FY85)

**Natural resources:** natural gas, uranium

**Agriculture:** large-scale subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute, tea, and rice; grain, cotton, and oilseed shortages

**Fishing:** production 751,000 metric tons (1984)

**Major industries:** jute manufactures, food processing, and cotton textiles

**Electric power:** 1,118,000 kW capacity (1985); 4.21 billion kWh produced (1985), 42 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$811 million (f.o.b., FY84); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

**Imports:** \$2.3 billion (c.i.f., FY84); food-grains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

**Major trade partners:** exports—Middle East 29%, US 13%, Italy 8.6%, Japan 7.5%; imports—Middle East 17%, Western Europe 12%, Japan 11%, US 11% (FY84)

**Budget:** (FY86) current expenditures, \$1.2 billion; capital expenditures, \$1.4 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 32.15 takas=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** 4,085 km total (1985); 1,912 km 1,000-meter gauge, 978 km 1.676-meter broad gauge; government owned

**Highways:** 45,633 km total (1985); 4,076 km paved, 2,693 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 7,000 km; river steamers navigate main waterways

**Ports:** 2 sea (Chittagong, Chalna), 7 inland

**Pipelines:** 650 km natural gas

**Civil air:** 15 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 18 total, 13 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate international radio communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 100,000 (est.) telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 6 FM, 8 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

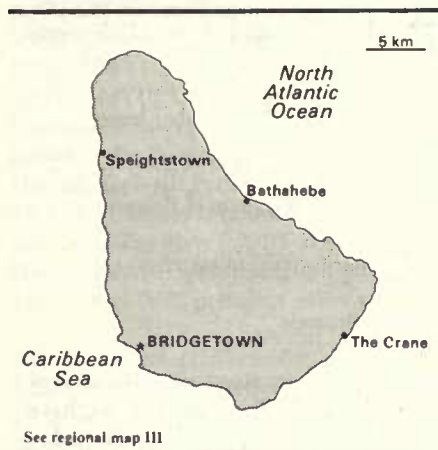
**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary forces—Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Coastal Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 24,622,000; 15,144,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, \$285 million; about 15% of central government budget



# Barbados



## Land

430 km<sup>2</sup>; about half the size of New York City; 60% crop; 30% unused, built on, or waste; 10% meadow

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 97 km

## People

*Population:* 253,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

*Ethnic divisions:* 80% African, 16% mixed, 4% European

*Religion:* 70% Anglican, 9% Methodist, 4% Roman Catholic, 17% other, including Moravian

*Language:* English

*Infant mortality rate:* 26.3/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 70.8

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 112,300 (1985 est.); 36.8% services and government; 22.4% commerce; 21.8% manufacturing and construction; 9.3% transportation, storage,

communications, and financial institutions; 8.1% agriculture; and 2.1% utilities

*Organized labor:* 32%

## Government

*Official name:* Barbados

*Type:* independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Bridgetown

*Political subdivisions:* 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

*Legal system:* English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 30 November

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Parliament—21-member appointed Senate and 27-member elected House of Assembly); Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

*Government leaders:* H. Bernard ST. JOHN, Prime Minister (since March 1985); Sir Hugh SPRINGER, Governor General (since 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* House of Assembly members have terms no longer than five years; last general election held 18 June 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Barbados Labor Party (BLP; leader not yet named [former leader was Prime Minister Tom Adams, who died in March 1985]); Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) BLP, 52.4%; DLP, 46.8%; independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 17, DLP 10

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* People's Progressive Movement, Bobby Clarke; People's Pressure Movement, Eric Sealy; Workers' Party of Barbados, Dr. George Bell

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## Economy

*GDP:* \$1,151.7 million (1984), \$4,560 per capita; real GDP growth rate 0% (1984)

*Natural resources:* negligible

*Agriculture:* main products—sugarcane, subsistence foods

*Major industries:* tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing, component assembly for export

*Electric power:* 145,000 kW capacity (1985); 360 million kWh produced (1985), 1,429 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$390 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, electrical parts, clothing

*Imports:* \$656.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs, consumer durables, machinery, fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—42% US, 22% CARICOM, 7% UK; imports—48% US, 12% CARICOM, 8% UK, 6% Canada (1984 prelim.)

*Aid:* economic—US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$14 million; ODA and OOF commitments from other Western countries (1970-83), \$107 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (FY84 prelim.) revenues, \$288 million; expenditures, \$323 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.0113 Barbados dollars=US\$1 (September 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

## Barbados (continued)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,570 km total; 1,475 km paved, 95 km gravel and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** islandwide automatic telephone system with 75,000 telephones (30.0 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Barbados Defense Force, Royal Barbados Police Force

**Major ground units:** Defense Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 67,000; 48,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year 1985, \$10.1 million; 3% of central government budget

## Belgium



### Land

30,540 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Maryland; 28% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 20% forest; 28% waste, urban, or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,377 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone, with equidistant lines between neighboring countries)

**Coastline:** 64 km

### People

**Population:** 9,868,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

**Ethnic divisions:** 55% Fleming, 33% Walloon, 12% mixed or other

**Religion:** 75% Roman Catholic, remainder Protestant, none, or other

**Language:** 56% Flemish (Dutch), 32% French, 1% German; 11% legally bilingual; divided along ethnic lines

**Infant mortality rate:** 11.15/1,000 (1979)

**Life expectancy:** men 68.6, women 75.1

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 4 million (1985); 59% services, 37% industry, 5% agriculture; 13.6% unemployed (1985)

**Organized labor:** 70% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Kingdom of Belgium

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Brussels

**Political subdivisions:** nine provinces; as of 1 October 1980, Wallonia and Flanders have regional "subgovernments" with elected regional councils and executive officials; those regional authorities have limited powers over revenues and certain areas of economic, urban, environmental, and housing policy; Wallonia also has a separate Walloon Cultural Council

**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at four law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** National Day, 21 July

**Branches:** executive branch consists of King and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

**Government leaders:** BAUDOUIN I, King (since August 1950); Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister (since 1979, with a nine-month interruption in 1981)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** held at least once every four years; last held 13 October 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Frank Swaelen, president; Walloon Social Christian (PSC), Gerard Deprez, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Karel van Miert, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), Guy Spitaels, president; Flemish Liberal (PVV), Annemie Neyts, interim

president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Louis Michel, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges Clerfayt, president; Volksunie (VU), Vic Anciaux, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis van Geyt, president; Walloon Rally (RW), Fernand Massart; Ecologist Party (ECOLO-AGALEV), loosely organized with no president; Anti-Tax Party (UDRT-RAD), Robert Hendrick and Thomas Delahaye, presidents; Vlaams Blok (VB), president unknown

**Voting strength:** (1985 election) 212-seat Chamber of Representatives—CVP 49 seats, PS 35 seats, PVV 22 seats, SP 32 seats, PRL 24 seats, VU 16 seats, PSC 20 seats, FDF 3, ECOLO-AGALEV 9 seats, UDRT-RAD 1 seat, VB 1

**Communists:** under 5,000 members (est., December 1985)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and Pax Christi

**Member of:** ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$76.3 billion (1984), \$7,870 per capita; 66% consumption, 16% investment, 18% government consumption, 0.0% net foreign balance (1983); 2.2% real growth rate in 1984

**Natural resources:** coal

**Agriculture:** livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, sugar beets, flax, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits

**Fishing:** catch 40,580 metric tons (1983); exports \$29,991 million, imports \$25,787 million

**Major industries:** engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum

**Crude steel:** 17.9 million metric tons capacity (December 1981); 11.3 million metric tons produced, 1,147 kg per capita (1984)

**Electric power:** 15,911,000 kW capacity (1985); 55.885 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,669 kWh per capita

**Exports:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) \$51.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); iron and steel products (cars), petroleum products, chemicals

**Imports:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) \$54.7 billion (c.i.f., 1984); fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1984) exports—69.1% EC (19.5% FRG, 14.3% Netherlands, 14.0% France, 9.8% UK), 6.1% US, 2.6% Communist; imports—67.3% EC (20.0% FRG, 19.0% Netherlands, 14.8% France, 8.8% UK), 6.1% US, 4.4% Communist

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$3.6 billion

**Budget:** (1984) revenues, \$23.1 billion; expenditures, \$28.5 billion; deficit, \$5.4 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 51.6 Belgian francs=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** Belgian National Railways (SNCB) operates 3,471 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 1,907 km electrified; 191 km

1.000-meter gauge, government owned and electrified

**Highways:** 103,396 km total; approximately 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; approximately 38,000 km other paved; approximately 51,000 km unpaved rural

**Inland waterways:** 2,043 km, of which 1,528 km are in regular use by commercial transport

**Ports:** 5 major, 1 minor

**Pipelines:** refined products, 1,115 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,218 km

**Civil air:** 47 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 44 total, 43 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 4.11 million telephones (41.7 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 37 FM, 32 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations

#### **Defense Forces**

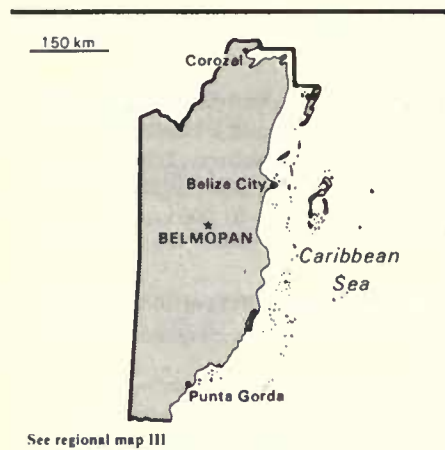
**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,500,000; 2,115,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$2.5 billion; 8.2% of the central government budget



## Belize (formerly British Honduras)



### Land

22,963 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Massachusetts; 46% exploitable forest, 38% agricultural (5% cultivated); 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands, or other

*Land boundaries:* 515 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 386 km

### People

*Population:* 168,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

*Ethnic divisions:* 51% black, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

*Religion:* 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

*Language:* English (official), Spanish Maya, Carib

*Infant mortality rate:* 56/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 66

*Literacy:* about 90%

*Labor force:* 51,500 (1984); 30.0% agriculture, 16.0% services, 15.4% government, 11.2% commerce, 10.3% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 14% are unemployed

*Organized labor:* 15% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Belize

*Type:* parliamentary; independent state; a member of the Commonwealth

*Capital:* Belmopan

*Political subdivisions:* 6 districts

*Legal system:* English law

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (National Assembly—electoral redistricting in October 1984 expanded House of Representatives from 18 to 28 seats; eight-member appointed Senate; either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its membership); Cabinet; judiciary

*Government leaders:* Manuel A. ESQUIVEL, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Dr. Elmira Minita GORDON, Governor General (since December 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* parliamentary elections held December 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* United Democratic Party (UDP), Manuel Esquivel, Curl Thompson, Dean Lindo; People's United Party (PUP), George Price

*Voting strength:* (December 1984) National Assembly—UDP 21 seats (25,785—54.1%), PUP 7 seats (20,971—44.0%); before redistricting, PUP held 13 seats, UDP 4 seats, and independents 1 seat

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* United Workers Union, which is connected with PUP

*Member of:* CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, G-77, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$193 million (1985), \$1,200 per capita (1985); real growth rate 1.5% (1983)

*Natural resources:* arable land, timber, fish

*Agriculture:* main products—sugarcane, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products, honey; net importer of food; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 1,349 metric tons (1980)

*Major industries:* sugar refining, garments, timber and forest products, furniture, rum, soap, beverages, cigarettes

*Electric power:* 23,000 kW capacity (1985); 56 million kWh produced (1985), 340 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$93 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); sugar, garments, seafood, molasses, citrus fruits, wood and wood products

*Imports:* \$126 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

*Major trade partners:* exports—US 36%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 11%, Canada 10%; imports—US 55%, UK 17%, Netherlands Antilles 8%, Mexico 7% (1983)

*Aid:* US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$3.0 million; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-83), \$160 million

*Budget:* revenues, \$49 million; expenditures, \$90 million (budget for 1984/85)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2 Belize dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March



## Benin (formerly Dahomey)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 2,575 km total; 340 km paved, 1,190 km gravel, 735 km improved earth, and 310 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

**Ports:** 2 major (Belize City, Belize City Southwest), 5 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 41 total, 36 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 8,650 telephones; (4.5 per 100 popl.); above average system based on radio-relay; 5 AM and 5 FM stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force, Police Department

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 41,000; 25,000 fit for military service; 1,800 reach military age (18) annually; the nucleus of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) is the former Special Force of the Belize Police, which was transferred intact to the new organization; the bulk of the early recruits were drawn from the Belize Volunteer Guard, a home guard force that had previously acted as a police reserve; the BDF currently consists of full-time soldiers known as the "Regulars" and an essentially reserve group, which has maintained the "Volunteer Guard" name; recruitment is voluntary and the terms of service vary

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, \$3.5 million; 3.3% of central government budget



### Land

112,622 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Pennsylvania; southern third of country is most fertile; 80% arable land (11% actually cultivated); 19% forest and game preserves; 1% nonarable

**Land boundaries:** 1,963 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 121 km

### People

**Population:** 4,141,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Beninese (sing., pl.); adjective—Beninese

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% African (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba); 5,500 Europeans

**Religion:** 70% indigenous beliefs, 15% Muslim, 15% Christian

**Language:** French (official); Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south; at least six major tribal languages in north

**Infant mortality rate:** 45/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 46.9

**Literacy:** 20%

**Labor force:** 1.5 million (1982); 70% of labor force employed in agriculture; less than 2% of the labor force work in the industrial sector, and the remainder are employed in transport, commerce, and public services

**Organized labor:** approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

### Government

**Official name:** People's Republic of Benin

**Type:** Soviet-modeled civilian government

**Capital:** Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces, 84 districts

**Legal system:** based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 30 November

**Branches:** Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council

**Government leader:** Brig. Gen. Mathieu KEREKOU, President and Chief of State (since 1972)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** National Assembly elections were held in November 1979; Assembly then formally elected Kérékou President in February 1980

**Political parties:** People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) is sole party

**Communists:** PRPB espouses Marxism-Leninism

**Member of:** AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Benin (continued)

### Economy

GNP: \$974.2 million (1984 est.), \$270 per capita (1983); 1.6% growth during 1984

**Natural resources:** small offshore oil deposits; no other known minerals in commercial quantity

**Agriculture:** major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum, millet; livestock, fish

**Fishing:** catch 21,000 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages

**Electric power:** 21,000 kW capacity (1985); 27 million kWh produced (1985), 7 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$172.5 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); palm products, cotton, other agricultural products

**Imports:** \$225.4 million (f.o.b. 1984 est.); thread, cloth, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, iron, steel, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

**Budget:** (1985 est.) revenues \$119 million; expenditures, \$119 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 580 km, all 1,000-meter gauge

**Highways:** 8,550 km total; 828 km paved, 5,722 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** small sections, only important locally

**Ports:** 1 major (Cotonou)

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 9 total, 8 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

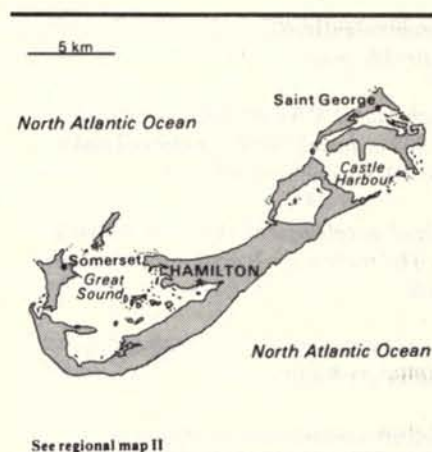
**Telecommunications:** fair system of open wire and radio relay; 16,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** eligible 15-49, 1,814,000; of the 894,000 males 15-49, 453,000 are fit for military service; of the 920,000 females 15-49, 465,000 are fit for military service; about 41,000 males and 42,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

## Bermuda



### Land

53.3 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of about 360 small coral islands; 60% forest; 21% built on, waste land, and other; 11% leased for air and naval bases; 8% arable

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 103 km

### People

**Population:** 59,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

**Ethnic divisions:** 61% black, 39% white and other

**Religion:** 37% Anglican, 21% other Protestant, 14% Roman Catholic, 28% Black Muslim and other

**Language:** English

**Infant mortality rate:** 7.1/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 69, women 76

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 32,000 employed (1984); 25% clerical, 22% services, 21% laborers, 13%



professional and technical, 10% administrative and managerial, 7% sales, 2% agriculture and fishing

**Organized labor:** 8,700 members; largest union is Bermuda Industrial Union

## **Government**

**Official name:** Bermuda

**Type:** British dependent territory

**Capital:** Hamilton

**Political subdivisions:** 9 parishes

**Legal system:** English law

**Branches:** Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Senate and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly; Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Viscount DUNROSSIL, Governor (since 1983); John William David SWAN, Premier (since 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal adult over age 21

**Elections:** at least once every five years; last general election October 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** United Bermuda Party (UBP), John W. D. Swan; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Frederick Wade; National Liberal Party, Gilbert Darrell; PLP Members for Change (informal)

**Voting strength:** 1985 elections—UBP 31 House of Assembly seats; PLP, 7; National Liberal Party, 2

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), headed by Ottiwell Simmons

**Member of:** INTERPOL, WHO

## **Economy**

**GDP:** \$1,003 million (1983-84), \$18,040 per capita (1983-84); real growth rate 1.1%

(1983-84); average inflation rate 3.8% (1984-85)

**Natural resources:** limestone (used primarily for building)

**Agriculture:** main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

**Major industries:** tourism (33%), finance, structural concrete products, paints, perfumes, furniture

**Electric power:** 110,000 kW capacity (1985); 350 million kWh produced (1985), 6,034 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$40.5 million (1984); semitropical produce, light manufactures

**Imports:** \$411.094 million (1984); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

**Major trade partners:** 57% US, 9% Caribbean countries, 8% UK, 6% Canada, 20% other; tourists, 90% US

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), from US \$34 million; from Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), \$252 million; no military aid

**Budget:** revenues, \$159 million; expenditures, \$143 million (FY82/83)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bermuda dollar=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## **Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 210 km public roads, all paved (approximately 400 km of private roads)

**Ports:** 3 major (Hamilton, St. George)

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 46,290 sets (84.6 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas

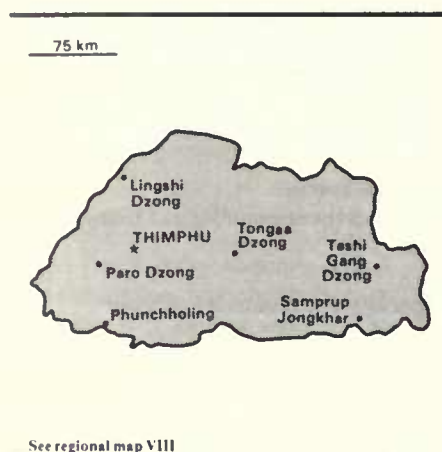
## **Defense Forces**

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

**Branches:** The Bermuda Regiment



## Bhutan



### Land

46,620 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined; 70% forest; 15% agricultural; 15% desert, waste, urban

*Land boundaries:* about 870 km

### People

*Population:* 1,446,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

*Ethnic divisions:* 60% Bhote, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

*Religion:* 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism

*Language:* Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects—most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 162/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 43

*Literacy:* 5%

*Labor force:* 95% agriculture, 1% industry and commerce (1983); massive lack of skilled labor

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Bhutan

*Type:* monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

*Capital:* Thimphu; Paro (administrative capital)

*Political subdivisions:* 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 18 districts

*Legal system:* based on Indian law and English common law; in 1907 the monarch assumed full power—no written constitution or bill of rights; in 1968-69 a separate judiciary that provided for local, district, and national courts with appellate jurisdiction was established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 17 December

*Branches:* appointed ministers; 150-member indirectly elected National Assembly consisting of 110 village elders or heads of family, 10 monastic representatives, and 30 senior government administrators

*Government leader:* Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK, King (since 1974)

*Suffrage:* each family has one vote

*Elections:* popular elections on village level held every three years

*Political parties:* no legal parties

*Communists:* no overt Communist presence

*Other political or pressure groups:* Buddhist clergy, Indian merchant community, ethnic Nepalese organizations

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IMF, NAM, SAARC, UNESCO, UPU, UN, WHO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$300 million (FY84/85), \$250 per capita; 6.7% real GDP growth in FY84/85

*Natural resources:* timber, hydroelectric power

*Agriculture:* rice, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit, spices

*Major industries:* cement, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

*Electric power:* 15,720 kW capacity (1985); 9 million kWh produced (1985), 6 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$15.1 million (FY84/85); agricultural and forestry products, coal

*Imports:* total imports \$69.4 million (FY84/85); imports from India \$61.0 million (FY84/85); textiles, cereals, vehicles, fuels, machinery

*Major trade partner:* India

*Budget:* total receipts, \$59.168 million; expenditures, \$66.861 million (FY85/86 est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 12.882 ngultrums=12.882 Indian rupees=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Highways:* 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft; in February 1983 Druk Air began direct flights between Paro and Calcutta

*Airfields:* 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* facilities inadequate; 1,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 11,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 20 AM stations; no TV stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Bhutan Army

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 357,000; 192,000 fit for military service; about 17,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Supply:* dependent on India

## Bolivia



### Land

1,098,581 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Texas and California combined; 45% urban, desert, waste, or other; 40% forest; 11% pasture and meadow; 2% cultivated and fallow; 2% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 6,083 km

### People

*Population:* 6,358,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Bolivian(s); adjective Bolivian

*Ethnic divisions:* 30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% mixed, 5-15% European

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

*Language:* Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara (all official)

*Infant mortality rate:* 142/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 49

*Literacy:* 63%

*Labor force:* 1.7 million (1983); 50% agriculture, 26% services and utilities, 10% manufacturing, 4% mining, 10% other

*Organized labor:* 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation; mostly organized under

Bolivian Workers' Central (COB) labor federation

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Bolivia

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

*Political subdivisions:* nine departments with limited autonomy

*Legal system:* based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andrés and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 6 August

*Branches:* executive; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate and Chamber of Deputies); Congress began meeting again in October 1982; judiciary

*Government leader:* Victor PAZ Estenssoro, President (since August 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

*Elections:* presidential elections on 14 July 1985 did not produce the required majority for any of the three leading candidates; Víctor Paz Estenssoro, center-left leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), placed second in the popular vote to center-right Hugo Banzer, head of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN); however, the MNR won 94 congressional seats compared to the ADN's 51; as a result, the Bolivian Congress on 5 August chose Paz Estenssoro to head the government; he was inaugurated on 6 August

*Political parties and leaders:* the two parties which garnered the most votes in the 1985 elections, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), continue to have a

tactical alliance; MNR, Víctor Paz Estenssoro; ADN, Hugo Banzer; Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime Paz Zamora; Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), Hernán Siles Zuazo; Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), Mario Gutiérrez; Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), Walter Guevara; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Benjamín Miguel; Nationalist Revolutionary Party of the Left, Juan Lechín Oquendo

*Voting strength:* (1985 election) ADN 28.11%, MNR 26.66%; MIR 8.86%

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAIA, formerly LAFTA), NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

GNP: \$4 billion (1985 est.), \$400 per capita; 94% private consumption, 9% public consumption, 7% gross domestic investment; —10.0% current account balance (1983); real growth rate —4% (1984)

*Natural resources:* tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore

*Agriculture:* main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas, coffee; imports significant quantities of wheat; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

*Major industries:* mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

*Electric power:* 490,000 kW capacity (1985); 2 billion kWh produced (1985), 323 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$730 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); tin, natural gas, silver, tungsten, zinc, antimony, lead, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton



## Bolivia (continued)

**Imports:** \$477 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

**Major trade partners:** exports—Argentina 44%, US 24%, EC 19%, FRG 6%, UK 4%; imports—Brazil 22%, US 16%, EC 16%, Argentina 14%, Japan 13%, FRG 4% (1984)

**Budget:** \$257 million revenues, \$1,856 million expenditures (1984 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 75,000 pesos=US\$1 (August 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,675 km total; 3,538 km 1,000-meter gauge and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track; 105 km 1,000-meter gauge, privately owned

**Highways:** 38,830 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 580 km

**Ports:** none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

**Civil air:** 56 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 592 total, 527 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 128 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** radio-relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); 160 AM, 29 FM, 42 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

### Defense Forces

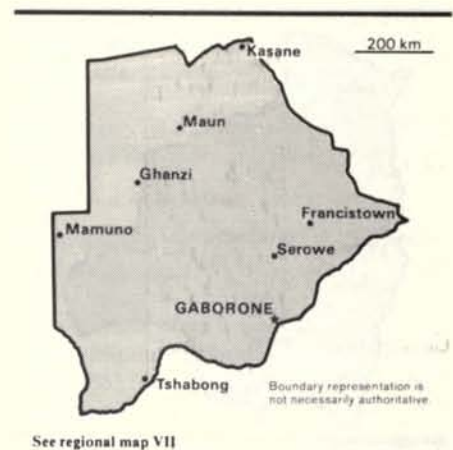
**Branches:** Bolivian Army, Bolivian Navy, Bolivian Air Force (literally, the Army of the

Nation, the Navy of the Nation, the Air Force of the Nation)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,416,000; 927,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$273.0 million; 22.8% of central government budget

## Botswana



### Land

600,372 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Texas; about 6% arable; less than 1% cultivated; mostly desert

**Land boundaries:** 3,774 km

### People

**Population:** 1,104,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Motswana (sing.), Botswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% Batswana; about 4% Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi; about 1% white

**Religion:** 50% indigenous beliefs, 50% Christian

**Language:** English (official), Setswana

**Infant mortality rate:** about 68.4/1,000 (1981)

**Life expectancy:** 56

**Literacy:** about 24% in English; about 35% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

**Labor force:** about 400,000 total; 110,000 formal sector employees (1984); most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; 40,000 formal sector employees spend at least six to nine months per year as



wage earners in South Africa (1980); 17% unemployment (1983)

*Organized labor:* 16 trade unions organized

#### **Government**

*Official name:* Republic of Botswana

*Type:* parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth

*Capital:* Gaborone

*Political subdivisions:* 10 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Botswana Day, 30 September

*Branches:* executive—President appoints and presides over the Cabinet, which is responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 34 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 34 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

*Government leader:* Dr. Quett K. J. MASIRE, President (since July 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 21

*Elections:* general elections held 8 September 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett Masire; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Botswana People's Party (BPP); Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho

*Voting strength:* (September 1984 election) Legislative Assembly—BDP, 28 seats; BNF, 5 seats; BPP, 1 seat

*Communists:* no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

#### **Economy**

*GDP:* \$905 million (1984); average annual real growth, 9.7% during 1976-84, 2% in FY83/84

*Natural resources:* diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal

*Agriculture:* principal crops are corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported; heavy dependence on imported food

*Major industries:* livestock processing; mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; tourism

*Electric power:* 105,000 kW capacity (1985); 505 million kWh produced (1985), 472 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$670 million (f.o.b. 1984); diamonds, cattle, animal products, copper, nickel

*Imports:* \$690 million (c.i.f., 1984); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* Switzerland, US, UK, other EC members of Southern African Customs Union

*Budget:* (FY84/85 est.) revenues \$433 million, expenditures \$351 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.88 pula=US\$1 (24 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

#### **Communications**

*Railroads:* 726 km 1.0 67-meter gauge

*Highways:* 11,500 km total; 1,600 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel; 5,177 km

improved earth and 3,037 km unimproved earth

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 103 total, 95 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; 17,900 telephones (1.8 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

#### **Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Air Wing, Botswana Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 211,000; 112,000 fit for military service; 12,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, \$26.6 million; 7% of central government budget

## Brazil



### Land

8,512,100 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than contiguous US; 60% forest; 23% built-on area, waste, and other; 13% pasture; 4% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 13,076 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 7,491 km

### People

*Population:* 143,277,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

*Ethnic divisions:* Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, black, Amerindian; 55% white, 38% mixed, 6% black, 1% other

*Religion:* (1980) 89% Roman Catholic (nominal)

*Language:* Portuguese (official), English

*Infant mortality rate:* 92/1,000 (1981)

*Life expectancy:* 62.8

*Literacy:* 76%

*Labor force:* 50 million in 1984; 40% services, 35% agriculture, 25% industry

*Organized labor:* about 6 million (1984)

### Government

*Official name:* Federative Republic of Brazil

*Type:* federal republic; democratically elected president since March 1985

*Capital:* Brasilia

*Political subdivisions:* 22 states, 4 territories, 1 federal district (Brasilia)

*Legal system:* based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted in 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 7 September

*Branches:* strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies; powers of the two bodies are growing); 11-man Supreme Court

*Government leader:* José SARNEY Costa, President (since April 1985)

*Suffrage:* compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* Tancredo Neves indirectly elected by an electoral college composed of members of congress and delegates from the state legislatures, ending 20 years of military rule; died before assuming office; municipal elections held November 1985; congressional and gubernatorial elections scheduled for November 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Ulysses Guimarães, president; Liberal Front Party of President Sarney's government coalition, Jorge Bornhausen, president; other parties—Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Democratic Labor Party (PDT), and Democratic Social Party (PDS); Communist parties legalized in March 1985—Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) and Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB)

*Voting strength:* (November 1982 federal and state elections) 37% then progovernment PDS; 63% divided among four opposition parties (PMDB, PT, PTB, and PDT)

*Communists:* 6,000, less than 1,000 militants

*Other political or pressure groups:* left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist Worker's Party were critical of military government's social and economic policies

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$321.4 billion, \$1,610 per capita (1984 est.); 83% consumption, 16% gross investment, 2% net foreign balance (1984 est.); real growth rate 8.3% (1985)

*Natural resources:* iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, tin, gemstones, hydroelectric power

*Agriculture:* main products—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, soybeans, cotton, manioc, oranges; nearly self-sufficient except for wheat; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 828,900 metric tons (1982); exports, \$162 million (f.o.b., 1982); imports, \$80 million (f.o.b., 1982)

*Major industries:* textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods, tin

*Crude steel:* 20.0 million metric tons capacity; 18.4 million metric tons produced (1984)

*Electric power:* 42,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 167 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,195 kWh per capita

## British Indian Ocean Territory

**Exports:** \$25.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); soybeans, coffee, transport equipment, iron ore, steel products, chemicals, machinery, orange juice, shoes, sugar

**Imports:** \$12.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, wheat, copper

**Major trade partners:** exports—29% US, 23% EC, 11% Latin America, 6% Japan, 31% other (1984); imports—36% oil exporters, 17% US, 16% Latin America, 12% EC, 4% Japan, 15% other (1984)

**Budget:** (1984) public sector; revenue 64,235 billion cruzeiros; current expenditure, 59,997 billion cruzeiros; capital expenditure, 18,111 billion cruzeiros

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8,900 cruzeiros=US\$1 (November 1985), with an inflation rate of 230% per year at the end of 1985; new currency introduced in March 1986; 13.8 cruzados=US\$1 (March 1986)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 29,300 km total; 25,500 km 1,000-meter gauge, 3,500 km 1,600-meter gauge, 200 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 2,400 km 0.760-meter gauge; 879 km electrified

**Highways:** 1,498,000 km total; 48,000 km paved, 1,400,000 km gravel or earth

**Inland waterways:** 50,000 km navigable

**Ports:** 8 major, 23 significant minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,000 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

**Civil air:** 176 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4,188 total, 3,163 usable; 306 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 449 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good telecom system; extensive radio relay facilities; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations with total of 3

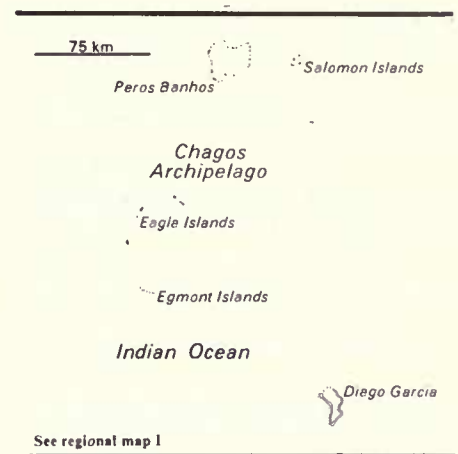
antennas; 64 domestic satellite stations; 9.86 million telephones (7.3 per 100 popl.); 1,500 AM, 200 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil, Brazilian Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 35,989,000; 24,344,000 fit for military service; 1,527,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$3.0 billion; 6.5% of central government budget



### Land

60 km<sup>2</sup>; one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; 2,300 islands of the Chagos Archipelago, including the coral atolls Diego Garcia (36 km<sup>2</sup>), Peros Banhos (29 islands), Salomon (11 islands), Eagle, and Egmont

### Water

**Coastline:** ranges from less than 1 km to approximately 100 km around atoll of Diego Garcia

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

### People

**Population:** no permanent civilian population; formerly about 3,000 islanders

**Ethnic divisions:** original inhabitants, known as the Ilois, evacuated to Mauritius before construction of US and UK defense facilities

### Government

**Official name:** British Indian Ocean Territory

**Type:** colony administered by United Kingdom; control disputed by Mauritius

**Capital:** none

**Government leader:** William N. WENBEN-SMITH, Commissioner (since 1982; resident in UK); D. H. DOBLE, administrator (since 1985; resident in UK)



## British Indian Ocean Territory

(continued)

### Economy

*Electric power:* provided by US military

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* short stretch of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 major (Diego Garcia)

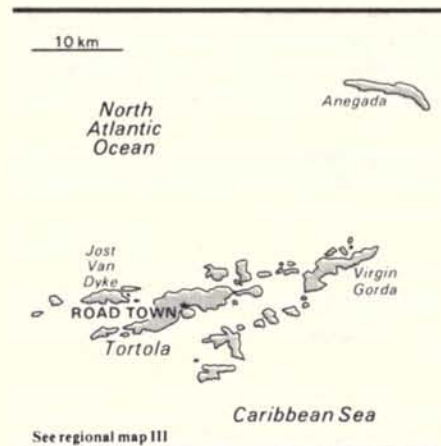
*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways over 3,659 m on Diego Garcia

*Telecommunications:* minimal telecommunications facilities; US Navy operates 1 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station

### Defense Forces

United States and United Kingdom defense facilities

## British Virgin Islands



### Land

153 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of more than 40 islands; main islands are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Jost Van Dyke

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

*Coastline:* about 80 km

### People

*Population:* 12,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Virgin Islander(s); adjective—Virgin Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* over 90% black, remainder of white and Asian origin

*Religion:* majority Methodist; others include Anglican, Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic

*Language:* English (official)

*Literacy:* 98.3%

*Work force:* 4,911 (1980)

### Government

*Official name:* British Virgin Islands

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* Road Town on the island of Tortola

*Political subdivisions:* 9 electoral districts

*Legal system:* English law; justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court; there is a resident puisne judge on the islands

*National holiday:* Territory Day, 1 July

*Branches:* Executive Council (cabinet) consists of the governor as chairman, four ministers of the legislature, and an ex officio member who is the attorney general; Legislative Council consists of the Speaker (elected from outside the Council), nine elected members, and an ex officio member who is the attorney general

*Government leaders:* David Robert BARWICK, Governor (since 1982); Cyril B. ROMNEY, Chief Minister (since November 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal adult over 18

*Elections:* at least once every five years; last general election held November 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* United Party (UP), Conrad Maduro; Virgin Islands Party (VIP), H. Lavity Stoutt; Independent, C. B. Romney

*Voting strength:* 1983 elections—UP 4 seats; VIP 4 seats; Independents 1 seat

*Communists:* probably none

*Member of:* Commonwealth

### Economy

*GDP:* \$77.1 million (1983)

*Agriculture:* limited—livestock (including poultry), fish, fruit, and vegetables

*Fishing:* 293 metric tons fish, 25 metric tons crustaceans (1975)

*Major industries:* tourism (over 45%), construction, rum, concrete block

## Brunei

**Electric power:** 5,000 kW capacity (1985); 22 million kWh produced (1985), 1,833 kWh per capita (1985)

**Exports:** \$2.0 million (1981); fresh fish, gravel, sand, fruits, and vegetables

**Imports:** \$49.8 million (1981); building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery

**Major trade partners:** mostly with neighboring US Virgin Islands

**Budget:** (1984 est.) revenue, \$19.79 million; expenditures, \$19.0 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** US currency used; 1 pound sterling=US\$1.443 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 106 km motorable roads (1983)

**Inland waterways:** none

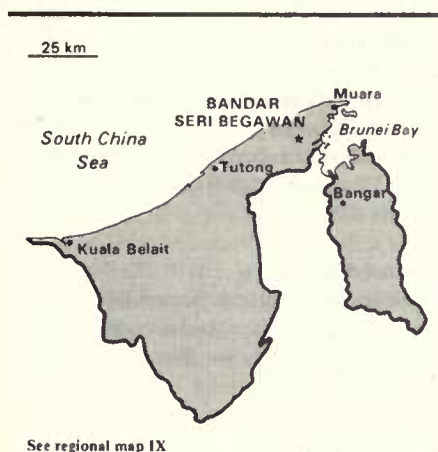
**Ports:** 1 major (Road Town)

**Airfields:** 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways

**Telecommunications:** 3,000 telephones—worldwide external telephone service and cable communication links; 1 AM and 1 TV station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



### Land

5,788 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Delaware; 75% forest; 22% industry, waste, urban, or other; 3% cultivable, of which only 10% is cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 381 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone or median line)

**Coastline:** 161 km

### People

**Population:** 240,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.7%

**Nationality:** noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

**Ethnic divisions:** 64% Malay, 20% Chinese, 16% other

**Religion:** 60% Muslim (official); 8% Christian; 32% Buddhist and indigenous beliefs

**Language:** Malay (official), English, and Chinese

**Life expectancy:** 73.7

**Literacy:** 45%

**Labor force:** 68,128 (includes members of the Army); 50.4% production of oil, natural gas, and construction; 47.6% trade, services,

and other; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing (1984)

**Organized labor:** 2% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** State of Brunei Darussalam

**Type:** became independent on 1 January 1984; constitutional sultanate

**Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan

**National holiday:** National Day, 23 February

**Political subdivisions:** four administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

**Branches:** chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council), who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

**Government leader:** Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah, Sultan and Prime Minister (since August 1968)

**Suffrage:** universal at 21; three-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

**Elections:** last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

**Political parties and leaders:** Brunei National Democratic Party (the first legal political party; it was established on 18 September 1985), Abdul Latif bin Abdul Hamid, Chairman; Brunei National United Party (established on 4 February 1986), Anak Hasanuddin, chairman

**Communists:** probably none

**Member of:** ASEAN, ESCAP (associate member), IMO, INTERPOL, OIC, UN

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.7 billion (1984), \$7,300 per capita (1984)

**Natural resources:** oil, natural gas

## Brunei (continued)

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, pepper; must import most food

**Major industry:** crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

**Electric power:** 153,000 kW capacity (1985); 470 million kWh produced (1985), 2,026 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.26 billion (1983); 98-99% crude oil, liquefied natural gas, and petroleum products

**Imports:** \$701 million (1983); includes machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, and other; most consumer goods imported

**Major trade partners:** exports—(crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas) Japan 68.4%; imports—Japan 30%, US 24%, UK 15%, Singapore 9%

**Budget:** (1984) revenues \$3,497 million, expenditures \$1,970 million; surplus \$1,528 million; 11% defense

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.119 Brunei dollars=US\$ 1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 13 km 0.610-meter narrow-gauge private line

**Highways:** 1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated) and another 52 km under construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

**Ports:** 1 major (Muara), 4 minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 920 km

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 17,930 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM/FM stations and 1 TV station; 32,000 radio receivers; 1 satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Brunei Armed Forces, including air wing, navy, and ground forces; British Gurkha Battalion; Royal Brunei Police; Gurkha Reserve Unit

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 61,000; 37,000 fit for military service; about 3,300 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$160.1 million; about 17% of central government budget

## Bulgaria



See regional map V

### Land

110,912 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Ohio; 41% arable; 33% forest; 15% other; 11% agricultural

**Land boundaries:** 1,883 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 354 km

### People

**Population:** 8,990,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

**Ethnic divisions:** 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

**Religion:** regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian, and other

**Language:** Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

**Infant mortality rate:** 20.2/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 69, women 74



*Literacy:* 95% (est.)

*Labor force:* 4,113,546 (1983); 34% industry, 22% agriculture, 46% other

#### **Government**

*Official name:* People's Republic of Bulgaria

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Sofia

*Political subdivisions:* 27 okrugs (districts); capital city of Sofia has equivalent status

*Legal system:* based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* National Liberation Day, 9 September

*Branches:* legislative (National Assembly); judiciary, Supreme Court

*Government leaders:* Todor Khristov ZHIVKOV, Chairman, State Council (President and Chief of State; since July 1971); Georgi Ivanov ATANASOV, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since March 1986)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* held every five years for National Assembly; last election held on 7 June 1981; 99.96% of the electorate voted

*Political parties and leaders:* Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

*Communists:* 825,811 party members (April 1981)

*Mass organizations and front groups:* Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of

Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

#### **Economy**

*GNP:* \$56.4 billion, 1984 (1984 dollars), \$6,295 per capita; 1984 real growth rate, 3.1%

*Natural resources:* bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, lignite, lumber

*Agriculture:* mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, poultry, cheese, sunflower seeds

*Fishing:* catch 151,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* food processing, machine and metal building, electronics, chemicals

*Shortages:* some raw materials; scattered energy and food shortages in 1985

*Crude steel:* 2.9 million metric tons produced (1984), 324 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 10,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 45.8 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,100 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$12.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 48% machinery and equipment; 18% agricultural products; 11% fuels, mineral raw materials, and metals; 10% manufactured consumer goods; 13% other

*Imports:* \$12.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 47% fuels and minerals, 34% machinery and equipment, 5% chemicals, 4% manufactured consumer goods, 10% other (1982)

*Major trade partners:* 57% Soviet Union, 18.5% other Communist countries, 24.5% non-Communist countries

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.016 leva = US\$1 (September 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

#### **Communications**

*Railroads:* 4,278 km total; all government owned (1983); about 4,033 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 245 km narrow gauge; 770 km double track; 1,994 km electrified

*Highways:* 36,292 km total; 2,923 km trunk roads, 3,740 km class I concrete, asphalt, stone block; 5,915 km class II asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 20,064 km class III earth; 3,650 km other (1983)

*Inland waterways:* 471 km (1981)

*Pipelines:* crude, 193 km; refined product, 418 km; natural gas, 1,120 km

*Freight carried:* rail—83.4 million metric tons, 18.1 billion metric ton/km (1985); highway—900 million metric tons, 16.9 billion metric ton/km (1985); waterway—4.9 million metric tons, 2.6 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic; 1985)

*Ports:* 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 6 minor (1981); principal river ports are Ruse and Lom (1984)

#### **Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Bulgarian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Air and Air Defense Forces, Bulgarian Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,172,000; 1,822,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 1.2 billion leva; 6.2% of total budget

## Burkina (formerly Upper Volta)



### Land

240,200 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other

*Land boundaries:* 3,307 km

### People

*Population:* 7,094,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Burkinabe; adjective—Burkinan

*Ethnic divisions:* more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

*Religion:* 65% indigenous beliefs, about 25% Muslim, 10% Christian (mainly Catholic)

*Language:* French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

*Infant mortality rate:* 182/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 42

*Literacy:* 7%

*Labor force:* 90% agriculture; 10% industry, commerce, services, and government; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

*Organized labor:* four principal trade union groups represent less than 1% of population

### Government

*Official name:* Burkina Faso

*Type:* military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

*Capital:* Ouagadougou

*Political subdivisions:* 30 provinces, 250 departments

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 4 August

*Branches:* President is an army officer; military council of unknown number; 21-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

*Government leaders:* Cdr. Thomas SANKARA, President (since August 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* political process suspended; no talk of returning to constitutional rule

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties banned following November 1980 coup

*Communists:* small Communist party front group; some sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* committees for the defense of the revolution, watchdog/political action groups established by current regime throughout the country in both organizations and communities

*Member of:* AfDB, CEA, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$66 million (1984), \$160 per capita (1984); real growth, -1.3% (1983)

*Natural resources:* manganese, limestone, marble, gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates

*Agriculture:* cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; food deficiency

*Fishing:* catch 7,000 metric tons (1983 est.)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

*Electric power:* 55,000 kW capacity (1985); 134 million kWh produced (1985), 19 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$110 million (f.o.b., 1983); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

*Imports:* \$230 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

*Major trade partners:* Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$1.6 billion; US authorized including Ex-Im (FY70-84) \$196 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$62 million; OPEC ODA commitments (1974-83), \$100 million

*Budget:* (1983) revenue \$220 million, current expenditures \$148 million, development expenditures \$161 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* about 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Burma

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,173 km Ouagadougou to Abidjan (Ivory Coast line); 516 km 1,000-meter gauge, single track in Burkina

**Highways:** 16,500 km total; 967 km paved, 7,733 km improved, 7,800 km unimproved

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 55 total, 51 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** all services only fair; radio relay, wire, radio communication stations in use; 8,600 telephones (under 0.14 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

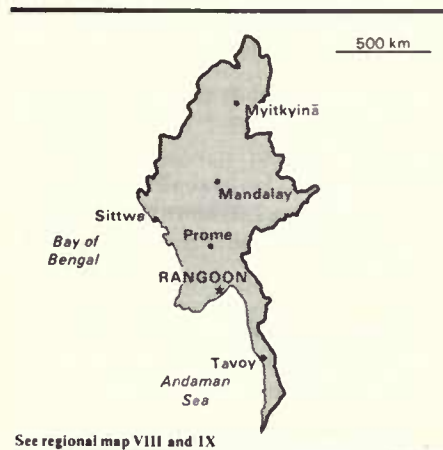
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,582,000; 797,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Supply:** mainly dependent on France, FRG, and UK

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$26.9 million; about 18.1% of central government budget



### Land

676,552 km<sup>2</sup>; nearly as large as Texas; 62% forest; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated; 10% urban and other

**Land boundaries:** 5,850 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (24 nm security zone and 200 nm economic zone, including fishing)

**Coastline:** 3,060 km

### People

**Population:** 37,651,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Burmese; adjective—Burmese

**Ethnic divisions:** 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 6% Indian, 3% Chinese, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% other

**Religion:** 85% Buddhist, 15% indigenous beliefs, Christian, or other

**Language:** Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

**Infant mortality rate:** 93.2/1,000 (1984 est.)

**Life expectancy:** 57

**Literacy:** 78%

**Labor force:** 14.7 million (1984/85); 63.6% agriculture, 12.0% government, 9.5% trade, 9.4% industry, 5.5% other

**Organized labor:** Workers' Asiayone or "association" (1.8 million members) and Peasants' Asiayone (7.6 million members) integrated into the country's sole political party

### Government

**Official name:** Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

**Type:** republic under 1974 constitution

**Capital:** Rangoon

**Political subdivisions:** seven divisions (predominantly Burman population) and seven states (based on ethnic minorities), subdivided into townships, village-tracts (rural), and wards (urban)

**Legal system:** People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 4 January

**Branches:** Council of State rules through a Council of Ministers; National Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw or People's Congress) has legislative power

**Government leader:** U SAN YU, President and Chairman of Council of State (since November 1981)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** National Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party; U Ne Win, party chairman

**Communists:** est. 15,000 (primarily as an insurgent group on the northeast frontier)



## Burma (continued)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions (all insurgent groups)

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$6.5 billion (FY84/85, in current prices), \$180 per capita; real growth rate 4.5% (FY84/85)

*Natural resources:* oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone; possibly chromium, gypsum

*Agriculture:* accounts for 64% of total employment and about 29% of GDP; main crops—paddy, pulses, sugarcane, beans, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 585,800 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron

*Electric power:* 818,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.73 billion kWh produced (1985), 48 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$349.3 million (f.o.b., FY84/85); teak, rice, pulses, beans, base metals, ores

*Imports:* \$672.3 million (f.o.b., FY84/85); machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, oil industry equipment

*Major trade partners:* exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, UK, Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, UK

*Budget:* (FY84/85) \$826.5 million est. revenue, \$954 million est. expenditure

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.5586 kyats=US\$1 (FY84/85)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 4,353 km total; all government owned; 3,878 km 1,000-meter gauge, 113 km narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track

*Highways:* 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth or gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

*Pipelines:* crude, 660 km; natural gas, 11 km

*Ports:* 4 major, 6 minor

*Civil air:* 17 major transport aircraft (including 3 helicopters)

*Airfields:* 89 total, 83 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* meets minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is good; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 49,597 telephones (1982/83; 1 per 1,000 popl.); 1 AM station, no FM stations, 2 TV stations (December 1982); 1 ground satellite station

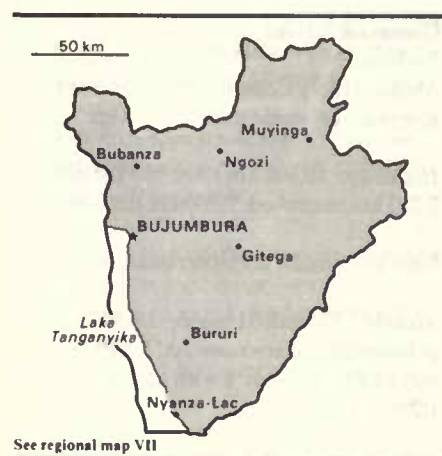
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* eligible 15-49, 17,410,000; of the 8,684,000 males 15-49, 4,806,000 are fit for military service; of the 8,726,000 females 15-49, 4,816,000 are fit for military service; about 411,000 males and 401,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, \$228.29 million; about 22.2% of central government budget

## Burundi



### Land

27,834 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Maryland; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated); 23% pasture; 10% scrub and forest; 30% other

*Land boundaries:* 974 km

### People

*Population:* 4,807,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundi

*Ethnic divisions:* Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pygmy); other Africans include around 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians

*Religion:* about 67% Christian (62% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant), 32% indigenous beliefs, 1% Muslim

*Language:* Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

*Infant mortality rate:* 121/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 42.3

*Literacy:* 25%

**Labor force:** about 1.9 million (1983); 93.0% agriculture, 4.0% government, 1.5% industry and commerce, 1.5% services

**Organized labor:** sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting "active membership" unobtainable

#### **Government**

**Official name:** Republic of Burundi

**Type:** republic; presidential system

**Capital:** Bujumbura

**Political subdivisions:** 15 provinces, subdivided into arrondissements and communes according to a 1982 redistricting

**Legal system:** based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 July

**Branches:** executive (President and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) reestablished in 1982

**Government leader:** Col. Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA, President and Head of State (since 1976)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** new constitution approved by national referendum in November 1981; election to National Assembly held in October 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi-led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966; second national party congress held in 1984; Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza confirmed as party president for five-year term

**Communists:** no Communist party

**Member of:** AfDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU,

NAM, OAU, UN, UNE SCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** \$963 million (1984 est.), \$250 per capita; 3% real growth rate (1983)

**Natural resources:** nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited)

**Agriculture:** major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, peas, corn, sorghum, bananas, haricot beans

**Major industries:** light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing

**Electric power:** 20,000 kW capacity (1985); 26 million kWh produced (1985), 5 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$83.5 million (1984); coffee (87%), tea, cotton, hides and skins

**Imports:** \$158 million (1984); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** US, EC countries

**Budget:** (1983) revenue \$121.4 million, expenditure \$146.4 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 120 Burundi francs=US\$ 1 (October 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,900 km total; 400 km paved, 2,500 km gravel or laterite, 3,000 km improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Tanganyika; 1 lake port, at Bujumbura, connects to transportation systems of Zaire and Tanzania

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 8 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relay links; about 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army (including naval and air units); paramilitary Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,095,000; 569,000 fit for military service; 53,000 reach military age (16) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$33.8 million; about 18% of central government budget

## Cambodia (formerly Kampuchea)



### Land

181,035 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Missouri; 74% forest; 16% cultivated; 10% built on, waste, and other

*Land boundaries:* 2,438 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* about 443 km

### People

*Population:* 6,388,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Cambodian(s); adjective—Cambodian

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% Khmer (Cambodian), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

*Religion:* 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% other

*Language:* Khmer (official), French

*Life expectancy:* men 42, women 44.9

*Literacy:* 48%

### Government

*Official name:* Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia (CGDK; composed of three resistance groups deployed along the Thai border); People's Republic of

Cambodia (PRK; pro-Vietnamese, in Phnom Penh)

*Type:* CGDK is nationalist coalition of one Communist and two non-Communist factions; PRK is Communist

*Capital:* Phnom Penh

*Political subdivisions:* 19 provinces

*Legal system:* Judicial Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Cambodia; no information for PRK

*National holiday:* 17 April for both regimes

*Branches:* Cabinet, State Presidium, and some form of People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Cambodia; People's Revolutionary Council, various ministries, and a "National Congress" held in early 1979 and a second held in September 1979 in PRK

*Government leaders:* CGDK—Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, President (since July 1982); SON SANN, Prime Minister (since July 1982); KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice President (since July 1982); PRK—HENG SAMRIN, President (since January 1979); HUN SEN, Foreign Minister (since January 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Political parties and leaders:* CGDK—an umbrella organization for three resistance groups including Democratic Kampuchea under Son Sen, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under Son Sann, and National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia under Prince Norodom Sihanouk; PRK—Cambodian Peoples Revolutionary Party, the Communist party installed by Vietnam in 1979, and Cambodian United Front for National Construction and Defense (KUFNCD)

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU,

WHO, WMO, WTO for CGDK; none for PRK

### Economy

*Natural resources:* timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydroelectric power (potential)

*Agriculture:* mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

*Major industries:* rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products

*Shortages:* fossil fuels

*Electric power:* 123,500 kW capacity (1985); 141 million kWh produced (1985), 23 kWh per capita

*Exports:* probably less than \$10 million (1983 est.); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

*Imports:* probably less than \$30 million (1983); international food aid; Soviet bloc economic development aid (post-1979)

*Trade partners:* Vietnam and USSR

*Aid:* economic commitments—US (FY70-84), \$714 million; other Western (1970-83), \$254 million; military (FY70-82)—US, \$1.2 billion; Communist data not available

*Monetary conversion rate:* 4 riels=US\$1 (1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 612 km 1,000-meter gauge; government owned

*Highways:* 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous, 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

*Inland waterways:* 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters



## Cameroon

**Ports:** 2 major, 5 minor

**Airfields:** 33 total, 14 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; radiobroadcasts limited to 1 station; 1 TV station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** CGDK consists of National Army of Democratic Cambodia, Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, and Sihanoukist National Army; PRK—People's Republic of Cambodia Armed Forces

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,749,000; 939,000 fit for military service; about 82,000 reach military age (18) annually



### Land

475,439 km<sup>2</sup>; somewhat larger than California; 50% forest; 18% meadow; 13% fallow; 4% cultivated; 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 4,554 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 nm

**Coastline:** 402 km

### People

**Population:** 10,009,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

**Religion:** 51% indigenous beliefs, 33% Christian, 16% Muslim

**Language:** English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

**Infant mortality rate:** 113/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 47

**Literacy:** 65%

**Labor force:** (1983) 74.4% agriculture, 11.4% industry and transport, 9.7% other services

**Organized labor:** under 45% of wage labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Cameroon

**Type:** unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Yaoundé

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces divided into departments, arrondissements, districts

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, with common law influence; unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review by Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Day, 20 May

**Branches:** executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

**Government leader:** Paul BIYA, President (since November 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** parliamentary elections held May 1983; presidential elections held January 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (known as the Cameroon People's National Union during 1966-85), Paul Biya, president

**Communists:** no Communist party or significant number of sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Cameroon People's Union (UPC), remains an illegal group with its factional leaders in exile

## Cameroon (continued)

*Member of:* AfBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$7.3 billion (1983-84), about \$800 per capita; average annual growth rate, 6.5% (1984); average inflation rate, 15% (1984)

*Natural resources:* oil, natural gas, bauxite, iron ore, timber

*Agriculture:* commercial and food crops—coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

*Fishing:* 23,000 metric tons (1982/83)

*Major industries:* crude oil production, small aluminum plant, food processing, light consumer goods industries; sawmills

*Electric power:* 586,600 kW capacity (1985); 2.241 billion kWh produced (1985), 229 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$855.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); crude oil, cocoa, coffee, timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, tea, mineral products, food, alcohol, metal and metal products, textiles, wood products

*Imports:* \$1.101 billion (f.o.b., 1984); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food, beverages, electrical equipment, chemical products

*Major trade partners:* most trade with France, other EC countries, and the US

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues \$1,777 million, current expenditures \$1,696 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 417.4 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* 1,173 km total; 858 km 1,000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

*Highways:* approximately 65,000 km total, including 2,682 km bituminous, 30,000 km unimproved earth, 32,318 km gravel, earth, and improved earth

*Inland waterways:* 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

*Ports:* 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 62 total, 57 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good system of open wire and radio relay; 47,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; planned TV network

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,223,000; 1,119,000 fit for military service; about 92,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$130 million; 9.1% of central government budget

## Canada



### Land

9,970,610 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than the US; 44% forest; 42% waste or urban; 8% inland water; 4% cultivated; 2% meadow and pasture

*Land boundaries:* 9,010 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 58,808 km coastline, 243,791 km including all islands

### People

*Population:* 25,644,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

*Ethnic divisions:* 45% British Isles origin, 29% French origin, 23% other European, 1.5% indigenous Indian and Eskimo

*Religion:* 46% Roman Catholic, 16% United Church, 10% Anglican

*Language:* English and French (official)

*Infant mortality rate:* 9.1/1,000 (1982)

*Life expectancy:* men 71.9, women 79

*Literacy:* 99%

**Labor force:** 12.6 million (1985 average); 68% services (37% government, 23% trade and finance, 8% transportation), 18% manufacturing, 6% construction, 3.8% agriculture, 5% other; 10.6% unemployment (1985 average); 10.2% unemployment (November 1985)

**Organized labor:** 30.6% of labor force; 39.6% of nonagricultural paid workers

#### **Government**

**Official name:** Canada

**Type:** federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

**Capital:** Ottawa

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces and 2 territories

**Legal system:** based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution as of 1982 (formerly British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Canada Day, 1 July

**Branches:** federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament (282 seats) consisting of Queen represented by Governor General, Senate, and House of Commons; judges appointed by Governor General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

**Government leaders:** Brian MULRONEY, Prime Minister (since September 1984); Jeanne SAUVE, Governor General (since May 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** legal limit of five years but in practice usually held within four years; last election September 1984; 75% voter turnout

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal, John Turner; Progressive Conservative, Brian Mulroney; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent

**Voting strength:** (1984 election) Progressive Conservative, 50%; Liberal, 28%; New Democratic Party, 19%; parliamentary seats as of December 1984—Progressive Conservative (211), Liberal (40), New Democratic Party (30), independent (1)

**Communists:** approx. 2,000

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, ICO, ICRC, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, PAHO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$334.1 billion (1984), \$12,940 per capita (1984); 61.4% consumption, 19.7% investment, 17.2% government, 0.8% net foreign trade; 0.4% change in inventories; real growth rate 4.7% (1984-85)

**Natural resources:** nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, forests, wildlife

**Agriculture:** main products—livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products, feedgrains, oilseeds, tobacco; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables

**Fishing:** catch 1.34 million metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

**Shortages:** rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

**Crude steel:** 14.7 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** 95,600,000 kW capacity (1985); 437.885 billion kWh produced (1985), 17,240 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$86.244 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

**Imports:** \$70.346 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

**Major trade partners:** imports—71.5% US, 5.9% Japan, 2.4% UK; exports—75.6% US, 5.1% Japan, 2.2% UK, 1.9% USSR (1984)

**Aid:** economic—(received US, \$1.8 billion Ex-Im Bank, FY70-81); ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$15.8 billion

**Budget:** total revenues \$58.78 billion; current expenditures \$80.50 billion; budget deficit \$22.8 billion (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.402 C\$=US\$1 (2 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 81,607 km total; 80,258 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 129 km electrified; 1,171 km 1.067-meter gauge (in Newfoundland); 178 km 0.914-meter gauge

**Highways:** 884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,000 km

**Pipelines:** oil, 23,564 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,980 km

**Ports:** 25 deep water, numerous minor

**Civil air:** 636 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,472 total, 1,252 usable; 408 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 324 with runways 1,220-2,439 m



**Telecommunications:** excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 16.6 million telephones (66.4 per 100 popl.); country-wide AM, FM, and TV coverage, including 900 AM, 80 FM, 1,100 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite stations with a total of 5 antennas and 100 domestic satellite stations

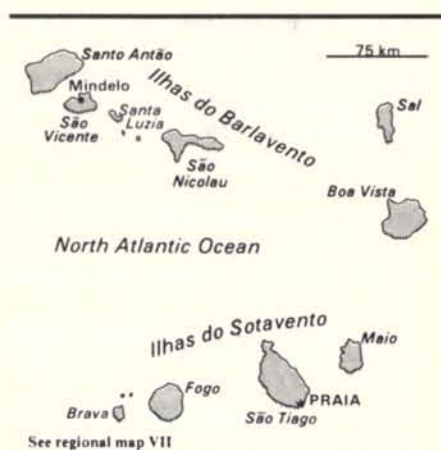
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Mobile Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Canadian Forces Europe, Training Command

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,961,000; 6,072,000 fit for military service; 199,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, \$6.6 billion; about 10.0% of central government budget

## Cape Verde



### Land

4,040 km<sup>2</sup>, divided among 10 islands and several islets; slightly larger than Rhode Island

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines" that generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

**Coastline:** 965 km

### People

**Population:** 318,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

**Nationality:** noun—Cape Verdean(s); adjective—Cape Verdean

**Ethnic divisions:** about 71% Creole (mulatto), 28% African, 1% European

**Religion:** Catholicism fused with local superstitions

**Language:** Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

**Infant mortality rate:** 60/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 61

**Literacy:** 37%

**Labor force:** bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Cape Verde

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Praia

**Political subdivisions:** 14 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on constitution

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 5 July

**Branches:** 56-member National People's Assembly; the official party is the supreme political organization

**Government leaders:** Aristides PEREIRA, President (since July 1975); Pedro PIRES, Prime Minister (since July 1975)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 15

**Elections:** National Assembly election held December 1985, the second since independence

**Political parties and leaders:** only legal party, African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general; PAICV established in January 1981 to replace the former ruling party in both Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in protest of the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau

**Communists:** a few Communists and some sympathizers

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$106 million (1982 prov.); \$350 per capita GNP (1982); 0% growth rate (1978)

**Natural resources:** salt, basalt rock, pozzolana, limestone, kaolin

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch 13,205 metric tons (1983); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

**Major industries:** salt mining

**Electric power:** 14,174 kW capacity (1985); 16 million kWh produced (1985); 50 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); fish, bananas, salt, flour

**Imports:** \$68.1 million (c.i.f., 1983); petroleum products, corn, rice, machinery, textiles

**Major trade partners:** Portugal, UK, Japan, African neighbors

**Budget:** \$20.4 million public revenue, \$26.7 million current expenditures (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 89.27 escudos=US\$1 (November 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### Communications

**Ports:** 2 major (Mindelo and Praia), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 6 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** interisland radio-relay system, high frequency radio to mainland Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, about 1,740 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 FM 2 AM, stations; 1 small TV station; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

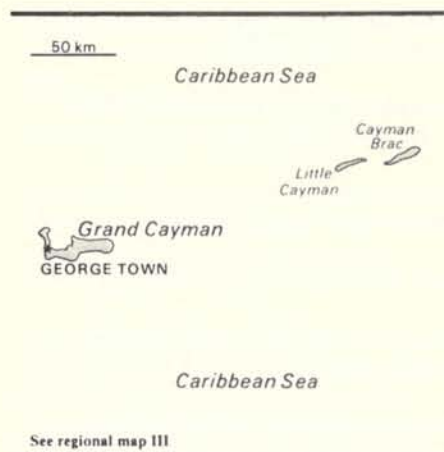
#### Defense Forces

**Branches:** People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components of FARP

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 87,000; 50,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, \$15 million; about 5% of central government budget

## Cayman Islands



#### Land

260 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-third the size of New York City; consists of three low-lying islands formed of calcareous rock, with maximum elevations of 12 m (Little Cayman), 18 m (Grand Cayman), and 42.7 m (Cayman Brac); about two-thirds of land consists of mangrove swamps

#### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** about 160 km

#### People

**Population:** 22,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Caymanian(s); adjective—Caymanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 40% mixed, 20% white, 20% black, 20% expatriates of various ethnic groups

**Religion:** United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational), Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of God, and other Protestant denominations

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 97.5%

**Labor force:** 8,061; 18.7% service workers, 18.6% clerical, 12.5% construction, 6.7%



## Cayman Islands *(continued)*

finance and investment, 5.9% directors and business managers (1979)

**Organized labor:** Global Seaman's Union; Cayman All Trade Union

### Government

**Official name:** Cayman Islands

**Type:** British dependent territory

**Capital:** George Town, on the island of Grand Cayman

**Political subdivisions:** 6 electoral districts

**Legal system:** British common law and local statutes

**National holiday:** Constitution Day, 8 July

**Branches:** executive—Governor and Executive Council (3 appointed "official members" and 4 elected "members" chosen by the Legislative Assembly from its elected members); legislative—unicameral Legislative Assembly (12 elected members and 3 appointed by Governor); judicial—Summary Court, Grand Court, Cayman Islands Court of Appeal, Her Majesty's Privy Council

**Government leader:** George Peter LLOYD, Governor (since 1982); also serves as president of the Legislative Assembly

**Suffrage:** universal adult over age 18

**Elections:** elections held every four years

**Political parties and leaders:** no formal political parties

**Communists:** none

**Member of:** Commonwealth

### Economy

**GNP:** \$8,333 per capita (1983 est.)

**Agriculture:** minor production of vegetables and livestock, turtle farming

**Major industries:** tourism, banking, insurance and finance, real estate and construction

**Electric power:** 29,000 kW capacity (1985); 90 million kWh produced (1985), 4,110 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.4 million (1983); turtle products

**Imports:** \$140.4 million (1983)

**Major trade partners:** exports—mostly US; imports—US, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Netherlands Antilles

**Budget:** current revenue \$41.6 million; current expenditure \$31 million (1983)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Cayman dollar=US\$1.20 (1985 est.)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 160 km of main roads

**Ports:** 1 major (George Town), 1 minor

**Airfields:** 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1220-2439 m

**Telecommunications:** telephone system links islands and to worldwide services via submarine coaxial cable and new satellite ground station; 2 AM and 2 FM radio stations

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

**Branches:** police force

## Central African Republic



### Land

622,984 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Texas; 80-85% meadow, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, or waste; 10-15% cultivated; 5% dense forest

**Land boundaries:** 4,981 km

### People

**Population:** 2,744,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; 34% Baya, 28% Banda, 10% Sara, 9% Mandjia, 9% Mboum, 7% M'Baka; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

**Religion:** 25% Protestant, 25% Roman Catholic, 24% indigenous beliefs, 10% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

**Language:** French (official); Sango is the lingua franca and the national language

**Infant mortality rate:** 142/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 47

**Literacy:** est. 33%



*Labor force:* 1,320,000 (1983); 90% agriculture, 4% industry and commerce, 4% services, 4% government; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

*Organized labor:* 1% of labor force

#### **Government**

*Official name:* Central African Republic

*Type:* republic, under military rule since September 1981; the president shuffled the government in September 1985 and dissolved the Military Committee for National Recovery; the president now rules through the Provisional Organization of Public Powers

*Capital:* Bangui

*Political subdivisions:* 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

*Legal system:* based on French law; constitution, which was approved in February 1981 referendum, was suspended after September 1981 military takeover; judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 13 August; National Day, 1 December

*Branches:* Gen. André-Dieudonné Kolingba is Chief of State and President of the Provisional Organization of Public Powers, which replaced the Council of Ministers; no legislature; separate judiciary

*Government leader:* Gen. André-Dieudonné KOLINGBA, Chief of State and President of the Provisional Organization of Public Powers (since September 1985; head of government since September 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* none scheduled

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties banned in September 1981

*Communists:* no Communist party; small number of Communist sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

#### **Economy**

*GDP:* \$764 million (1984), \$280 per capita, -8.7% real growth (1984)

*Natural resources:* diamonds, uranium, timber

*Agriculture:* commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes

*Major industries:* sawmills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

*Electric power:* 46,000 kW capacity (1985); 80 million kWh produced (1985), 29 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$114.6 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

*Imports:* \$139.6 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

*Major trade partners:* exports—France, Belgium, Japan, US; imports—France and other EC countries, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

*Budget:* (1984) revenues \$93.3 million; current expenditures \$90.8 million; official foreign debt \$223 million (1984)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

#### **Communications**

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 20,800 km total; 454 km bituminous, 7,656 km improved earth, 12,690 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 800 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dug-outs

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 67 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* facilities are meager; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

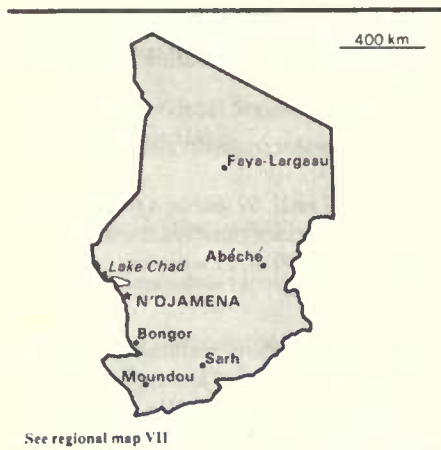
#### **Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 603,000; 312,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983; \$12.2 million; about 14.5% of central government budget

## Chad



### Land

1,284,634 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico combined; 35% pasture; 17% arable; 2% forest and scrub; 46% other use and waste

*Land boundaries:* 5,987 km

### People

*Population:* 5,231,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

*Ethnic divisions:* some 200 distinct ethnic groups, most of whom are Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Maba) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moudang, Moussei, Massa) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, of whom 1,000 are French

*Religion:* 52% Muslim, 43% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian

*Language:* French and Arabic (official); Sara and Sango in south; more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

*Infant mortality rate:* 142/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 41.5, women 43.9

*Literacy:* about 20%

*Labor force:* 85% agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

*Organized labor:* about 20% of wage labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Chad

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* N'Djamena

*Political subdivisions:* 14 prefectures, 54 subprefectures, 27 administrative posts, 9 municipalities

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted in 1962; constitution suspended and National Assembly dissolved in April 1975; Fundamental Act, a quasi-constitution decreed in October 1982, provides juridical framework whereby decrees are promulgated by the president; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 11 August

*Branches:* presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council, Supreme Court and several lower courts

*Government leaders:* Hissein HABRE, President (since June 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* none planned

*Political parties and leaders:* National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) established June 1984 with Habré as president; numerous dissident groups

*Communists:* no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* the development of a stable government continues

to be hampered by prolonged tribal and regional antagonisms; ex-President Goukouni Weddeye heads a rebel government, with Libyan backing, that occupies the northern third of Chad

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

During the last decade droughts and plagues of locusts have caused widespread food shortages, and years of civil war have devastated the economy

*GDP:* \$360 million (1984 est.), \$88 per capita (1984 est.); real annual growth rate —2.8% (1960-82 est.)

*Natural resources:* petroleum (unexploited but exploration beginning), uranium, natron, kaolin

*Agriculture:* commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, fish; food crops—millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

*Fishing:* catch 110,000 metric tons (1983 est.)

*Major industries:* agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

*Electric power:* 25,000 kW capacity (1985); 32 million kWh produced (1985), 6 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$113.15 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton (80%), meat, fish, animal products

*Imports:* \$114.38 million (f.o.b., 1984); cement, petroleum, flour, sugar, tea, machinery, textiles, motor vehicles

## Chile

**Major trade partners:** France and Central African Customs and Economic Union countries

**Budget:** (1978 est.) total revenue \$34.1 million, total expenditures \$36.6 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 31,300 km total; 28 km bituminous, 7,300 km gravel and laterite, remainder unimproved

**Inland waterways:** approximately 2,000 km navigable

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 80 total, 70 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 FM, 3 AM stations; many facilities, including satellite ground station, inoperative

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,194,000; 616,000 fit for military service; about 49,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Supply:** primarily dependent on France

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$8.7 million; about 25% of total budget



### Land

756,945 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Texas; 47% barren mountain, desert, and urban; 29% forest; 15% permanent pasture, meadow; 7% other arable; 2% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 6,325 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 6,435 km

### People

**Population:** 12,261,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% European and European-Indian, 3% Indian, 2% other

**Religion:** 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

**Language:** Spanish

**Infant mortality rate:** 27.2/1,000 (1981)

**Life expectancy:** men 63.8, women 70.4

**Literacy:** 90%

**Labor force:** 3.0 million total employment (1982); 33% industry and commerce; 31%

services; 9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 9% mining; 5% construction

**Organized labor:** 12% of labor force organized into labor unions (1982)

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Chile

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Santiago

**Political subdivisions:** 12 regions plus one metropolitan district, 41 provincial subdivisions

**Legal system:** based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; current constitution came into effect in March 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, with a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 18 September

**Branches:** four-man Military Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule pursuant to Constitution; state of siege lifted June 1985; National Congress (Senate, House of Representatives) dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

**Government leaders:** Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte, President (since September 1973); Adm. José Toribio MERINO Castro (since September 1973), Air Force Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel (since July 1978), Army Lt. Gen. Julio CANESSA Roberts (since December 1985), Gen. Rodolfo STANGE Oelkers (since August 1985), Junta members

**Suffrage:** none



## Chile (continued)

**Elections:** prohibited by decree; all electoral registers were destroyed in 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** all political parties are officially recessed or outlawed but have been allowed to function on a very limited basis since 1982; National Party (PN), Patricio Philips; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Sergio Fernández; National Unity Movement (MUN), Andrés Allamand; Movement of National Action (MAN), Federico Willoughby; Radical Party (PR), Enrique Silva Cimma; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Bossay; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Gabriel Valdés; Republican Right, Hugo Zepeda; Socialist Party, Ramón Silva Ulloa and Julio Stuardo (the PR, PSD, PDC, Republican Right, and some elements of the Socialist Party form the Democratic Alliance [AD]); Movement of Unitary Popular Action (MAPU); Movement of Unitary Popular Action—Workers/Peasants (MAPU-OC), Blas Tomić and Oscar Garretón Purcell; Christian Left (IC), Luis Maira; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Luis Corvalán Lepe (in exile); Socialist Party—Almeyda faction (PSCh/Alm), Clodomiro Almeyda (in exile); Socialist Party—Altamirano faction (PSCh/Alt), Carlos Altamirano (in exile); Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Andrés Pascal Allende (in exile); the MIR, PSCh/Alm, and PCCh form the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP)

**Voting strength:** (1970 presidential election) 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 congressional election) 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN), 44% Popular Unity coalition

**Communists:** 120,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000-50,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** revitalized university student federations at all major universities dominated by political groups; labor—National Workers Command (CNT) includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church

**Member of:** CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$19.2 billion (1984), \$1,590 per capita; 71% private consumption, 15% government consumption; 14% gross investment (1984); real growth rate 6.3% (1984)

**Natural resources:** copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits; net agricultural importer

**Fishing:** catch 4 million metric tons (1983); exports \$275.5 million (1984)

**Major industries:** copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products

**Crude steel:** 765,000 metric tons capacity (1980); 700,000 metric tons produced (1980); 683,000 metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** 3,300,000 kW capacity (1985); 13 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,094 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984); copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, steel products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products

**Imports:** \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, sugar, wheat, capital goods, vehicles

**Major trade partners:** exports—26% US, 11% Japan, 10% FRG, 6.2% Brazil, 5.4% UK (1984); imports—21.5% US, 9% Japan, 8.5% Brazil, 7.2% Venezuela, 6.2% FRG (1983)

**Budget:** revenues, \$6.5 billion; expenditures, \$7.2 billion (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 178 pesos=US\$1 (November 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 8,478 km total; 4,257 km 1.676-meter gauge, 135 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 4,221 km 1.000-meter gauge; electrification, 1,578 km, 1.676-meter gauge, 76 km 1.000-meter gauge

**Highways:** 78,025 km total; 9,365 km paved, 37,700 km gravel, 32,000 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 725 km

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

**Ports:** 10 major, 13 minor

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 375 total, 339 usable; 50 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 53 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** modern telephone system based on extensive radio-relay facilities; 629,000 telephones (5.4 per 100 pop.); 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 3 domestic satellite stations; 153 AM, 126 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army of the Nation, National Navy, Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,249,000; 2,445,000 fit for military service; about 123,000 reach military age (19) annually

# China (Taiwan listed at end of table)



## Land

9.6 million km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than US; 74.3% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed); 11.0% cultivated (sown area extended by multicropping); 12.7% forest and woodland; 2.0% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 24,000 km

## Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 14,500 km

## People

**Population:** 1,045,537,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

**Ethnic divisions:** 93.3% Han Chinese; 6.7% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

**Religion:** officially atheist; since even before 1949 most people have been pragmatic, eclectic, and not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

**Language:** Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

**Life expectancy:** 68

**Literacy:** over 75%

**Labor force:** est. 460 million (December 1983); 74.4% agriculture, 15.0% industry and commerce, 10.6% other

**Organized labor:** All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) follows the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; membership about 77 million

## Government

**Official name:** People's Republic of China

**Type:** Communist state; real authority lies with Communist Party's Politburo; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, usually ratifies the party's programs; the State Council actually directs the government

**Capital:** Beijing

**Political subdivisions:** 22 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, 5 autonomous regions

**Legal system:** a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court, which reviews lower court decisions; laws and legal procedure subordinate to priorities of party policy; regime has attempted to write civil and Communist codes; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; party and state constitutions revised in September and November 1982, respectively; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil and commercial law

**National holiday:** National Day, 1 October

**Branches:** control is exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervises ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

**Government leaders:** ZHAO Ziyang, Premier of State Council (since September 1980); LI Xiannian, President (since June 1983); PENG Zhen, Chairman of NPC Standing Committee (since June 1983)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections held for People's Congress representatives at county level

**Political parties and leaders:** Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Hu Yaobang as General Secretary of Central Committee

**Communists:** about 42 million party members in 1984

**Other political or pressure groups:** such opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions that vary by issue rather than organized groups

**Member of:** ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, ITU, Multifiber Arrangement, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

## Economy

**GNP:** \$343 billion (1985 est.), \$330 per capita

**Natural resources:** coal, iron, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydroelectric power (world's largest potential)

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, wheat, other grains, oilseed, cotton; agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 9.8 million metric tons in 1984; grain exports (mostly corn) 3.4 million metric tons (1984)

**Major industries:** iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum



## China (continued)

**Shortages:** complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians, energy, and transport

**Crude steel:** 43.4 million metric tons produced, 42 kg per capita (1984)

**Electric power:** 86,220,000 kW capacity (1985); 406 billion kWh produced (1985), 389 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$27.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactured goods, agricultural products, oil, minerals

**Imports:** \$25.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment

**Major trade partners:** Japan, Hong Kong, US, FRG, Jordan, Canada, Brazil, Singapore (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.06 renminbi yuan=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** networks total about 52,500 route km common carrier lines; about 600 km 1,000-meter gauge; rest 1,435-meter standard gauge; all single track except approximately 9,500 km double track on standard gauge lines; approximately 4,200 km electrified; about 10,000 km industrial lines (gauges range from 0.762 to 1.067 meters)

**Highways:** about 950,000 km all types roads; about 240,000 km unimproved natural earth roads and tracks, 540,000 km improved earth roads, 150,000 km paved roads

**Inland waterways:** 138,600 km; about 108,900 km navigable

**Pipelines:** crude, 6,500 km; refined products, 1,100 km; natural gas, 4,200 km

**Ports:** 15 major, approximately 180 minor

**Airfields:** 325 total; 266 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 3,500 m and over; 80 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 203 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 28 with

runways less than 1,200 m; 2 seaplane stations; 4 heliports, 5 airfields under construction

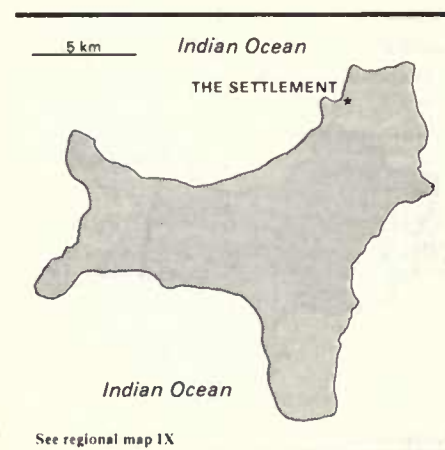
**Telecommunications:** domestic and international services exist primarily for official purposes; unevenly distributed internal system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and most townships; services in interior and border regions limited; nearly 3 million equipped telephone exchange lines, including 30,000 long-distance telephone exchange lines with direct, automatic service to 24 cities; 5.2 million telephones (3-5 telephones per 100 popl. in large cities, 1 telephone per 200 popl. national average); 50,000 post and telegraph offices with about 700 main telegraph centers capable of general message service at the county level and above; subscriber teleprinter exchange (telex) services available in 25 main metropolitan areas; unknown number of facsimile and data information transfer points; domestic audio radio broadcast coverage provided by 122 main AM centers and about 525 transmitter relay stations; unknown number of FM radio and wired rebroadcast stations with 215 million receivers; at least 52 TV centers; about 400 local and network TV relay transmitter stations; 7,000 supplementary video recorder and redistribution facilities; 40 million monochrome and color TV receiver sets; 2 major international switching centers; satellite communications, long-haul point-to-point radio circuits, regional cable and wire landlines, directional radio-relay, and seabed coaxial telephone cable (damaged) permit linkage with most countries; direct voice and message communications with 46 countries and regions; TV exchange to major cities on 5 continents through INTELSAT Pacific and Indian Ocean earth satellite; AM radio broadcasts in 38 languages to 140 countries and regions

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA), CPLA Navy (including marines), CPLA Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 291,558,000; 162,738,000 fit for military service; 13,270,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Christmas Island



### Land

135 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Washington, D. C.; mostly tropical rain forest

### Water:

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

### People

**Population:** 2,965 (as of June 1983), average annual growth rate 0.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Christmas Islander(s), adjective—Christmas Island

**Ethnic divisions:** 61% Chinese, 25% Malay, 11% European, 3% other; no indigenous population

**Language:** English

**Labor force:** all workers are employees of the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island, Ltd.

### Government

**Official name:** Territory of Christmas Island

**Type:** Australian territory

**Capital:** settlement on Flying Fish Cove (principal settlement)

**Legal system:** Australian territory since 10 October 1958; administrator appointed by Governor General of Australia; Supreme Court; legislative, judicial, and administrative system regulated by the Christmas Island Act of 1958



## Colombia

**Branches:** Advisory Council advises appointed administrator

**Government leader:** T. F. PATERSON, Administrator

**Communists:** none

### Economy

**National resources:** phosphates

**Major industries:** phosphate extraction (near depletion)

**Electric power:** 11,000 kW capacity (1985); 38 million kWh produced (1985), 12,900 kWh per capita

**Exports:** about 1.2 million metric tons of phosphate exported to Australia, New Zealand, and other Asian nations

**Major trade partners:** Australia, New Zealand

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.44 Australian dollar=US\$1 (6 February 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Ports:** Flying Fish Cove

**Airfields:** 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439

**Telecommunications:** 4,000 radio receivers (1982)

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Australia



### Land

1,138,914 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Texas and New Mexico combined; 72% unsettled (mostly forest and savannah); 28% settled (consisting of 5% crop and fallow; 14% pasture, 6% forest, swamp, and water; 3% urban and other)

**Land boundaries:** 6,035 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,414 km

### People

**Population:** 29,956,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

**Ethnic divisions:** 58% mestizo, 20% white, 14% mulatto, 4% black, 3% mixed black-Indian, 1% Indian

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Infant mortality rate:** 65/1,000 (1982)

**Life expectancy:** 62

**Literacy:** 80%

**Labor force:** 9 million (1982); 53% services, 26% agriculture, 21% industry (1981); 14% official unemployment (1985)

**Organized labor:** 1,418,321 members (1982)

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Colombia

**Type:** republic; executive branch dominates government structure

**Capital:** Bogotá

**Political subdivisions:** 22 departments, 5 intendancies, 5 commissariats, Bogotá Special District

**Legal system:** based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, with amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 20 July

**Branches:** President, bicameral legislature (Parliament—Senate, House of Representatives), judiciary

**Government leader:** Belisario BETANCUR Cuartas, President (since August 1982); term ends 10 August 1986

**Suffrage:** age 18 and over

**Elections:** every fourth year; presidential election held May 1986; congressional election held March 1986; municipal and departmental elections every two years, last held 1986

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal Party, Virgilio Barco; main dissident faction is headed by Luis Carlos Galán; Conservative Party—Alvaro Gómez Hurtado and Misael Pastrana Borrero head the two principal wings united behind current President Belisario Betancur, who leads a small faction; Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), Maoist orientation

## Colombia (continued)

**Voting strength:** (1982 presidential election) Belisario Betancur 46.8%, Alfonso López Michelsen 40.7%, Luis Carlos Galán 11.1%, Gerardo Molina 1.2%, other 1.2%; 49% abstention

**Communists:** 18,000 members est., including Communist Party Youth Organization (JUCO)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's Patriotic Union Party (FARC-UP)

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$29 billion (1985 est.); \$1,430 per capita (1984); 73% private consumption, 19% gross investment, 12% public consumption (1983); growth rate 2% (1985)

**Natural resources:** petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds

**Agriculture:** main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 57,537 metric tons 1983

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, cement; mining—gold, coal, emeralds, iron, nickel

**Crude steel:** 300,000 metric tons produced (1984), 10 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 7,160,000 kW capacity (1985); 25.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 864 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, coal, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas, fresh cut flowers

**Imports:** \$4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1984); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs, beverages

**Major trade partners:** exports—34% US, 15% FRG, 6% Venezuela, 4% Netherlands, 4% Japan, 3% Italy; imports—35% US, 10% Japan, 8% FRG, 7% Venezuela, 4% Brazil, 4% Netherlands Antilles, 3% France, 3% Ecuador (1984)

**Budget:** (1985 est.) revenues, \$4.1 billion; expenditures, \$4.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 164.58 pesos = US\$1 (November 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,563 km, all 0.914-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

**Inland waterways:** 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,585 km; refined products, 1,350 km; natural gas, 830 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km

**Ports:** 6 major (Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, San Andrés, Santa Marta, Tumaco)

**Civil air:** 106 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 634 total, 618 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,660 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas and 11 domestic satellite stations; 1.89 million telephones (6.5 per 100 popl.); 404 AM and 85 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army of Colombia, Colombian Air Force, National Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 7,763,000; 5,504,000 fit for military service; about 361,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 1986, \$310.6 million; 7% of the central government budget

Comoros



**Land**  
2,171 km<sup>2</sup>; half the size of Delaware; 4 main islands; 48% cultivated, 29% uncultivated, 16% forest, 7% pasture

**Water**  
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)  
*Coastline:* 340 km

**People**  
*Population:* 420,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

*Ethnic divisions:* Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

*Religion:* 86% Sunni Muslim, 14% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Shaafi Islam (a Swahili dialect), Malagasy, French

*Infant mortality rate:* 92.3/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 48.8

*Literacy:* 15%

*Labo- force:* 140,000 (1982); 80% agriculture, 3% government; significant unemployment

**Government**  
*Official name:* Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

*Type:* three of the four islands compose an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; the other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French territorial community but is claimed by the Comoros

*Capital:* Moroni  
*Political subdivisions:* the three main islands are organized into seven regions

*Legal system:* French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

*Branches:* presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

*Government leader:* Ahmed ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE, President (since October 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal adult  
*Elections:* Abdallah Abderemane won 1984 presidential election with 99% majority; Federal Assembly elected in March 1982

*Political party:* sole legal political party is Comoran Union for Progress (UCP)

*Voting strength:* UCP holds 37 seats in the Federal Assembly

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**  
*GNP:* \$92 million (1984 prov.), about \$250 per capita

*Agriculture:* food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconuts, cinnamon, yams; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

*Major industry:* perfume distillation

*Electric power:* 5,500 kW capacity (1985); 9 million kWh produced (1985), 22 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$16 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

*Imports:* \$27 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); rice and other foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

*Major trade partners:* exports—France, FRG, US; imports—France, Kenya, Reunion

*Budget:* (1984) domestic revenue, \$11 million; external grants, \$29 million; current expenditures, \$14 million; capital expenditures, \$7 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, \$44 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

**Communications**  
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,110 km total; approximately 400 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

*Ports:* 1 major (Mutsumudu on Anjouan Island); 2 minor

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* sparse system of radio-relay and high frequency radio communication stations for interisland and external communications to Madagascar and Reunion; 1,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, no TV stations

**Defense Forces**  
*Branches:* Army, Presidential Guard, Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 93,000; 55,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$2.9 million; about 16% of the central government budget



## Congo



### Land

342,000 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Montana; 63% dense forest or wood, 31% meadow, 4% urban or waste, 2% cultivated (est.)

*Land boundaries:* 4,514 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 169 km

### People

*Population:* 1,853,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Congoles (sing., pl.); adjective—Congoles or Congo

*Ethnic divisions:* about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in the south, Sangha (20%) and M'Bochi (12%) in the north, Teke (17%) in the center; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

*Religion:* 48% animist, 47% Christian, 2% Muslim

*Language:* French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

*Infant mortality rate:* 200/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 63

*Literacy:* over 50%

*Labor force:* about 40% of population economically active (1983); 75% agriculture, 25% commerce, industry, government; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

*Organized labor:* 20% of total labor force (1979 est.)

### Government

*Official name:* People's Republic of the Congo

*Type:* people's republic

*Capital:* Brazzaville

*Political subdivisions:* nine regions divided into districts

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

*National holiday:* National Day, 15 August

*Branches:* presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and Politburo

*Government leaders:* Col. Denis SASSOUNGUSSO, President and party chairman (since 1979); Ange Edouard POUNGUI, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections for local and regional organs and the National Assembly were held in July 1979—the first elections since June 1973

*Political parties and leaders:* Congolese Labor Party (PCT) is the only legal party; Party Congress held in July 1984—Sassou unanimously elected to another 5-year term as president and party chairman

*Communists:* unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

*Member of:* AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* about \$1.8 billion (1984), \$1,140 per capita; real growth rate 2.5% per year (1984); 80% of economy is private sector, predominantly French owned and operated

*Natural resources:* petroleum, wood, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, phosphates, natural gas

*Agriculture:* cash crops—sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

*Fishing:* catch 31,926 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

*Electric power:* 175,000 kW capacity (1985); 306 million kWh produced (1985), 170 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil (90%), lumber, tobacco, veneer, plywood, coffee, cocoa

*Imports:* \$618 million (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, chemical products, sugar

*Major trade partners:* France, other EC countries, US

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, \$721 million; current expenditures, \$508 million; development expenditures, \$241 million

## Cook Islands

**Monetary conversion rate:** 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 727 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 11,970 km total; 555 km bituminous surface treated; 848 km gravel, laterite, 5,347 km improved earth, and 5,220 km unimproved roads

**Inland waterways:** the Congo and Ubangi Rivers provide 1,120 km of commercially navigable water transport; the remainder of the inland waterways are used for local traffic only

**Pipelines:** crude oil 25 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Pointe-Noire)

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

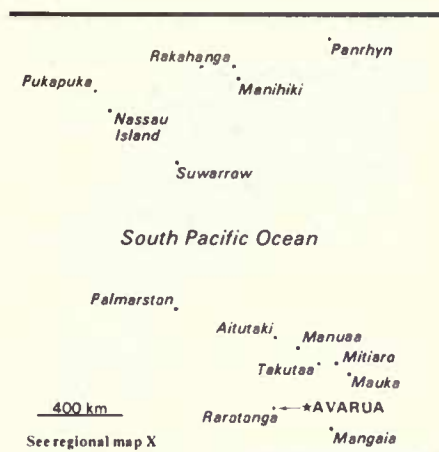
**Airfields:** 55 total, 51 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio-relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 18,100 telephones (1.1 per 100 pop.); 3 AM, 1 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National People's Militia

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 410,000; 206,000 fit for military service; about 19,000 reach military age (20) annually



### Land

About 240 km<sup>2</sup>

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** about 120 km

### People

**Population:** 17,738 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -1.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

**Religion:** Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

**Language:** English

### Government

**Official name:** Cook Islands

**Type:** self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands Government fully responsible for internal affairs and has the right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with the Cook Islands Government

**Capital:** Avarua, located on Rarotonga

**Branches:** New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand Government; Representative appoints the Prime Minister; popularly elected 24-member Parliament; 15-member House of Arikis (chiefs), appointed by Representative, is an advisory body only

**Government leader:** Sir Thomas DAVIS, Prime Minister (since July 1978)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every five years, latest in November 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** Democratic Party, Sir Thomas Davis; Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey Henry

**Voting strength:** (1983) Parliament—Democratic Party, 13 seats; Cook Islands Party, 11 seats

**Member of:** ADB, IDA, IFC, IMF, SPF, SPEC, ESCAP (associate member)

### Economy

**GDP:** \$15.4 million (1977), \$860 per capita (1978)

**Agriculture:** export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

**Major industry:** fruit processing, tourism

**Electric power:** 4,750 kW capacity (1985); 15 million kWh produced (1985), 840 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.0 million (1977); copra, fresh and canned fruit

**Imports:** \$16.8 million (1977); foodstuffs, textiles, fuels

**Major trade partners:** (1970) exports—98% New Zealand; imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

## Cook Islands (continued)

*Aid:* Australia (1980-83), \$2.0 million; Australia and New Zealand (1977), \$6.5 million

*Government budget:* \$121 million (1977)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.88 New Zealand\$=US\$1 (5 February 1986)

*Communications*  
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 2 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 7 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 6 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers; 1,186 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.)

## Costa Rica



**Land**  
50,700 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than West Virginia; 60% forest; 30% agricultural (22% meadow and pasture, 8% cultivated); 10% waste, urban, and other

*Land boundaries:* 670 km

**Water**  
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 1,290 km

**People**  
*Population:* 2,714,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% white (including mestizo), 3% black, 1% Indian

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Spanish (official), with Jamaican dialect of English spoken around Puerto Limón

*Infant mortality rate:* 18.8/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 67.5, women 71.9

*Literacy:* 93%

*Labor force:* 868,300 (1985 est.); 34% industry and commerce, 27% agriculture, 21% government and services, 8% other; 6% unemployment (1985 official); 10% unemployment (1985 unofficial)

*Organized labor:* about 15.1% of labor force

**Government**  
*Official name:* Republic of Costa Rica

*Type:* democratic republic

*Capital:* San José

*Political subdivisions:* 7 provinces divided into 80 cantons and districts

*Legal system:* based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 September

*Branches:* executive—President (head of government and chief of state), elected for a single four-year term; two vice presidents; legislative—57-delegate unicameral Legislative Assembly elected at four-year intervals; judiciary—Supreme Court of Justice (17 magistrates elected by Legislative Assembly at eight-year intervals)

*Government leader:* Oscar Arias SANCHEZ, President-elect (to be inaugurated May 1986)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory age 18 and over

*Elections:* every four years; last held in February 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* National Liberation Party (PLN), Luis Alberto Monge, Daniel Oduber, José "Pepe" Figueres, Oscar Arias Sánchez; the new United Social Christian Party (PUSC) comprises the four Unity Coalition (UNIDAD) parties—Republican Calderonista Party (PRC), Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier; Democratic Renovation



Party (PRD), leader unknown; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Rafael Grillo Rivera; Popular Union Party (PUP), Cristián Tallenbach Iglesias; the Popular Alliance (PA) is a coalition comprising two parties—Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto Vargas Carbonell, and Leftist Broad Democratic Front (FAD), Rodrigo Gutiérrez; the United People (PU) is a leftist coalition comprising four parties—New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick Ardón; Socialist Party (PS), Alvaro Montero Mejía; People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Manuel Mora Valverde; and Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan José Echeverría Brealey

**Voting strength:** (1986 election) PLN, 29 seats; UNIDAD, 25 seats; PVP, 1 seat; PPC, 1 seat; other, 1 seat

**Communists:** 7,500 members and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD; Liberation Party affiliate), Confederated Union of Workers (CUT; Communist Party affiliate), Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers (CATD; Communist Party affiliate), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE), Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; rightwing militants), National Association of Educators (ANDE)

**Member of:** CACM, Central American Democratic Community, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** \$3.4 billion (1984 est.), \$1,280 per capita; 62% private consumption, 16% public consumption, 23% gross domestic investment, —1% net foreign balance; 6% real growth rate (1984)

**Natural resources:** hydroelectric power

**Agriculture:** main products—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 10,902 metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 820,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.8 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,055 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$956 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cocoa

**Imports:** \$1,101 million (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—47% US, 18% CACM, 9% FRG; imports—40% US, 12% Japan, 11% CACM, 4% FRG (1983)

**Aid:** economic bilateral commitments—US authorized (FY70-84), including Ex-Im, \$603 million, other Western countries ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$333 million, Communist countries (1971-84), \$27 million; military commitments—US (FY70-84), \$21 million

**Budget:** consolidated public sector (1983) \$1,009 million total revenues; total expenditures including debt amortization, \$1,058 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 54 colones=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 800 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 243 km electrified

**Highways:** 15,400 km total; 7,030 km paved, 7,010 km gravel, 1,360 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** about 730 km, seasonally navigable

**Pipelines:** refined products, 95 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Limón), 4 secondary (Caldera, Golfito, Moín, Puntarenas)

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 221 total, 212 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** very good domestic telephone service; 292,000 telephones (11.8 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 62 AM stations, 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 727,000; 494,000 fit for military service; about 33,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Supply:** dependent on imports from US

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$17.0 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 3.0% of total central government budget; \$19.5 million for Ministry of Government and Police; 3.4% of total central government budget

## Cuba



### Land

114,471 km<sup>2</sup>; nearly as large as Pennsylvania; 35% cultivated; 30% meadow and pasture; 20% waste, urban, or other; 15% forest

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 3,735 km

### People

*Population:* 10,221,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

*Ethnic divisions:* 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% black, 1% Chinese

*Religion:* at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

*Language:* Spanish

*Infant mortality rate:* 15/1,000 (1985)

*Life expectancy:* 74

*Literacy:* 96%

*Labor force:* 3.0 million in 1982; 47% industry and commerce, 28% services and government, 25% agriculture

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Cuba

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Havana

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces and 169 municipalities

*Legal system:* based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum, which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at the Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 January

*Branches:* executive; legislature (National Assembly of the People's Power); controlled judiciary

*Government leader:* Fidel CASTRO Ruz, President (since January 1959)

*Suffrage:* universal but not compulsory over age 16

*Elections:* National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; last election held November 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raúl Castro Ruz

*Communists:* approx. 400,000 party members

*Member of:* CEMA, ECLA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ICO, IHO, ILO, IMO, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat

Council, NAM, OAS (nonparticipant), PAHO, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$14.9 billion in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); \$1,530 per capita in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); real growth rate 1.4% (1982 est.)

*Natural resources:* cobalt, nickel, iron, copper, manganese, salt, forests

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits, coffee

*Fishing:* catch 198,400 metric tons (1984); exports \$102 million (1984 est.)

*Major industries:* sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals, cement

*Shortages:* spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

*Crude steel:* 338,200 metric tons produced (1984); 34 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 3,461,000 kW capacity (1985); 12.915 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,278 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, coffee, citrus

*Imports:* \$8.1 billion (c.i.f., 1984); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—72% USSR, 17% other Communist countries; imports—66% USSR, 18% other Communist countries (1984)

*Aid:* from US (FY46-61), \$41.5 million (loans \$37.5 million, grants \$4.0 million); economic aid from USSR (1961-84), \$10.6 billion in economic credit and \$27.0 billion in subsidies; military assistance from the USSR (1959-78), \$1.6 billion

*Budget:* \$12.1 billion (1984)

## Cyprus

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.9346 peso=US\$1 (30 March 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 14,925 km total; Cuban National Railways operates 5,295 km of 1.435-meter gauge track; 199 km electrified; 9,630 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-1.435-meter gauge

**Highways:** approximately 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

**Inland waterways:** 240 km

**Ports:** 7 major (including US Naval Base at Guantanamo), 40 minor

**Civil air:** 47 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 203 total, 191 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Ministry of Interior Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Territorial Militia Troops, Youth Labor Army

**Military manpower:** eligible 15-49, 5,519,000; of the 2,896,000 males 15-49, 1,818,000 are fit for military service; of the 2,823,000 females 15-49, 1,772,000 are fit for military service; 117,000 males and 115,000 females reach military age (17) annually



### Land

9,251 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Connecticut; 60% arable (including permanent crop); 25% waste, urban areas, and other; 15% forest

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** approximately 648 km

### People

**Population:** 673,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

**Ethnic divisions:** 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

**Religion:** 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

**Language:** Greek, Turkish, English

**Infant mortality rate:** 17/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 72.3, women 76.0

**Literacy:** about 89%

**Greek Sector labor force:** 240,900 (1982); 42% services, 33% industry, 22% agriculture; 3.1% unemployed

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Cyprus

**Type:** republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control over the northern 37 percent of the republic; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

**Capital:** Nicosia

**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 October

**Branches:** currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own "constitution" and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975; "state" renamed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in 1983; new "constitution" for the Turkish sector passed by referendum in May 1985

**Government leaders:** Spyros KYPRIANOU, President (since 1977); Turkish Sector—Rauf DENKTASH, "President" (since 1975)

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18



## Cyprus (continued)

**Elections:** officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983); parliamentary elections held in December 1985; Turkish sector "presidential" elections last held in June 1985; "assembly" elections held in June 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Greek Cypriot—Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DESY), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DEKO), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish sector—National Unity Party (NUP), Dervis Eroglu; Communal Liberation Party (CLP), Ismail Bozkurt; Republican Turkish Party (RTP), Ozker Ozgur; New Birth Party (NBP), Aytae Besheshler

**Voting strength:** in the 1983 presidential election, incumbent Spyros Kyprianou retained his position by winning 56% of the vote; in the 1981 parliamentary election, the pro-Western Democratic Rally received 19 of the 56 seats; Kyprianou's center-right Democratic Party won 16 seats; Communist AKEL secured 15 seats; and socialist EDEK won six seats; in 1985 "presidential" elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf Denktash won with 70 percent of the vote; in the 1985 "assembly" elections the conservative National Unity Party won 24 of 50 seats; the Communist Republican Turkish Party received 12 seats; center-right Communal Liberation Party secured 10 seats; and the rightwing New Birth Party received 4 seats

**Communists:** about 12,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

**Member of:** Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO; Turkish Federated State of Cyprus OIC (observer)

### Economy

**GDP:** \$2.1 billion (1983), \$3,210 per capita; 1983 est. real growth rate 2.6%

**Turkish Sector GDP:** \$205.9 million (1983), \$1,344 per capita

**Natural resources:** copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, lumber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

**Agriculture:** main crops—potatoes and other vegetables, grapes, citrus fruit, wheat, carob beans, olives

**Major industries:** mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

**Electric power:** 620,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.468 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,210 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$482.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes, wine; also cement and clothing

**Turkish Sector exports:** \$46.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes, pyrites

**Imports:** \$1,195 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

**Turkish Sector imports:** \$170 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

**Major trade partners:** imports (1984)—12.1% UK, 12% Japan, 10.5% Italy, 8.3% FRG, 5.2% Iraq; exports (1984)—17% UK, 14.1% Lebanon, 11.4% Libya, 7.5% Saudi Arabia, 3.4% USSR

**Turkish Sector major trade partners:** imports (1984)—46% Turkey, 36% EC, 17% Arab countries; exports (1984)—61% EC, 22% Turkey, 16% Arab countries

**Budget:** (1983) revenues, \$587.2 million; expenditures, \$697.3 million; deficit, \$110.1 million

**Turkish Sector budget:** (1982) revenues, \$82.3 million; expenditures, \$72.2 million; deficit, \$14.7 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** .63 Cyprus pound=US\$1 (October 1984)

**Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate:** 225.46 Turkish liras=US\$1 (1983 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 10,778 km total; 5,169 km bituminous surface treated; 5,609 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

**Ports:** 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 2 secondary (Vasilikos, Kyrenia) under development, 6 minor; Famagusta and Kyrenia under Turkish Cypriot control

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 14 total, 13 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 164,000 telephones (25 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 6 FM, and 29 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Cyprus National Guard; Turkish sector—Turkish Cypriot Security Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 182,000; 127,000 fit for military service; about 5,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$60 million; 11.6% of central government budget

## Czechoslovakia



### Land

127,870 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of New York; 53% agricultural, 36% forest, 11% other

**Land boundaries:** 3,540 km

### People

**Population:** 15,542,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

**Ethnic divisions:** 64.3% Czech, 30.5% Slovak, 3.8% Hungarian, 0.4% German, 0.4% Polish, 0.3% Ukrainian, 0.1% Russian, 0.2% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

**Religion:** 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

**Language:** Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

**Infant mortality rate:** 16/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 70

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 7.51 million (1984); 38.1% industry; 12.5% agriculture; 49.4% construction, communications, and other (1982)

### Government

**Official name:** Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR)

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Prague

**Political subdivisions:** 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, 3 regions in Slovakia; republic capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, and amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Charles University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 9 May

**Branches:** executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by President); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—Chamber of Nations, Chamber of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary, Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

**Government leaders:** Gustáv HUSÁK, President (since 1975); Lubomír ŠTROUGAL, Premier (since 1970)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** governmental bodies and president every five years; last election June 1981

**Dominant political party and leader:** Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ), Gustáv Husák, General Secretary (since 1969); Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of provincial KSČ "organization"

**Voting strength:** (1981 election) 99.96% for Communist-sponsored single slate

**Communists:** 1.6 million party members (August 1984)

**Other political groups:** puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$127.9 billion in 1984 (in 1984 dollars), \$8,280 per capita; 1984 real growth rate 2.3%

**Natural resources:** coal, coke, timber, lignite, uranium, magnesite

**Agriculture:** diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables

**Major industries:** iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products

**Shortages:** ores, crude oil

**Crude steel:** 14.8 million metric tons produced (1984), 960 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 20,330,000 kW capacity (1985); 79.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,128 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$17.398 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 54.8% machinery and equipment; 16.2% manufactured consumer goods; 14.2% fuels, minerals, and metals; 6.7% agricultural and forestry products, 8.1% other products (1984 prelim.)

**Imports:** \$17.585 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 41.1% fuels, minerals, and metals; 33.2% machinery and equipment; 12.1% agricultural and forestry products; 5.7% manufactured consumer goods; 7.9% other products (1984)

**Major trade partners:** USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania; \$32,484 million (1982); 71% with Communist countries, 29% with non-Communist countries (1984)



## Czechoslovakia (continued)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.65 koronas=US\$1 (1983 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**NOTE:** foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 6.9 koronas=US\$1 (January 1982)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 13,141 km total; 12,883 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 102 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 156 km 0.750- and 0.760-meter narrow gauge; 2,866 km double track; 3,221 km electrified; government owned (1983)

**Highways:** 74,064 km total; 60,765 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 13,299 km gravel, crushed stone (1983)

**Inland waterways:** 475 km (1983)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 1,500 km; natural gas, 7,500 km

**Freight carried:** rail—298.8 million metric tons (1984); highway 1,376 million metric tons, 20.3 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway 11.40 million metric tons (1984), 3.9 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1983)

**Ports:** no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdańsk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Děčín, Komarno, Bratislava (1979)

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Czechoslovak People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,798,000; 2,924,000 fit for military service; 110,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 25.7 billion koronas, 7.5% of total budget

## Denmark



### Land

43,076 km<sup>2</sup> (exclusive of Greenland and Faroe Islands); the size of Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined; 64% arable, 11% forest, 8% meadow and pasture, 17% other

**Land boundaries:** 68 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone or to median line)

**Coastline:** 3,379 km

### People

**Population:** 5,097,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

**Ethnic divisions:** Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

**Religion:** 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 2% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

**Language:** Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect); small German-speaking minority

**Infant mortality rate:** 7.7/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 71.5, women 77.5

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 2,713,000 (1984); 33.2% government; 20.7% manufacturing; 13.2% commerce; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.9% construction; 7.8% banking and business services; 7.5% transportation; 10.3% unemployment rate

**Organized labor:** 65% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Kingdom of Denmark

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Copenhagen

**Political subdivisions:** 14 counties, 275 communes (88 towns are included in communes)

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** birthday of the Queen, 16 April

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

**Government leaders:** MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Poul SCHLÜTER, Prime Minister (since September 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** on call of prime minister but at least every four years; last election 10 January 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; Conservative, Poul Schlüter; Radical Liberal, Niels Helveg Petersen; Socialist People's, Gert Petersen; Communist, Jørgen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilnøj; Center Democratic, Erhard



Jakobsen; Christian People's, Christian Christensen; Justice, Poul Gerhard Kristiansen; Trade and Industry Party, Asger J. Lindinger; Free Democratic Party, Mogens Glistrup; Socialist Workers Party, no chairman; Communist Workers' Party (KAP), Benito Scocozza

**Voting strength:** (1984 election) 31.6% Social Democratic, 23.4% Conservative, 12.1% Liberal, 11.5% Socialist People's, 5.5% Radical Liberal, 4.6% Center Democratic, 3.6% Progress, 2.7% Christian People's, 2.6% Left Socialist, 1.5% Justice, 0.7% Communist, 0.2% others

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO (observer), EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$52.4 billion (1984), \$10,250 per capita; 54% private consumption, 18% private investment, 26% government consumption, investment; 1% net exports of goods and services; 1% increase in stocks; 1984 growth rate, 3.9%

**Natural resources:** oil, gas, fish

**Agriculture:** highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseed, grain, animal feedstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 1.86 million metric tons (1983), exports \$756 million, imports \$317 million (1984)

**Major industries:** food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products

**Crude steel:** 0.6 million metric tons produced (1984), 110 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 9,493,000 kW capacity (1985); 27.464 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,380 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$15.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, furniture

**Imports:** \$16.581 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

**Major trade partners:** 1984 exports—44.3% EC, 18% FRG, 12.7% Sweden, 10.7% UK, 7.2% US, 5.3% Norway

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83) \$3.3 billion

**Budget:** (1984) expenditures, \$24.8 billion; revenues, \$18.5 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 9.03 kroner = US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year, beginning 1 January

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 2,770 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 97 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard-gauge lines are privately owned and operated

**Highways:** approximately 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 417 km

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 110 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 549 km

**Ports:** 10 major, 50 minor

**Civil air:** 58 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 131 total, 116 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 3.67 million telephones (71.8 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 46 FM, 34 TV stations; 13 submarine coaxial cables; 7 satellite earth stations for domestic service

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,312,000; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$1.4 billion; 6.7% of central government budget 00; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$1.4 billion; 6.7% of central government budget 00; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$1.4 billion; 6.7% of central government budget

## Djibouti



### Land

22,000 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of New Hampshire; 89% desert waste, 10% permanent pasture, less than 1% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 517 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 314 km (includes offshore islands)

### People

*Population:* 304,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian

*Ethnic divisions:* 60% Somali (Issa); 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian

*Religion:* 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

*Language:* French (official); Somali and Afar widely used

*Infant mortality rate:* 140/1,000 (1985)

*Life expectancy:* 50

*Literacy:* 17%

*Labor force:* a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

*Organized labor:* 3,000 railway workers organized

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Djibouti

*National holiday:* 27 June

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Djibouti

*Political subdivisions:* 5 cercles (districts)

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law; partial constitution ratified January 1981 by National Assembly

*Branches:* legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

*Government leader:* Hassan GOULED Aptidon, President (since June 1977)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* parliament elected May 1982

*Political party and leader:* Peoples Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan Gouled Aptidon; sole legal party

*Communists:* possibly a few sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$369 million (1983); per capita income \$1,168 (1983)

*Natural resources:* none

*Agriculture:* livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruit and vegetables

*Major industries:* transit trade, port, railway, services; live cattle and sheep exports to Saudi Arabia; secondary services to French military

*Electric power:* 80,100 kW capacity (1985); 140 million kWh produced (1985), 471 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$88 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); hides and skins and transit of coffee; a large

portion consists of reexports to foreign residents of Djibouti

*Imports:* \$200 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, \$118 million; grants, \$27 million; current expenditures, \$120 million; development expenditures, \$32 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, \$21 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 177.67 Djibouti francs=US\$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

*Highways:* 2,800 km total; 279 km bituminous surface, 229 km improved earth, 2,292 km unimproved earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Djibouti)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 12 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radio-relay stations at outlying places; 7,200 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station, 1 Arab satellite station, 1 submarine cable to Saudi Arabia under construction

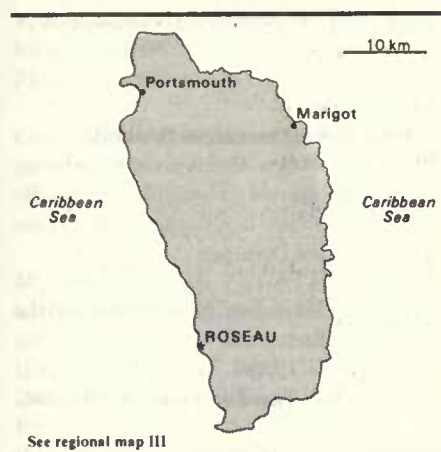
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary National Security Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 66,000; about 39,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$27.8 million; about 22% of central government budget

## Dominica



### Land

752.7 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-fourth the size of Rhode Island; 67% forest; 24% arable; 2% pasture; 7% other

### Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 148 km

### People

Population: 74,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: mostly black; some Carib-Indians

Religion: 80% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Methodist

Language: English (official); French patois widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 24.1/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: men 56.97, women 59.18

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 25,000; 40% agriculture, 32% industry and commerce, 28% services; 15-20% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

### Government

Official name: Commonwealth of Dominica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth

Capital: Roseau

Political subdivisions: 21 districts

Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

Branches: legislative, 51-member bicameral House of Assembly (1 ex-officio member, 9 appointed members, and 21 members popularly elected members; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; judicial, magistrate's courts and regional court of appeals

Government leader: (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES, Prime Minister (since July 1980); Sir Clarence SEIGNORET, President (since December 1983)

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage at age 18

Elections: every five years; last held 2 July 1985

Political parties and leaders: Labor Party of Dominica (LPD, a leftist front group), Michael Douglas; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia Charles

Voting strength: (1985 election) House of Assembly seats—DFP 15, LPD 5, independent 1

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM), a small leftist group

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

GNP: \$85.4 million (prelim.), \$1,034 per capita; 1984 real growth rate 4.3% (1984)

Natural resources: timber

Agriculture: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, essential oils

Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism, soap and other coconut-based products, cigars

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1985); 16 million kWh produced (1985), 216 kWh per capita

Exports: \$25.6 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); bananas, coconuts, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

Imports: \$55.8 million (c.i.f., 1984 prelim.); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—46% UK, 16% Jamaica, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 2% US, 0.3% other EC; imports—27% US, 13% UK, 8% Trinidad and Tobago, 6% other EC

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-80), from Western (non-US) countries, \$22.6 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, \$33.4 million; expenditures, \$38.5 million (FY84)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

### Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Roseau), 1 minor (Portsmouth)

Civil air: unknown number of major transport aircraft



## Dominica (continued)

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

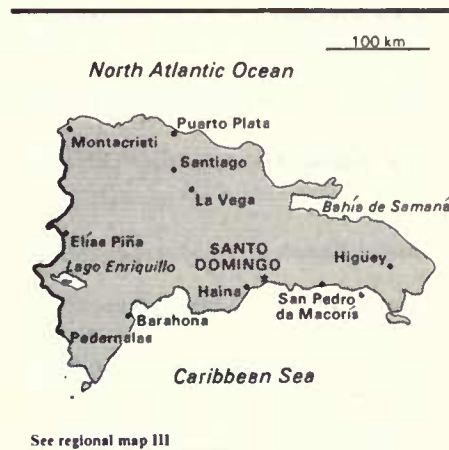
**Telecommunications:** 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network (5.6 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 cable TV station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year 1986, \$2.9 million; 4.6% of the central government budget

## Dominican Republic



### Land

48,734 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of New Hampshire and Vermont combined; 45% forest, 20% built on or waste, 17% meadow and pasture, 14% cultivated, 4% fallow

**Land boundaries:** 361 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 1,288 km

### People

**Population:** 6,785,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

**Ethnic divisions:** 73% mixed, 16% white, 11% black

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Infant mortality rate:** 63/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 60

**Literacy:** 68%

**Labor force:** 1.7 million (1984); 45% agriculture, 34% industry, 16% services, 3% other

**Organized labor:** 150,000 (1984); 12% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Dominican Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Santo Domingo

**Political subdivisions:** 26 provinces and the National District

**Legal system:** based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 27 February

**Branches:** President popularly elected for a four-year term; bicameral legislature (National Congress—27-seat Senate and 120-seat Chamber of Deputies elected for four-year terms); Supreme Court

**Government leader:** Salvador JORGE Blanco, President (since May 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

**Elections:** last national election May 1982; next election May 1986

**Political parties and leaders:** Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Jacobo Majluta and José Francisco Peña Gómez; Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC), Joaquín Balaguer (formed in 1984 by merger of Reformist Party and Revolutionary Social Christian Party); Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elías Wessin y Wessin; Antireelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), Narciso Isa Conde; Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA), Iván Rodríguez; in 1983 several leftist parties, including the Communists, joined to form the Dominican Leftist Front (FID); however, they still retain individual party structures

## Ecuador

**Voting strength:** (1982 election) 74% voter turnout; 46.76% PRD, 39.14% PR, 9.69% PLD; 4.41% minor parties

**Communists:** an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 members in several legal and illegal factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$11.0 billion (1984 prelim.), \$1,090 per capita; real GDP growth 1.0% (1984)

**Natural resources:** nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

**Major industries:** tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

**Electric power:** 1,439,000 kW capacity (1985); 3.286 billion kWh produced (1985), 497 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$866 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, gold, silver

**Imports:** \$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); food-stuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports—77% US, including Puerto Rico (1984 prelim.); imports—45% US, including Puerto Rico (1980)

**Aid:** economic—US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), from US, \$598 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-83), \$289 million; military authorized from US (1970-84), \$40 million

**Budget:** revenues, \$1.2 billion; expenditures, \$1.3 million (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3 pesos=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 375 km total of 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

**Highways:** 12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth, 600 km unimproved

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 96 km; refined products, 8 km

**Ports:** 4 major (Santo Domingo, Haina, San Pedro de Macoris, Puerto Plata), 17 minor

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 47 total, 34 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio-relay network; 190,000 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 126 AM, 18 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,686,000; 1,112,000 fit for military service; 84,000 reach military age (18) annually



### Land

283,561 km<sup>2</sup> (including Galapagos Islands); the size of Colorado; 55% forest; 11% cultivated; 8% meadow and pasture; 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

**Land boundaries:** 1,931 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 2,237 km (includes Galapagos Islands)

### People

**Population:** 9,647,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean

**Ethnic divisions:** 55% mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish), 25% Indian, 10% Spanish, 10% black

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

**Language:** Spanish (official); Indian languages, especially Quechua

**Infant mortality rate:** 76.3/1,000 (1978)

**Life expectancy:** 62

## Ecuador (continued)

*Literacy:* 84%

*Labor force:* (1983) 2.8 million; 52% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 7% commerce, 4% construction, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

*Organized labor:* less than 15% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Ecuador

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 10 August

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Quito

*Political subdivisions:* 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January 1978 referendum; came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; legal education at four state and two private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* executive; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary

*Government leader:* León FEBRESCORDERO Ribadeneyra, President (since August 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; compulsory for literates

*Elections:* parliamentary and presidential elections held January 1984; second-stage presidential election held May 1984; government and legislature took office in August 1984; an amendment to the constitution in August 1983 changed the term of office for the president from 5 to 4 years; the 59 deputies elected by the provinces serve for 2 years; the 12 at-large deputies serve for 4 years; next presidential election scheduled for 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Social Christian Party (PSC, the party of President León Febres-Cordero), center-right; Popular Democracy (DP), Osvaldo Hurtado; Christian Democratic, Julio César Trujillo; Democratic Left (ID), Xavier Ledesma; Social Democratic, Rodrigo Borja; Radical Alfariest Front (FRA), Cecilia Calderón de Castro, populist; Democratic Party (PD), Francisco Huerta, center-left; Radical Liberal Party, Eudoro Lloor Rivadeneira, center-right; Conservative Party, José Terán, center-right; Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), Averroes Bucaram, populist; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Aquiles Rigail Santisteván, center-left; Democratic Popular Movement (MPD), Jaime Hurtado, Communist; Revolutionary Nationalist Party (PNR), Carlos Julio Arosemena, center-right; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), René Maugé, pro-Moscow Communist

*Voting strength:* results of May 1984 presidential runoff election—León Febres-Cordero of the Social Christian Party, who headed the coalition National Reconstruction Front, 52.2%; Rodrigo Borja of the Democratic Left, 47.8%

*Communists:* Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, René Maugé—secretary general), 6,000 members; Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist Leninist (PCMLE, independent), 6,000 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE, pro-Cuba), 100 members plus an estimated 5,000 sympathizers

*Member of:* Andean Pact, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, NAM, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

*Economy*  
*GNP:* \$9.9 billion (1984), \$1,165 per capita; 60% private consumption, 21% gross investment, 12% public consumption, 7% foreign (1984); average annual growth rate 2.7% (1978-84)

*Natural resources:* petroleum, fish, timber

*Agriculture:* main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, rice; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 307,300 metric tons (1983); exports \$219.3 million (1984), imports negligible

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

*Electric power:* 1,700,000 kW capacity (1985); 3.575 billion kWh produced (1985), 380 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, fish products, coffee, bananas, cocoa

*Imports:* \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

*Major trade partners:* exports (1984)—64% US, 13% Latin America and Caribbean, 3% EC, 1% Japan; imports (1984)—36% US, 22% Latin America and Caribbean, 21% EC, 7% Japan (1984)

*Aid:* economic—Western (non-US) ODA and OOF commitments (1970-83), \$589 million; US economic (FY70-84), \$279; Communist countries (1970-84), \$51 million; military—US (FY70-84) \$64 million

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, \$1,088 million; expenditures, \$1,140 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 110 sucres= US\$1 (31 January 1986)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 965 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge single track

*Highways:* 28,000 km total; 3,600 km paved, 17,400 km gravel and improved earth, 7,000 km unimproved earth



## Egypt

**Inland waterways:** 1,500 km

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 800 km; refined products, 1,358 km

**Ports:** 4 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 44 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 177 total, 174 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

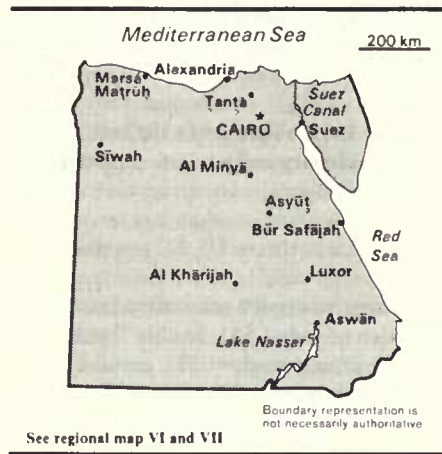
**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities generally adequate; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 318,000 telephones (3.9 per 100 popl.); 285 AM, 24 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Ecuadorean Army, Ecuadorean Air Force, Ecuadorean Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,203,000; 1,497,000 fit for military service; 101,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** estimated for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$345 million; about 10.9% of the central government budget



### Land

1,001,449 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Texas and Oregon combined; 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% is multiple crop); 0.7% inland water

**Land boundaries:** approximately 2,580 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,450 km (1967)

### People

**Population:** 50,525,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

**Religion:** (official estimate) 94% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 6% Coptic Christian and other

**Language:** Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

**Infant mortality rate:** 69/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 57

**Literacy:** 40%

**Labor force:** 12.5 million (official estimate); 40-45% agriculture, 36% government (local and national), public sector enterprises, and armed forces; 20% privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment about 7%; estimated 2.5 million Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Iraq and the Gulf Arab states

**Organized labor:** about 2.5 million

### Government

**Official name:** Arab Republic of Egypt

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Cairo

**Political subdivisions:** 26 governorates

**Legal system:** based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State, which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** National Day, 23 July

**Branches:** executive power vested in President, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

**Government leaders:** Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, President (since 1981); 'Ali Lotfy Mahmoud LOTFY, Prime Minister (since September 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** regular elections to People's Assembly every five years (most recent May 1984); two-thirds of Shura Council is elected for six-year term (first elections were in September 1980) with remaining members appointed by President; presidential election every six years; last held October 1981

## Egypt (continued)

**Political parties and leaders:** formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party, led by Mubarak, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party, Kamal Murad; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim Shukri; National Progressive Unionist Grouping, Khalid Muhyi-al-Din; Umma Party, Ahmad al-Sabahi; and New Wafd Party, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din

**Communists:** approximately 500 party members

**Other political or pressure groups:** Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, is tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

**Member of:** AAPSO, AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO; Egypt suspended from Arab League and OAPEC in April 1979

### Economy

**GNP:** \$39.7 billion (1984; based on flexible bank exchange rate of 1.23 Egyptian pounds=US\$1), \$466 per capita; 5% real growth (1984)

**Natural resources:** petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

**Agriculture:** main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

**Electric power:** 6,836,000 kW capacity (1984); 35.931 billion kWh produced (1984), 730 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); crude petroleum, raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric

**Imports:** \$10.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, woods

**Major trade partners:** US, EC countries

**Monetary conversion rate:** official rate 0.70 Egyptian pound=US\$1; flexible "bank" rate 2.35 Egyptian pounds=US\$1; parallel or "own" exchange market rate 1.80 Egyptian pounds=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** July through June

### Communications

**Railroads:** 4,857 km total; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified; 4,510 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter gauge

**Highways:** 28,500 km total; 15,000 km surfaced, 13,500 km unsurfaced

**Inland waterways:** 3,360 km (including the Nile River, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, the Ismailia Canal, and numerous smaller canals in the Delta); Suez Canal, 195 km long, used by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of water

**Freight carried:** Suez Canal (1984) 260 million metric tons, of which 98 million metric tons were petroleum, oils, and lubricants

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 930 km; refined products, 596 km; natural gas, 460 km

**Ports:** 4 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Būr Safājah); 15 minor; 8 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminals

**Civil air:** 43 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 97 total, 80 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 44 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system is large but still inadequate for needs; principal centers are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Maṣṣūrah, Ismailia, and Ṭanṭā; intercity connections by coaxial cable and microwave; extensive upgrading in progress; est. 600,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 5 FM, 47 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 3 submarine coaxial cables; tropospheric scatter to Sudan; radio-relay to Libya

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 12,588,000; 8,209,000 fit for military service; about 518,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** operating expenditures for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$3.4 billion; 13% of central government budget

## El Salvador

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

75 km



North Pacific Ocean

See regional map III

### Land

21,041 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Massachusetts; 32% crop (9% corn, 7% coffee, 5% cotton, 11% other), 31% nonagricultural, 26% meadow and pasture, 11% forest

*Land boundaries:* 515 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nautical miles)

*Coastline:* 307 km

### People

*Population:* 5,105,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

*Ethnic divisions:* 89% mestizo, 10% Indian, 1% white

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic (probably 97-98%), with activity by Protestant groups throughout the country

*Language:* Spanish, Nahua (among some Indians)

*Infant mortality rate:* 41/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* men 62.6, women 66.3

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 1.7 million (est. 1982); 40% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 16% commerce, 13% government, 9% financial services, 6% transportation (1984 est.); shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation; significant unemployment and underemployment

*Organized labor:* 8% total labor force; 10% agricultural labor force; 7% urban labor force (1982)

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of El Salvador

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* San Salvador

*Political subdivisions:* 14 departments

*Legal system:* based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; new constitution enacted in December 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 September

*Branches:* Legislative Assembly (60 seats), Executive, Supreme Court

*Government leaders:* José Napoleón DUARTE, President (since June 1984); Rodolfo CASTILLO Claramount, Vice President (since June 1984); Abraham RODRIGUEZ, First Presidential Designate (since September 1984); René FORTIN, Magaña, Second Presidential Designate (since September 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* Legislative Assembly (formerly Constituent Assembly), 28 March 1982; presidential election, 25 March 1984; presidential runoff election, 6 May 1984 (next scheduled for 1989); Legislative Assembly election, 31 March 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Party (PDC), José Antonio Morales Erlich; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Hugo Carrillo; Democratic Action (AD), Ricardo González Camacho; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Francisco Quiñónez; National Republican Alliance (ARENA), Alfredo Cristiani; Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA), Roberto Escobar García; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario René Roldan; Patria Libre, Hugo Barrera

*Voting strength:* Legislative Assembly—PDC, 33 seats; ARENA, 13 seats; PAISA, 1 seat; PCN, 12 seats; Independent, 1 seat

*Other political or pressure groups:* leftist revolutionary movement—Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), leadership bodies of the insurgency; Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Salvadoran Communist Party/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCES/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/Popular Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARLP); militant front organizations—Revolutionary Coordinator of Masses (CRM; alliance of front groups), Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU), Popular Leagues of 28 February (LP-28), National Democratic Union (UDN), and Popular Liberation Movement (MLP); Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), coalition of CRM and Democratic Front (FD), controlled by DRU; FD consists of moderate leftist groups—Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador (MIPTES), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC); extreme rightist vigilante organizations or death squads—Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA); Maximiliano Hernández Brigade; Organization for Liberation From Communism (OLC)

*Labor organizations:* Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; Unitary Federation of Salvadoran



## El Salvador *(continued)*

Unions (FUSS), leftist; National Federation of Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS), leftist; Democratic Workers Central (CTD), moderate; General Confederation of Workers (CGT), moderate; Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), moderate labor coalition which includes FESINCONSTRANS, and other democratic labor organizations

**Business organizations:** National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$4.36 billion (1985 est.), \$880 per capita

**Natural resources:** hydroelectric and geothermal power

**Agriculture:** main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, beans, rice, sorghum, wheat

**Fishing:** catch 10,500 metric tons (1984 prelim.)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

**Electric power:** 700,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 300 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$760.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp

**Imports:** \$892 million (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, intermediate goods, petroleum, construction materials, fertilizers, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—33% US, 15% FRG, 12% Guatemala; imports—39% US, 18% Guatemala, 9% Mexico

**Aid:** economic—authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$907 million; ODA and OOF commitments by other Western countries (1970-83), \$138 million; military—from US (FY70-84), \$412 million

**Budget:** (1983) government revenues, \$502 million; expenditures, \$582 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.5 colones=US\$1 (February 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lempa River partially navigable

**Ports:** 2 major (Acajutla, La Unión), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 166 total, 138 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** nationwide trunk radio-relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 116,000 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 75 AM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

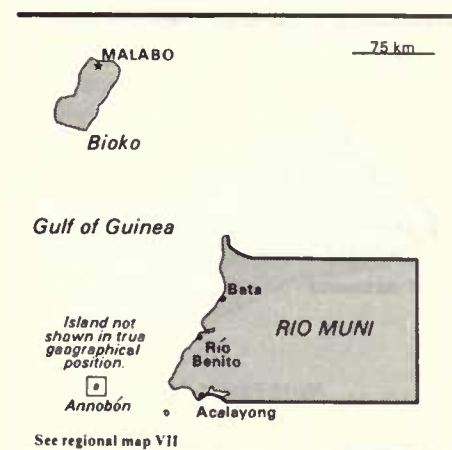
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police, Treasury Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,162,000; 738,000 fit for military service; 60,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$153.6 million; about 28.3% of the central government budget

## Equatorial Guinea



### Land

28,051 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Maryland; Rio Muni, about 25,900 km<sup>2</sup>, largely forest; Bioko (formerly known as Fernando Po), about 2,072 km

**Land boundaries:** 539 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 296 km

### People

**Population:** 359,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6% Rio Muni—269,546 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%; Bioko—89,849 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni, primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

**Religion:** natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

**Language:** Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang

**Infant mortality rate:** 142.9/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* men 44.4, women 47.6

*Literacy:* 55%

*Labor force:* most involved in subsistence agriculture; labor shortages on plantations

#### **Government**

*Official name:* Republic of Equatorial Guinea

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Malabo

*Political subdivisions:* 6 provinces with appointed governors

*Legal system:* in transition; constitution approved 15 August 1982 by popular referendum; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

*National holiday:* 12 October

*Branches:* constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives of the People), and free judiciary

*Government leader:* Col. Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, President (since August 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* parliamentary elections held October 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties suspended; before coup of 3 August 1979, National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) was the sole legal party

*Communists:* no significant number of Communists but some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

#### **Economy**

*GNP:* \$75 million (1983); \$420 per capita; economy destroyed during regime of former President Masie Nguema

*Natural resources:* timber, petroleum minerals, agriculture

*Agriculture:* major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Bioko, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

*Major industries:* fishing, sawmilling

*Electric power:* (including Rio Muni and Fernando Po) 10,000 kW capacity (1985); 17 million kWh produced (1985), 50 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$16.9 million (1982 est.); cocoa, coffee, wood

*Imports:* \$41.5 million (1982 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

*Major trade partner:* Spain

*Budget:* (1976) receipts, \$2.8 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* ekuele replaced by Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) franc in 1985; 475 CFA francs=US\$1 (1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

#### **Communications**

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* Rio Muni—2,460 km, including approx. 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Bioko—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

*Inland waterways:* no significant waterways

*Ports:* 1 major (Malabo), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM stations, 1 TV station

#### **Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Navy, and possibly Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 79,000; 39,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, \$6.2 million; 21% of central government budget

# Ethiopia



## Land

1,221,900 km<sup>2</sup>; four-fifths the size of Alaska; 55% meadow and natural pasture; 10% crop and orchard; 6% forest and wood; 29% wasteland, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 5,198 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

## People

*Population:* 43,882,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

*Ethnic divisions:* 40% Oromo, 32% Amhara and Tigrean, 9% Sidamo, 6% Shankella, 6% Somali, 4% Afar, 2% Gurage, 1% other

*Religion:* 40-45% Muslim, 35-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 15-20% animist, 5% other

*Language:* Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

*Infant mortality rate:* 145/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 38

*Literacy:* about 35%

*Labor force:* 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

*Organized labor:* All Ethiopian Trade Union formed by the government in January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

## Government

*Official name:* Socialist Ethiopia

*Type:* under military rule since September 1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

*Capital:* Addis Ababa

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

*Legal system:* complex structure with civil, Islamic, common, and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution by September 1986; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Popular Revolution Commemoration Day, 12 September

*Branches:* executive power exercised by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), dominated by its chairman and small circle of associates; predominantly civilian Cabinet holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

*Government leader:* Lt. Col. MENGISTU Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (since February 1977)

*Suffrage:* none

*Elections:* none (January 1985)

*Political parties and leaders:* Ethiopian Workers Party (WPE) founded in September 1984; headed by Mengistu Haile-Mariam

*Communists:* government is officially Marxist-Leninist

*Other political or pressure groups:* important dissident groups include Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), and Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces in Eritrea; Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in Tigray and Welo Provinces; Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden region

*Member of:* AfDB, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* \$5.0 billion (1983/84 est.), \$120 per capita; real growth rate 3.7% (1983/84)

*Natural resources:* potash, salt, gold, copper, platinum

*Agriculture:* main crop—coffee; also cereals, pulses, oilseeds, meat, hides and skins

*Major industries:* cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

*Electric power:* 324,000 kW capacity (1985); 709 million kWh produced (1985), 16 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$403 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); 61% coffee, 10% hides and skins

*Imports:* \$906 million (c.i.f., 1983/84)

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, FRG, Djibouti, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy; imports—USSR, Italy, FRG, Japan, UK, US

*Budget:* revenues and cash grants, \$1.1 billion; current expenditures, \$1.0 billion; development expenditures, \$467 million (1983/84)



## Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

**External debt:** \$1.0 billion, 1981/82; debt service payment, \$1.3 billion outstanding (1983/84); 11.0% of exports of goods and nonfactor services (1982/83)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 Ethiopian birr=US\$1 (31 October 1983)

**Fiscal year:** 8 July-7 July

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,089 km total; 782 km 1,000-meter gauge, of which 97 km are in Djibouti; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge

**Highways:** 44,300 km total; 3,888 km bituminous, 8,344 km gravel, 2,456 km improved earth, 29,612 km unimproved earth

**Ports:** 2 major (Åseb, Mits'iwa)

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 167 total, 132 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense; paramilitary Emergency Strike Force Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,941,000; 5,340,000 fit for military service; 507,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 7 July 1984, \$420.1 million; 25.1% of central government budget



**NOTE:** The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the UK and Argentina (which refers to them as the Islas Malvinas) since 1833.

### Land

Colony—16,654 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Connecticut; area consists of some 200 small islands and two principal islands, East Falkland (6,680 km<sup>2</sup>) and West Falkland (5,276 km<sup>2</sup>); dependencies—South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 1,288 km

### People

**Population:** 2,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0%

**Nationality:** noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

**Ethnic divisions:** almost totally British

**Religion:** predominantly Anglican

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** compulsory education up to age 14

**Labor force:** 1,100 (est.); est. over 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

### Government

**Official name:** Colony of the Falkland Islands

**Type:** British dependent territory

**Capital:** Stanley

**Political subdivisions:** Falkland, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands (the latter two are administered from Stanley)

**Legal system:** English common law

**Branches:** under the 1985 Constitution an Executive Council was established; it consists of three elected members from the 8-member popularly elected Legislative Council

**Government leaders:** Gordon W. JEWKES, Governor (since 1985); Air Vice Marshall R. J. KEMBALL, Commander of the British Armed Forces (since 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal adult at age 18

### Economy

**Agriculture:** predominantly sheep farming

**Major industry:** wool processing

**Electric power:** 1,250 kW capacity (1985); 2.2 million kWh produced (1985), 1,100 kWh per capita

**Exports:** to UK, \$5.2 million (1982); wool, hides and skins, and other

**Imports:** from UK, \$8.2 million (1982); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—nearly all to the UK, some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports—Curaçao, Japan, and UK

**Aid:** economic commitments—(1970-79) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, \$24 million

**Budget:** revenues, \$5 million (1982); expenditures, \$4.8 million (1982)

## Falkland Islands (continued)

**Monetary conversion rate:** .833 Falkland Island pound = .833 pound sterling = US\$1 (December 1984)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 5 total, 5 usable, 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

**Telecommunications:** government-operated radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 590 telephones (est. 24.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, 1 Atlantic satellite station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

## Faroe Islands



### Land

1,340 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Rhode Island; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction is cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 764 km

### People

**Population:** 46,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.7%

**Nationality:** noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population

**Religion:** Evangelical Lutheran

**Language:** Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 17,585; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

### Government

**Official name:** Faroe Islands

**Type:** self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

**Capital:** Tórshavn on the island of Strøymoy

**Political subdivisions:** 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

**Legal system:** based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and 32-member provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

**Government leaders:** MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Atli DAM, Lagmand, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Niels BENTSEN, Danish Governor (since 1981)

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

**Elections:** held every four years; most recent, 8 November 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** four-party ruling coalition—Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Tobjørn Poulsen; Peoples, Jógvan Sundstein

**Voting strength:** (January 1985) four-party coalition—17 of 32 seats

**Communists:** insignificant number

**Member of:** Nordic Council

### Economy

**GDP:** \$369.3 million (1980), about \$8,800 per capita

**Natural resources:** fish

**Agriculture:** sheep and cattle grazing

## Fiji

**Fishing:** catch 329,900 metric tons (1983); exports, \$162.3 million (1980)

**Major industry:** fishing

**Electric power:** 67,000 kW capacity (1985); 215 million kWh produced (1985), 4,780 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$178.7 million (f.o.b., 1980); mostly fish and fish products

**Imports:** \$222.1 million (c.i.f., 1980); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

**Major trade partners:** exports 21.3% Denmark, 13.4% UK, 12.4% FRG, 11.7% US (1980)

**Budget:** (FY81) expenditures, \$98.8 million, revenues, \$98.8 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 10.80 Danish kroner=US\$1 (November 1984 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 200 km

**Ports:** 2 major, 8 minor

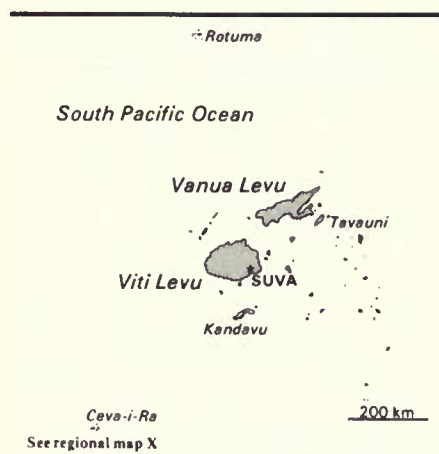
**Airfields:** 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 20,400 telephones (46.3 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

**Defense Forces**

Defense is the responsibility of Denmark

**Military manpower:** males 15-49 included with Denmark



### Land

18,376 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Massachusetts; consists of more than 300 islands and many more coral atolls and cays; the larger islands—Vanua Levu, Viti Levu, Taveuni, and Kandavu—are mountainous and volcanic in origin, with peaks rising over 1,210 meters; land ownership—83.6% Fijians, 7.2% European, 6.4% government, 1.7% Indians, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

**Coastline:** 1,129 km

### People

**Population:** 715,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

**Ethnic divisions:** 50% Indian, 45% Fijian; 5% European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and others

**Religion:** Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

**Language:** English (official); Fijian and Hindustani spoken among Indians

**Infant mortality rate:** 29/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 72

**Literacy:** 80%

**Labor force:** 176,000 (1979); 40% of total work force paid employees; remainder involved in subsistence agriculture; 43.4% agriculture, 15.6% industry

**Organized labor:** about 50% of labor force organized into about 60 unions; unions organized along lines of work and ethnic origin

### Government

**Official name:** Fiji

**Type:** independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state

**Capital:** Suva, located on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu

**Political subdivisions:** 4 divisions

**Legal system:** based on British system

**National holiday:** Fiji Day, 10 October

**Branches:** executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; 22-member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Courts

**Government leader:** Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA, Prime Minister (since 1966 [as Chief Minister during preindependence days])

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every five years unless House dissolves earlier; last held July 1982

**Political parties:** Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by Siddiq Koya; Western United Front, Fijian, Ratu Osea Gaudi; Fiji Labor Party (founded in mid-1985), headed by Dr. Timoci Bavadra



## Fiji (continued)

**Voting strength:** (July 1982) House of Representatives—(Alliance Party 28 seats; National Federation Party/Western United Front coalition 24 seats)

**Communists:** some

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, EC (associate), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.32 billion (1984), \$1,850 per capita; annual growth rate, -3.6% (1984)

**Natural resources:** timber, fish, gold, copper

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugar, copra, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains

**Major industries:** sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, small industries

**Electric power:** 213,000 kW capacity (1985); 220 million kWh produced (1985), 314 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$236 million (f.o.b., 1984); 70% sugar; also copra

**Imports:** \$472 million (c.i.f., 1984); 24% manufactured goods, 20.0% machinery, 16.3% foodstuffs, 16% fuels

**Major trade partners:** Australia, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Singapore, US

**Aid:** economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1980-82), \$438 million

**Budget:** (1984 est.) revenues, \$304 million; expenditures, \$376 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** .9022 Fiji dollar=US\$1 (30 November 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge; owned by Fiji Sugar Corp., Ltd.

**Highways:** 2,960 km total (1981); 390 km paved, 2,150 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

**Ports:** 1 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

**Airfields:** 27 total, 26 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** modern local, inter-island, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COM-PAC cable link between US/Canada and New Zealand/Australia; 37,515 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** integrated ground and naval forces

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 187,000; 103,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Finland



### Land

337,113 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Montana; 58% forest, 34% other, 8% arable

**Land boundaries:** 2,534 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 nm; fishing 12 nm; Åland Islands, 3 nm

**Coastline:** 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

### People

**Population:** 4,931,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

**Ethnic divisions:** Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

**Religion:** 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.2% Greek Orthodox, 1.8% other

**Language:** 93.5% Finnish, 6.3% Swedish (both official); small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

**Infant mortality rate:** 6.2/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 70.1, women 78.1

**Literacy:** almost 100%

**Labor force:** 2.572 million; 23.3% mining and manufacturing; 25.8% services; 19.0% commerce; 11.4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.1% construction; 7.0% transportation and communications; 6.2% unemployed (1984 average)

**Organized labor:** 80% of labor force

## Government

**Official name:** Republic of Finland

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Helsinki

**Political subdivisions:** 12 provinces, 377 communes, 84 towns

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 6 December

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with President and unicameral legislature (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

**Government leaders:** Dr. Mauno KOIVISTO, President (since January 1982); Kalevi SORSA, Prime Minister (since February 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

**Elections:** parliamentary, every four years (next in 1987); presidential, every six years (next in 1988)

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa; Center Party, Paavo Väyrynen; People's Democratic League (Communist front), Esko Helle; Conservative Party, Ilkka Suominen; Liberal Party, Kyösti Lallukka; Swedish Peoples

Party, Christoffer Taxell; Rural Party, Pekka Vennamo; Finnish Communist Party, Arvo Aalto; Finnish Christian League, Esko Almgren; Constitutional People's Party, Georg Ehrnrooth; League for Citizen Power, Kaarlo Pitsinki

**Voting strength:** (1983 parliamentary election) 26% Social Democratic, 22.1% Conservative, 17.6% Center-Liberal, 14.0% People's Democratic League, 9.7% Rural, 4.9% Swedish Peoples, 3.0% Christian League, 1.5% Greens, 0.4% Constitutional People's, 0.1% League for Citizen Power

**Communists:** 28,000 registered members; an additional 45,000 persons belong to People's Democratic League

**Member of:** ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

**GNP:** \$50.1 billion (1984), \$10,270 per capita; 54.7% private consumption, 24% gross fixed capital formation; 19.9% government consumption; 1.4% net exports of goods and services; 1984 growth rate 3.0% (1980 prices)

**Natural resources:** forests, copper, zinc, iron, farmland

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains

**Fishing:** catch 157,100 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing

**Shortages:** fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood and iron ore

**Crude steel:** 2.6 million metric tons produced (1984), 533 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 12,109,000 kW capacity (1985); 44.475 billion kWh produced (1985), 9,060 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$13.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, clothing and footwear

**Imports:** \$12.4 billion (c.i.f., 1984); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

**Major trade partners:** (1984) 36.5% EC (11.6% FRG; 9.9% UK), 21% USSR, 12.3% Sweden, 6.6% US

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$793 million

**Budget:** (1984) expenditures, \$14.4 billion, revenues, \$12.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.42 Finnmarks (Fim)=US\$1 (30 December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## Communications

**Railroads:** 6,071 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 6,010 km 1.524-meter gauge, of which 480 km are multiple track and 1,257 km are electrified

**Highways:** about 103,000 km total, including 35,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 38,000 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 30,000 km of private (state subsidized) roads

**Inland waterways:** 6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 161 km

**Ports:** 11 major, 34 minor

## Finland (continued)

*Civil air:* 39 major transport

*Airfields:* 163 total, 160 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 2.78 million telephones (57 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 99 FM, 193 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,329,000; 1,022,000 fit for military service; 35,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$785 million; 5.6% of central government budget

## France



### Land

547,026 km<sup>2</sup>; four-fifths the size of Texas; 34% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 27% forest; 15% waste, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 2,888 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

### People

*Population:* 55,239,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

*Ethnic divisions:* Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities

*Religion:* 90% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 6% unaffiliated

*Language:* French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional dialects—Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

*Infant mortality rate:* 9/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 75

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 23.8 million (1984); 61.2% services, 21.7% industry, 7.0% agriculture; 10.1% unemployed

*Organized labor:* approximately 20% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* French Republic

*Type:* republic, with President having wide powers

*Capital:* Paris

*Political subdivisions:* 22 regions with 96 metropolitan departments

*Legal system:* civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

*National holiday:* National Day, 14 July

*Branches:* presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (currently 491 members but will expand to 577 as of 16 March 1986), Senate (304 members)—restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

*Government leader:* François MITTERRAND, President (since May 1981); Jacques CHIRAC, Prime Minister (since March 1986)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; not compulsory

*Elections:* National Assembly—every five years, last election March 1986; proportional representation, with minimum 5 percent of the vote; Senate—indirect collegiate system for nine years, renewable by one-third every three years, last election September 1983; President, direct, universal suffrage every seven years, two ballots, last election May 1981



**Political parties and leaders:** majority coalition—Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Union for French Democracy (UDF, federation of PR, CDS, and RAD), Jean Lecanuet; Republicans (PR), François Léotard; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pierre Méhaignerie; Radical (RAD), André Rossinot; left opposition—Socialist Party (PS), Lionel Jospin; Left Radical Movement (MRG), François Doubin; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais

**Voting strength:** (1986 election) UDF/RPR/CNIP, 44.9%; PS/MRG 31.6%; Communist, 9.8%; National Front, 9.7%; diverse left, 1.0%; extreme left, 1.5%; extreme right, 0.2%; other 1.2%

**Communists:** 700,000 claimed but probably closer to 150,000; Communist voters, 2.7 million in 1986 elections

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist-controlled labor union (Confédération Générale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail—CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; independent labor union (Force Ouvrière) about 1,000,000 members est.; independent white collar union (Confédération Générale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Français—CNPF or Patronat)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, EMS, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**  
**GDP:** \$490 billion (1984), \$8,890 per capita; 64% private consumption, 19% investment (including government) 17% government

consumption; 1984 real growth rate, 1.6%; average annual growth rate (1975-84), 2.1%

**Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests

**Agriculture:** Western Europe's foremost producer; main products—beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; agricultural shortages—fats and oils, tropical produce

**Fishing:** catch 784,000 metric tons (1983); exports (includes shellfish, etc.) \$297 million, imports \$967 million (1984)

**Major industries:** steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, automobiles, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics

**Shortages:** crude oil, natural gas, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

**Crude steel:** 19 million metric tons produced (1984), 347 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 87,246,000 kW capacity (1985); 332.016 billion kWh produced (1985), 6,026 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$93.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing

**Imports:** \$103.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products

**Major trade partners:** (1984) imports—50.4% EC, 14.6% petroleum exporting countries, 10.3% other West European countries, 7.7% US, 2.6% Japan, 2.5% USSR, 2.5% other Communist countries; exports—48.9% EC, 13.5% petroleum exporting countries, 11.3% other West European countries, 8.1% US, 2.1% USSR, 2% other Communist countries, 1.1% Japan

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$33.2 billion

**Budget:** (proposed for 1986) expenditures, 1,030 billion francs; revenues, 889 billion francs; deficit, 141 billion francs

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.67 French francs=US\$1 (17 December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## Communications

**Railroads:** French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,678 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 11,219 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 2,138 km of various gauges (1.000-meter to 1.440-meter), privately owned and operated

**Highways:** 1,533,940 km total; 33,400 km national highway; 347,000 km departmental highway; 421,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,209 km of controlled-access divided "autoroutes"; approx. 803,000 km paved

**Inland waterways:** 14,932 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,458 km; refined products, 4,344 km; natural gas, 24,746 km

**Ports:** 8 major, 16 secondary

**Civil air:** 355 major transport aircraft (1982)

**Airfields:** 468 total, 454 usable; 248 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 130 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 33.0 million telephones (60 per 100 popl.); 38 AM, 591 FM, 9,300 TV stations; 23 submarine coaxial cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with total of 9 antennas

## France (continued)

## French Guiana

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army of the Ground, Navy, Army of the Air, National Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 14,034,000; fit for military service 11,895,000; 431,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$20 billion; about 18.1% of proposed central government budget



### Land

90,909 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Maine; 90% forest; 10% waste, built on, inland water, and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

*Land boundaries:* 1,183 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 378 km

### People

*Population:* 88,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.1%

*Nationality:* noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

*Ethnic divisions:* 66% black or mulatto; 12% Caucasian; 12% East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian; 10% other

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic

*Language:* French

*Literacy:* 73%

*Labor force:* 23,265 (1980); services, government, and commerce 60.6%; industry 21.2%; agriculture 18.2%; 10% unemployment (1980)

*Organized labor:* 7% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Department of French Guiana

*Type:* overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

*Capital:* Cayenne

*Political subdivisions:* 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

*Legal system:* French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

*Branches:* executive: Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative—popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

*Government leader:* Bernard COURTOIS, Prefect of the Republic (since 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* General Council elections normally are held every five years; last election February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Raymond Tarcy (senator), Léopold Helder; Union of the Guianese People (UPG), weak leftist party allied with and reported to have been absorbed by the PSG; Rally for the Republic (RPR), Hector Rivierez

*Communists:* Communist party membership negligible

*Member of:* WFTU

### Economy

*GNP:* \$120 million (1976), \$1,940 per capita



## French Polynesia

**Natural resources:** bauxite, timber, gold (widely scattered), cinnabar, clay, low-grade iron ore

**Agriculture:** limited vegetables for local consumption; rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugar

**Fishing:** catch 1,430 metric tons (1983 est.)

**Major industries:** construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

**Electric power:** 31,000 kW capacity (1985); 138 million kWh produced (1985), 1,625 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$35.4 million (1981); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

**Imports:** \$245.9 million (1981); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—54% US, 17% Japan, 15% France, 5% Martinique; imports—53% France, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 10% US (1981)

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (FY70-79), from Western (non-US) countries, \$700 million, no military aid

**Budget:** \$101 million (1982)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.66 French francs=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

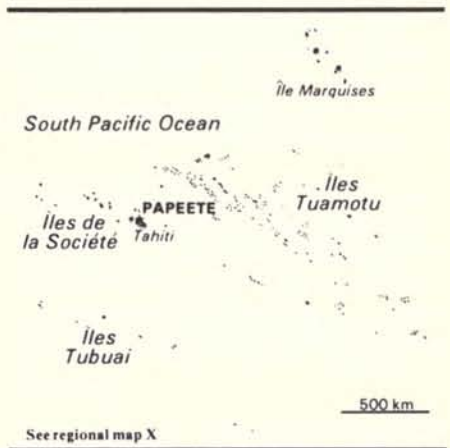
**Airfields:** 11 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair open-wire and radio-relay system with about 18,100 telephones (27.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 6 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 21,000; 15,000 fit for military service



### Land

About 4,000 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Rhode Island

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** about 2,525 km

### People

**Population:** 181,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

**Nationality:** noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

**Ethnic divisions:** 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

**Religion:** mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

### Government

**Official name:** Territory of French Polynesia

**Type:** overseas territory of France

**Capital:** Papeete

**Political subdivisions:** 48 communes

**Legal system:** based on French; lower and higher courts



## French Polynesia (continued)

**Branches:** 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of two deputies to National Assembly and one senator to Senate in Paris

**Government leader:** Alain OHREL, High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since 1983), appointed by French Government; Gaston FLOSSE, Vice President of the Council of Government (since May 1982; highest elected official in the territory)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every five years; last held in May 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** Tahoeraa Huiraatira (Gaullist), Gaston Flosse; Ai'a Api (New Country Party), Emile Vernaudon; Here Ai'a, Jean Juventin; Ia Mana (Socialist), Jacques Crollet; Te E'a Api (Socialist), Jacques VII

**Voting strength:** (1982 election) Tahoeraa Huiraatira, 13 seats; Ai'a Api, 3 seats; Here Ai'a, 6 seats; Ia Mana, 3 seats; Independents, 4 seats; Te E'a Api, 1 seat

### Economy

**GDP:** A\$931.3 million (1980), US\$6,400 per capita (1980)

**Agriculture:** main crop—coconuts

**Major industries:** maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

**Electric power:** 72,000 kW capacity (1985); 265 million kWh produced (1985), 1,515 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$21 million (1977); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%), vanilla (1971)

**Imports:** \$419 million (1977); principal items—fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

**Major trade partners:** imports—59% France, 14% US; exports—86% France

**Aid:** France \$91 million (1978)

**Budget:** \$180 million in 1979; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US countries)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=\$US1 (February 1984)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,700 km

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 major (Papeete), 6 minor

**Airfields:** 41 total, 41 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

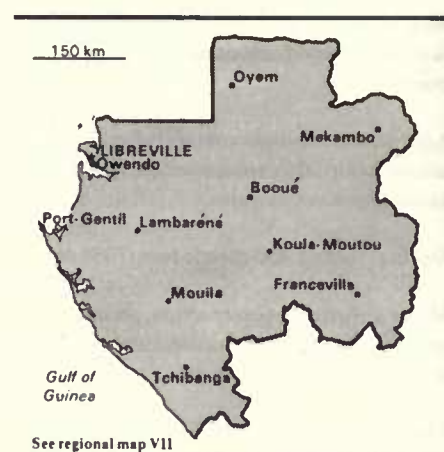
**Civil air:** about 6 major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** 17,302 telephones (12.9 per 100 popl.); 72,000 radio and 14,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

## Gabon



### Land

267,667 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Colorado; 75% forest, 15% savanna, 9% urban and waste, less than 1% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 2,422 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 885 km

### People

**Population:** 1,017,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

**Ethnic divisions:** about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 35,000 French

**Religion:** 55-75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

**Language:** French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

**Infant mortality rate:** 117/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 50

**Literacy:** 65%

**Labor force:** 120,000 salaried (1983); 65.0% agriculture, 30.0% industry and commerce, 2.5% services, 2.5% government

**Organized labor:** there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation (COSYGA)

#### **Government**

**Official name:** Gabonese Republic

**Type:** republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

**Capital:** Libreville

**Political subdivisions:** nine provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

**National holidays:** Renovation Day, 12 March; Independence Day, 17 August; major Islamic and Christian holidays

**Branches:** power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** El Hadj Omar BONGO, President (since December 1967)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** presidential election last held December 1979, next scheduled for 1986; parliamentary election last held February 1980, next scheduled for 1985; constitutional change separates dates for presidential and parliamentary elections

**Political parties and leaders:** Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

**Communists:** no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, African Wood Organization, Conference of East and Central African States, BDECA (Central African Development Bank), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** \$3.4 billion (1983), \$3,690 per capita; 0.7% annual growth rate (1981)

**Natural resources:** oil, manganese, uranium, gold, wood, iron ore

**Agriculture:** commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—pine-apples, bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

**Fishing:** catch 52,638 metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, food and beverage processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, iron (not produced)

**Electric power:** 280,000 kW capacity (1985); 736 million kWh produced (1985), 744 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

**Imports:** \$0.9 billion (c.i.f., 1983); mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** France, US, FRG, Curaçao

**Budget:** (1982) revenues, \$1.4 billion; current expenditures, \$0.5 billion; capital expenditures, \$0.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 970 km 1.437-meter standard gauge under construction; 338 km are completed

**Highways:** 7,393 km total; 300 km paved, 3,493 km gravel and improved, 3,600 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 270 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Owendo and Port-Gentil), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 79 total, 73 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 13,800 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 6 FM, 8 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

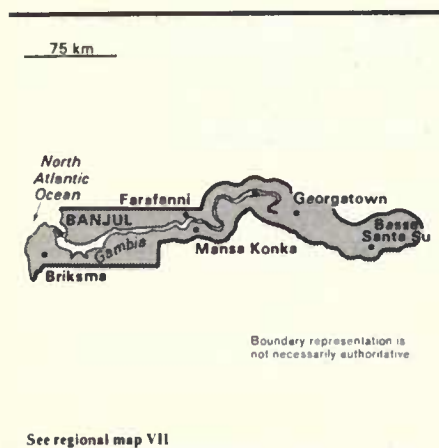
#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 241,000; 125,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$73.4 million; 4.9% of central government budget

# The Gambia



## Land

11,295 km<sup>2</sup>; twice the size of Delaware; 55% upland cultivable, built on, and other; 25% uncultivated savanna; 16% swamp; 4% forest park

*Land boundaries:* 740 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 80 km

## People

*Population:* 774,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% African (42% Mandinka, 18% Fula, 16% Wolof, 10% Jola, 9% Serahuli, 3% other); 1% non-Gambian

*Religion:* 90% Muslim, 9% Christian, 1% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

*Infant mortality rate:* 250/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 42

*Literacy:* about 15%

*Labor force:* 165,000 (1983 est.); 75.0% agriculture; 18.9% industry, commerce, and services; 6.1% government

*Organized labor:* 25-30% of wage labor force at most

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of The Gambia

*Type:* republic; independent since February 1965; The Gambia and Senegal in early 1982 formed a loose confederation of Senegambia, which calls for the integration of their armed forces and, eventually, their monetary union

*Capital:* Banjul

*Political subdivisions:* Banjul and five divisions

*Legal system:* based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 18 February

*Branches:* Cabinet of 13 members; unicameral legislative branch (43-member parliament), in which four seats are reserved for tribal chiefs, four are government appointed, 35 are filled by election for five-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President (since February 1970)

*Political parties and leaders:* People's Progressive Party (PPP), secretary general, Dawda K. Jawara; National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff Dibba

*Suffrage:* universal adult over 21

*Elections:* general election held May 1982

*Voting strength:* PPP 27 seats, NCP 4 seats, others 4 seats

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* \$125 million (1984), about \$170 per capita; real growth rate -7.8% (FY84)

*Natural resources:* fish

*Agriculture:* main crops—groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice, maize, palm kernels, cotton

*Fishing:* catch 9,600 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* peanut processing, tourism, brewing, soft drinks, agricultural machinery assembly, small woodworking and metalworking, clothing

*Electric power:* 29,600 kW capacity (1985); 64 million kWh produced (1985), 85 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$59 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.) peanuts and peanut products, fish, palm kernels

*Imports:* \$73 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* exports—mainly EC, Africa; imports—EC, Africa

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$237 million; US (FY70-84), \$49 million

*Budget:* (1982-83 est.) revenues \$44.2 million, current expenditures \$34.90 million, development expenditures \$19.7 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 dalasi = US\$0.28 (October 1985)



## German Democratic Republic

**218 Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 400 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Banjul)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 FM, 3 AM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, paramilitary Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 172,000; 88,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, \$2.4 million; 6.2% of central government budget; includes fire and police expenditures



### Land

108,178 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Virginia; 43% arable, 27% forest, 15% meadow and pasture, 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,309 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 901 km (including islands)

### People

**Population:** 16,692,000, including East Berlin (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0%

**Nationality:** noun—German(s); adjective—German

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.7% German, 0.3% Slavic and other

**Religion:** 47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 46% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics active participants

**Language:** German, Sorbian

**Infant mortality rate:** 10/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 68.8, women 74.7

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 8.916 million; 37.9% industry, 20.8% services, 10.1% commerce, 10.8% agriculture, 7.4% transport and communications, 6.9% construction, 3.1% handicrafts, 3.0% other (1984)

**Organized labor:** 87.7% of total labor force

### Government

**Official name:** German Democratic Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** East Berlin (not officially recognized by US, UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

**Political subdivisions:** (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,600 communities (Gemeinden)

**Legal system:** civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted in 1968 and amended in 1974 and 1979

**National holiday:** Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (People's Chamber—Volkskammer, elected directly); executive (Council of State, Council of Ministers); judiciary (Supreme Court); entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

**Government leaders:** Erich HONECKER, Chairman, Council of State (Head of State; since October 1976); Willi STOPH, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since October 1976)

**Suffrage:** all citizens age 18 and over

**Elections:** national every five years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot;

## German Democratic Republic *(continued)*

more candidates than offices available; parliamentary election held 14 June 1981, and local elections held 6 May 1984; next parliamentary election scheduled for 8 June 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of Germany (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; four token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

*Voting strength:* 1981 parliamentary elections and 1984 local elections; over 99% voted the regime slate

*Communists:* 2.195 million party members (1986)

*Other special interest groups:* Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's League, Cultural League of the German Democratic Republic (all Communist dominated)

*Member of:* CEMA, IAEA, ICES, ILO, IMO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$163.7 billion (1984), \$9,800 per capita; 1984 growth rate 3.0%

*Natural resources:* lignite coal, potash, uranium, copper, natural gas

*Agriculture:* food deficit area; main crops—potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats

*Fishing:* catch 299,463 metric tons (1984)

*Major industries:* metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, shipbuilding

*Shortages:* grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

*Crude steel:* 7.6 million metric tons produced (1984), approx. 455 kg per capita (1984)

*Electric power:* (including East Berlin) 23,240,000 kW capacity (1985); 114.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 6,870 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$25.18 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1984)

*Imports:* \$22.97 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1984)

*Major trade partners:* 65.7% Socialist countries, 29.6% developed West, 4.7% less developed countries

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.45 ostmarks=US\$1 (January 1986)

*Fiscal year:* same as calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 14,226 km total (1984); 13,933 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (1984), 293 km 1.000-meter or other narrow gauge, 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter double track standard gauge; 2,321 km overhead electrified (1984)

*Highways:* 120,433 km total; 47,380 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,887 km are autobahn and limited access roads; over 73,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone, and earth (1983)

*Inland waterways:* 2,319 km (1984)

*Freight carried:* rail—338 million metric tons, 56.654 billion metric ton/km (1984); highway—560.7 million metric tons, 14.491 billion metric ton/km (1984); waterway—18.7 million metric tons, 2.642 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1984)

*Pipelines:* oil, 1,301 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas 1,700 km

*Ports:* 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are E. Berlin, Riesa, Magdeburg, and Eisenhittenstadt

*Telecommunications:* 3.527 million telephones in use (1984)

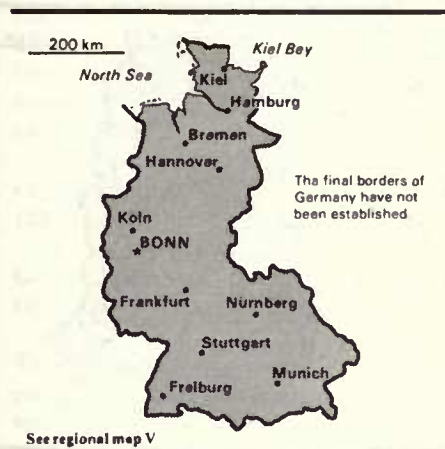
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* National People's Army, Border Troops, Ministry of State Security Guard Regiment, Air and Air Defense Command, People's Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,299,000; 3,447,000 fit for military service; 121,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 14.05 billion marks; 5.79% of total budget

## Germany, Federal Republic of



### Land

248,577 km<sup>2</sup> (including West Berlin); the size of Wyoming; 33% cultivated, 29% forest, 23% meadow and pasture, 13% waste or urban, 2% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 4,232 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm—the FRG territorial sea extends at one point to 16 nautical miles in the Helgoländer Bucht; (fishing to median lines)

**Coastline:** 1,488 km (approx.)

### People

**Population:** 60,734,000, including West Berlin (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.4%

**Nationality:** noun—German(s); adjective—German

**Ethnic divisions:** primarily German; Danish minority

**Religion:** 45% Roman Catholic, 44% Protestant, 11% other

**Language:** German

**Infant mortality rate:** 11/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 67.2, women 73.4

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 27.612 million (1984); 41.6% industry, 34.7% services and other, 18.2% trade and transport, 5.4% agriculture (February 1985)

**Organized labor:** 28% of total labor force; 35% of wage and salary earners (1984)

### Government

**Official name:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Bonn

**Political subdivisions:** 10 Laender (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by US, UK, and France; Eastern sector by USSR; the four countries share special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

**Legal system:** civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); President (titular head of state); Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Richard von WEIZSÄCKER, President (since July 1984); Dr. Helmut KOHL, Chancellor (since October 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** national election generally held every four years; last held on 6 March 1983; next scheduled for January 1987

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut Kohl, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ernst Albrecht, Alfred Dregger, Lothar Spaeth; Christian Social Union (CSU), Franz-Josef Strauss, Gerold Tandler, Heiner Geissler, Walter Wollman, Kurt Biedenkopf, Friedrich Zimmermann,

Theo Waigel; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Martin Bangemann, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Wolfgang Mischnick, Helmut Haussmann; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Hans Apel, Horst Ehmke, Hans Koschnik; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Müssgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies; Green Party (Greens), Rainer Trampert, Otto Schily, Lukas Beckmann, Joschka Fischer

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) 48.8% CDU/CSU (CDU 38.2%, CSU 10.6%), 38.2% SPD, 6.9% FDP, 5.6% Greens, .5% other

**Communists:** about 40,000 members and supporters

**Other political or pressure groups:** expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$616.1 billion (1984), \$10,670 per capita (1982); 56.3% private consumption, 20.2% investment, 20% public consumption, 0.6% inventory change, 2.9% net foreign balance; real growth rate 2.7%

**Natural resources:** iron, coal, potash

**Agriculture:** main crops—grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 293,170 metric tons, \$112.1 million (1984); exports \$192 million, imports \$589 million (1984)

**Major industries:** among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, machine tools



## Germany, Federal Republic of (continued)

**Shortages:** fats and oils, pulses, tropical products, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

**Crude steel:** 60 million metric tons capacity (est.); 39.4 million metric tons produced (1984), 645 kg per capita

**Electric power:** (including West Berlin) 96,228,000 kW capacity (1985); 401.94 billion kWh produced (1985), 6,595 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$171 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactures 85.2% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.5%, fuels 3.2%, raw materials 2.8%, other 3.2%

**Imports:** \$153 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactures 55.9%, fuels 20.4%, agricultural products 12.2%, raw materials 8.7%, other 2.8%

**Major trade partners:** (1984) EC 47.8% (France 11.6%, Netherlands 10.3%, UK 8%, Italy 7.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 6.8%), other Europe 16.7%, less developed countries 14.5%, US 8.4%, Communist 6.5%, OPEC 5.7%

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$41.1 billion

**Budget:** (1984) federal government expenditures, \$89 billion; revenues, \$57 billion; deficit, \$10 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.64 marks=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 32,555 km total; 28,533 km 1.435-meter government owned, standard gauge, 12,491 km double track; 11,272 km electrified; 4,022 km nongovernment owned; 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 214 km electrified, 424 km 1.000-meter gauge; 186 km electrified

**Highways:** 466,305 km total; 169,568 km classified, includes 6,435 km autobahn,

32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen); 296,737 km of unclassified communal roads (Gemeindestrassen)

**Inland waterways:** 5,222 km, of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990-metric-ton capacity or larger

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,343 km; refined products, 3,389 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

**Ports:** 10 major, 11 minor

**Civil air:** 194 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 477 total, 440 usable; 232 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 35.1 million telephones (57.1 per 100 popl.); 96 AM, 432 FM, and 5,995 TV stations; 6 submarine coaxial cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 8 antennas

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 16,488,000; 13,769,000 fit for military service; 522,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$21.2 billion; 22.4% of the proposed central government budget

## Ghana



### Land

238,538 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Oregon; 60% forest and brush, 19% agricultural, 21% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,285 km

### Water

**Coastline:** 539 km

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

### People

**Population:** 13,552,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.8% black African (major tribes Akan, Ewe, Ga), 0.2% European and other

**Religion:** 38% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 24% Christian, 8% other

**Language:** English (official); African languages include 44% Akan, 16% Mole-Dagbani, 13% Ewe, and 8% Ga-Adangbe

**Infant mortality rate:** 97/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 49

**Literacy:** 30%

**Labor force:** 3.7 million; 54.7% agriculture and fishing; 18.7% industry; 15.2% sales and clerical; 7.7% services, transportation, and communications; 3.7% professional; 400,000 unemployed

**Organized labor:** 467,000 or approximately 13% of labor force

## **Government**

**Official name:** Republic of Ghana

**Type:** republic; 31 December 1981 coup ended two-year-old civilian government and suspended constitution and political activity

**Capital:** Accra

**Political subdivisions:** 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 6 March

**Branches:** executive authority vested in seven-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

**Government leader:** Flt. Lt. (Ret.) Jerry John RAWLINGS, Chairman of PNDC (since December 1981)

**Suffrage:** none

**Elections:** elections held in June 1979 for parliament and president; presidential runoff election held in July; none scheduled since 1981 coup

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties outlawed after 31 December 1981 coup

**Communists:** a small number of Communists and sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## **Economy**

**GNP:** \$10.5 billion (1982 est.); real growth rate -7.2% (1982 est.)

**Natural resources:** gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish

**Agriculture:** main crop—cocoa; others include root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, coffee, peanuts; not self-sufficient but can become so

**Fishing:** catch 241,000 metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

**Electric power:** 1,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.628 billion kWh produced (1985), 200 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$856.9 million (f.o.b., 1982); cocoa (about 60%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance-of-payments data)

**Imports:** \$668.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** UK, EC, US

**Budget:** revenues, \$1.8 billion; expenditures and net lending, \$3.5 billion (1981/82)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 50 cedis=US\$1 (December 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## **Communications**

**Railroads:** 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

**Highways:** 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel or laterite

**Inland waterways:** Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

**Pipelines:** refined products, 3 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Tema, Takoradi)

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 10 total, 9 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links; 68,900 telephones (0.6 per 100 pop.); 6 AM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

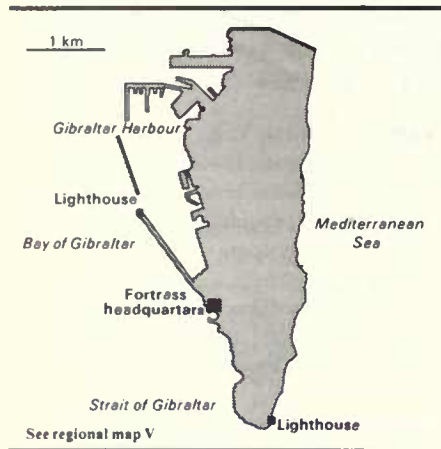
## **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Palace Guard, paramilitary People's Militia

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,917,000; 1,624,000 fit for military service; 140,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, \$75.8 million; 5.5% of central government budget

## Gibraltar



**Land**  
6.5 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Washington, D. C.

**Land boundaries:** 1.6 km

**Water**  
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

**Coastline:** 12 km

**People**  
*Population:* 30,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

*Ethnic divisions:* mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, and Spanish descent

*Religion:* 75% Roman Catholic, 8% Church of England, 2.25% Jewish

*Language:* English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for official purposes

*Literacy:* illiteracy is negligible

*Labor force:* approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltar laborers

*Organized labor:* over 6,000

**Government**  
*Official name:* Gibraltar

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* none

*Legal system:* English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral inquiry

*Branches:* parliamentary system comprising the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

*Government leaders:* Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter TERRY, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Sir Joshua A. HASSAN, Chief Minister (1964-69 and since 1972)

*Suffrage:* all adult Gibraltarians, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

*Elections:* every four years; last held in January 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Gibraltar Labor Party/Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Party of British Gibraltar (DPBG), Peter Isola; Socialist Labor Party, Joe Bossano

*Voting strength:* (January 1984) House of the Assembly—GCL/AACR, 8 seats; Socialist Labor, 7 seats

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* Housewives Association, Chamber of Commerce, Gibraltar Representatives Organization

**Economy**  
Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year; UK military establishments and the civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force, and a recently announced decision to close the Royal Navy dockyard will significantly add to unemployment; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned

fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of the local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance

*Electric power:* 60,000 kW capacity (1985); 210 million kWh produced (1985), 7,000 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$47.8 million (1983); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

*Imports:* \$136.8 million (1983); principally manufactured goods, fuels, and foodstuffs; 65% from UK

*Major trade partners:* UK, Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

*Budget:* (FY82) revenues, \$89 million; expenditure, \$84.2 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* .833 Gibraltar pound=.833 pound sterling=US\$1 (December 1984)

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 1,000-meter gauge system in dockyard area only

*Highways:* 50 km, mostly good bitumen and concrete

*Ports:* 1 major (Gibraltar)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 9,400 telephones (31.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

*Branches:* Gibraltar Regiment



## Greece



### Land

131,944 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of New York; 40% meadow and pasture; 29% arable and permanent crop; 20% forest; 11% waste, urban, and other

*Land boundaries:* 1,191 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm

*Coastline:* 13,676 km

### People

*Population:* 9,954,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

*Ethnic divisions:* 97.7% Greek, 1.3% Turkish; 1.0% Vlach, Slav, Albanian, Pomach

**NOTE:** The Greek Government states that there are no ethnic minorities in Greece.

*Religion:* 98% Greek Orthodox, 1.3% Muslim, 0.7% other

*Language:* Greek (official); English and French widely understood

*Infant mortality rate:* 13.8/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* men 72, women 75

*Literacy:* 95%

*Labor force:* 3.7 million (1981 census); approximately 39% services, 31% agriculture, 30% industry; urban unemployment is estimated at 10%; substantial unreported unemployment exists in agriculture

*Organized labor:* 10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Hellenic Republic

*Type:* presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

*Capital:* Athens

*Political subdivisions:* 51 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition and influence that prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government; the departments of Macedonia and Thrace exercise some degree of autonomy from Athens since they are governed through the Ministry of Northern Greece

*Legal system:* new constitution enacted in June 1975

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 March

*Branches:* executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (Parliament), a Prime Minister, and a Cabinet; unicameral legislature consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Dr. Andreas PAPANDREOU, Prime Minister (since 1981); Christos SARTZETAKIS, President (since 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal age 18 and over

*Elections:* every four years; Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement defeated the incumbent New Democracy government of George Rallis in elections held on 18 October 1981; PASOK was reelected in June 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas Papandreou; New Democracy (ND), Constantine Mitsotakis; Democratic Renewal (DR), Constantine Stefanopoulos; Communist Party-Exterior (KKE-Ext), Kharilaos Florakis; Communist Party-Interior (KKE-Int), Leonidas Kyrkos

*Voting strength:* Parliament—Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 157 seats; New Democracy, 111 seats; Democratic Renewal, 10 seats; Communists (Exterior), 10 seats; Communists (Interior), 1 seat; independents, 11 seats

*Communists:* an estimated 60,000 members and sympathizers

*Member of:* EC, EIB (associate), EMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$33.5 billion (1984), \$3,380 per capita; real growth rate 2.89% (1984)

*Natural resources:* bauxite, lignite, magnetite, oil

*Agriculture:* main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton, raisins, fruit; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages—livestock products

*Major industries:* food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

*Crude steel:* 1.3 million metric tons produced (1984 est.), 132 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 10,553,000 kW capacity (1985); 26.572 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,680 kWh per capita

## Greece (continued)

**Exports:** \$4.40 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles

**Imports:** \$9.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

**Major trade partners:** (1983 est.) imports—16.7% FRG, 9.7% Italy, 7.6% Japan, 6.9% France, 6.8% Saudi Arabia; exports—19.6% FRG, 13.5% Italy, 8.6% France, 8.3% US, 6.3% UK

**Aid:** economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im, \$525 million (1970-81); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$1.1 billion (1970-83); Communist countries (1970-84), \$360 million; military—US, \$2.6 billion (FY70-84); Communist countries (1970-84), \$110 million

**Budget:** (1984) central government revenues \$9.1 billion, expenditures \$12.5 billion, \$3.4 billion deficit

**Monetary conversion rate:** 154.04 Greek drachmas=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 2,479 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 889 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

**Highways:** 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** system consists of three coastal canals and three unconnected rivers, which provide navigable length of just under 80 km

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 26 km; refined products, 547 km

**Ports:** 2 major, 12 secondary, 37 minor

**Civil air:** 39 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 81 total, 78 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate, modern networks reach all areas on mainland islands; 3.31 million telephones (33.5 per 100 pop.); 28 AM, 37 FM, and 292 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,357,000; 1,906,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (21) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$2.7 billion; 18.8% of central government budget

## Greenland



### Land

2,175,600 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than contiguous US; 84% permanent ice and snow, less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction is cultivated), 16% other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm fishing zone (200 nm)

**Coastline:** approx. 44,087 km (includes minor islands)

### People

**Population:** 54,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenlandic

**Ethnic divisions:** 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danish

**Religion:** Evangelical Lutheran

**Language:** Danish, Eskimo dialects

**Infant mortality rate:** 37/1,000 (1976-80)

**Life expectancy:** men 59.7, women 67.3

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 21,378; largely engaged in fishing, hunting, and sheep breeding

## Government

**Official name:** Greenland

**Type:** self-governing province of Kingdom of Denmark; two representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish Cabinet (Ministry to be phased out during 1986-87)

**Capital:** Godthab (Nuuk)

**Political subdivisions:** 3 counties, 18 communes

**Legal system:** Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; limited home rule began in spring 1979

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with the elected 25-seat Landsting and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Premier and four-person council; 19 lower courts

**Government leaders:** MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Jonathan MOTZFELDT, Prime Minister (since May 1979)

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

**Elections:** held every four years; most recent, 6 June 1984

**Political parties:** Siumut, 11 seats (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity and greater autonomy from Denmark); Atassut Party, 11 seats (more conservative, favors continuing close relations with Denmark); Inuit Ataqatigiit, 3 seats (Marxist-Leninist party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule)

## Economy

**GNP:** included in that of Denmark

**Natural resources:** zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium, fish

**Agriculture:** arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

**Fishing:** catch 105,830 tons (1982); exports \$108.6 million (1980)

**Major industries:** mining, fishing, sealing

**Electric power:** 84,000 kW capacity (1985); 168 million kWh produced (1985), 3,170 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$168.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

**Imports:** \$259.4 million (c.i.f., 1980); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

**Major trade partners:** (1980) Denmark 49.4%, Finland 9.5%, FRG 8.1%, US 6.3%, UK 2.9%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.915 Danish Kroner=US\$1 (December 1985 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 80 km

**Ports:** 1 major, 9 minor, 7 secondary

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 10 total, 7 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

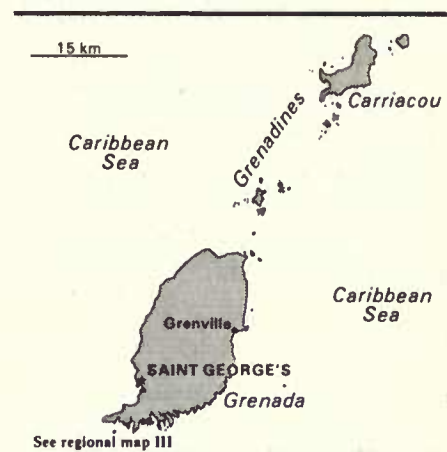
**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 17,900 telephones (31.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 24 FM, 9 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Denmark

**Military manpower:** included with Denmark

## Grenada



## Land

344 km<sup>2</sup> (Grenada and southern Grenadines); twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 44% cultivated; 17% unused but potentially productive; 12% forest; 4% pasture; 23% built on, waste, and other

## Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 121 km

## People

**Population:** 86,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of black African descent

**Religion:** largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects

**Language:** English (official); some French patois

**Infant mortality rate:** 16.7/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 69

**Literacy:** 85%

**Labor force:** 36,000 (1985); 31% services, 24% agriculture, 8% construction, 5%



## Grenada (continued)

manufacturing, 31% other; 35-40% unemployment (1985)

*Organized labor:* 80% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Grenada

*Type:* independent state; recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* St. George's

*Political subdivisions:* 6 parishes

*Legal system:* based on English common law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 7 February

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (15-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary consists of Grenada Supreme Court, composed of the High Court of Justice and two-tier Court of Appeals

*Government leaders:* Sir Paul SCOON, Governor General (since 1978); Herbert BLAIZE, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* last general election held 3 December 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* the New National Party (NNP) is the ruling party and is a three-party centrist coalition composed of the Grenada National Party (GNP), the National Democratic Party (NDP), and the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM); former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy revived his Grenada United Labor Party (GULP) in 1984; Grenada Democratic Labor Party (GDLP) formed by Marcel Peters, the only opposition member of parliament, who was elected as a GULP candidate but changed parties after he assumed his seat in the House of Representatives; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) was formed in May 1984 and is composed of

pro-Cuban Socialists; the New Jewel Movement (NJM) consists of supporters of Bernard Coard and other hardliners accused of killing Bishop in 1983

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) NNP 59%, GULP 36%, MBPM 5%; parliamentary seats—NNP, 14; GDLP, 1

*Communists:* the New Jewel Movement, which is currently trying to revitalize, and the less hardline Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement

*Other political or pressure group:* Grenada Democratic Labor Party (GDLP) is the official opposition

*Member of:* CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$86.8 million (1984 est.), \$940 per capita; real growth rate 0.6% (1984 est.); average inflation rate 5% (1984 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—cocoa, nutmeg, mace, and bananas

*Electric power:* 11,000 kW capacity (1985); 23 million kWh produced (1985), 261 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$18.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

*Imports:* \$55.6 million (c.i.f., 1983); food, machinery and transport equipment, oil, building materials

*Major trade partners:* exports—35% UK, 9% FRG, 6% Netherlands, 6% US, (1984 est.); imports—17% US, 17% Trinidad and Tobago, 20% UK (1983)

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues, \$32 million; expenditures, \$61 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

*Ports:* 1 major (St. George's), 1 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

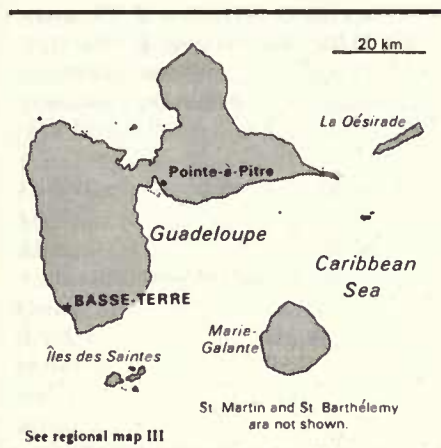
*Airfields:* 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,650 telephones (5.1 per 100 popl.); new SHF links to Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 1 AM station, 1 TV station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Grenada Police Force

# Guadeloupe



## Land

1,779 km<sup>2</sup>; more than twice the size of New York City; area consists of two islands; 47% waste and built on, 24% crop, 16% forest, 9% pasture, 4% potential crop

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 306 km

## People

*Population:* 334,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% black or mulatto; 5% white; less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

*Language:* French, creole patois

*Infant mortality rate:* 18.6/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 67

*Literacy:* over 70%

*Labor force:* 120,000; services, government, and commerce 53.0%; industry 25.8%; agriculture 21.2%; significant unemployment

*Organized labor:* 11% of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Department of Guadeloupe

*Type:* overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate; last Assembly election, 21 June 1981

*Capital:* Basse-Terre

*Political subdivisions:* 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

*Legal system:* French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

*Branches:* executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

*Government leader:* Robert MIGUET, Prefect of the Republic (since 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* General Council elections are normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held in February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Rally for the Republic (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for a New Majority (UNM)

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) French National Assembly—MSG, 1 seat; PCG, 1 seat; UDF, 1 seat

*Communists:* 3,000 est.

*Other political or pressure groups:* Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Popular Movement for Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI), Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), General Union of Guadeloupe Workers (UGTG), General Federation of Guadeloupe Workers (CGT-G)

*Member of:* WFTU

## Economy

*GDP:* \$1.18 billion (1980), \$3,760 per capita; real growth rate 15.7% (1979-80 average)

*Natural resources:* scenery, cultivable land

*Agriculture:* sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, vegetables

*Major industries:* construction, cement, rum, light industry, tourism

*Electric power:* 80,000 kW capacity (1985); 273 million kWh produced (1985), 820 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$89.2 million (1981); bananas, sugar, rum

*Imports:* \$560 million (1981); vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* exports—88% franc zone; imports—73% franc zone, 3% Italy (1981)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79) from Western (non-US) countries, \$2.4 billion; no military aid

*Budget:* \$198 million (1981)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.66 French francs=US\$1 (September 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

## Guadeloupe (continued)

**Highways:** 1,954 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Pointe-à-Pitre), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 9 total, 9 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities inadequate; 57,300 telephones (17.4 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Martinique; 2 AM, 3 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 INTELSAT satellite station

### Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 89,000

## Guatemala



### Land

108,780 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Tennessee; 57% forest; 14% cultivated; 10% pasture; 19% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,625 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 400 km

### People

**Population:** 8,600,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

**Ethnic divisions:** 56% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian), 44% Indian

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic; also Protestant, traditional Mayan

**Language:** Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

**Infant mortality rate:** 66/1,000 (1982)

**Life expectancy:** 60

**Literacy:** 50%

**Labor force (1985):** 2.5 million; 57.0% agriculture, 14.0% manufacturing, 13.0% services, 7.0% commerce, 4.0% construction, 3.0% transport, 0.8% utilities, 0.4% mining; unemployment and underemployment 40%

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force (1985)

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Guatemala

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Guatemala

**Political subdivisions:** 22 departments

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966 but suspended following March 1982 coup; Constituent Assembly elected in July 1984 completed drafting new constitution and other electoral laws in June 1985; elections held 2 November and 8 December 1985; the new President, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, inaugurated 14 January 1986; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** traditionally dominant executive; new 100-member congress installed 14 January 1986; power vested in Office of President; seven-member (minimum) Supreme Court

**Government leader:** Marco Vinicio CEREZO Arévalo, President (since January 1986)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

**Elections:** last congressional election held 3 November 1985; presidential runoff election held 8 December 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo; National Centrist Union (UCN), Jorge Carpio Nicolle; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval



Alarcón; Institutional Democratic Party (PID) in coalition with MLN; People's Democratic Force (FDP) in coalition with MLN; Democratic Party of National Cooperation (PDCN), Jorge Serrano Elías; Revolutionary Party (PR) in coalition with PDCN; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario Solarzano Martínez; National Renewal Party (PNR), Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre; National Authentic Center (CAN), Mario David García; Anti-Communist Democratic Front (DUA) in coalition with PUA; emerging Movement for Harmony (MEC) in coalition with PUA; 14 political groups participated in national election for a civilian president, congress, and mayoralities; in runoff elections between Vinicio Cerezo (DCG) and Jorge Carpio (UCN), Cerezo won by a 2 to 1 margin

**Voting strength:** (November 1985) DCG 648,681 (38.65%), UCN 339,522 (20.23%), PDCN/PR 231,397 (13.78%), MLN/PID 210,806 (12.56%), CAN 105,473 (6.28%), PSD 57,362 (3.41%), PNR 52,941 (3.15%), PUA/FUN/MEC 32,118 (1.91%); (December 1985) DCB 51 seats, UCN 22 seats, MLN 12 seats, PDCN/PR 11 seats, PSD 2 seats, PNR 1 seat, CAN 1 seat

**Communists:** Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups—Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT Dissidents

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF), Mutual Support Group (GAM)

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** \$9.2 billion (1985), \$1,150 per capita; 26% commerce, 25% agriculture, 9% financial services, 7% transportation and communication, 6% government, 27% other;

average annual real growth rate (1975-80), 5.7%; real growth rate 1985, -1.0%

**Natural resources:** oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle

**Agriculture:** main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock

**Fishing:** catch 4,300 metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

**Electric power:** 815,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 250 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

**Imports:** \$1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

**Major trade partners:** exports (1985)—35% US, 17% El Salvador, 6% Honduras, 5% Costa Rica; imports (1983)—33% US, 10% El Salvador, 8% Netherland Antilles, 7% Mexico, 7% Venezuela

**Aid:** economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$325 million; from other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$6.5 billion; military—assistance from US (FY70-80), \$22 million

**Central government budget:** (1986 est.) expenditures, \$1.710 billion; revenues, \$975 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 quetzal=US\$1 (official; December 1985); 3.30 quetzals=US\$1 (unofficial; December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 870 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 780 km government owned, 90 km privately owned

**Highways:** 26,429 km total; 2,868 km paved, 11,421 km gravel, and 12,140 unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 46 km

**Ports:** 2 major (San José East [Puerto Quetzal], Santo Tomás de Castilla), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 498 total, 452 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fairly modern telecom network centered on Guatemala; 97,670 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 93 AM, 24 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

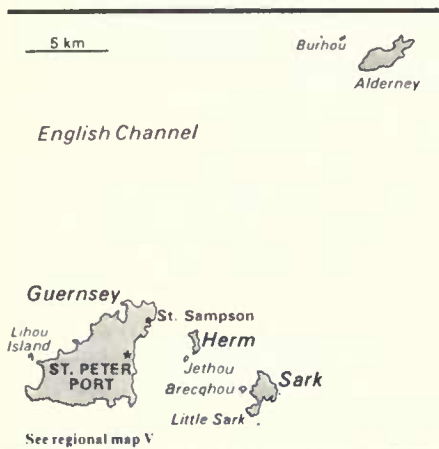
#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,985,000; 1,347,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$198.4 million; 15.5% of central government budget

## Guernsey



### Land

194 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Washington, D. C.; part of the Channel Islands; includes dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney, Brechou, Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Lihou Island

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

*Coastline:* about 50 km

### People

*Population:* 53,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Channel Islander(s); adjective—Channel Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* UK and Norman-French descent

*Religion:* Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist

*Language:* English, French; Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

*Literacy:* universal education

### Government

*Official name:* Bailiwick of Guernsey

*Type:* independent British crown dependency

*Capital:* St. Peter Port

*Political subdivisions:* 10 douzaines or parishes

*Legal system:* English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

*Branches:* the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is the personal representative of the Crown and is entitled to sit and speak in the States of Deliberation (parliament); parliament is composed of the Bailiff (President ex officio), 12 Conseillers, 2 nonvoting Law Officers of the Crown, 33 popularly elected People's Deputies, 10 Douzaine Representatives, 2 representatives of the States of Alderney; States of Election (electoral college) elects Jurats and Conseillers—it is composed of the Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 12 Conseillers, 2 Law Officers, 33 People's Deputies, 34 Douzaine Representatives, and 4 Alderney representatives (for election of Conseillers only); Alderney has its own popularly elected President and States (12 members) and its own Court; Sark has mixture of feudal and popular government

*Government leader:* Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander BOSWELL, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Sir Charles Frossard, Bailiff and President of the States (since 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal adult over 18

*Communists:* none

### Economy

*Agriculture:* principal crops—tomatoes and flowers (mostly grown under glass); sweet peppers, eggplant, plants, other vegetables and fruit; Guernsey cattle

*Major industries:* tourism, banking

*Electric power:* 160,000 kW capacity (1985); 508 million kWh produced (1985), 9,585 kWh per capita

*Exports:* tomatoes, flowers and ferns, sweet peppers, eggplant, other vegetables, plants

*Imports:* coal, gasoline and oil

*Major trade partners:* UK (regarded as internal trade)

*Budget:* (1983) total revenues for Guernsey and Alderney, 63,836 million pounds; total expenditures for Guernsey and Alderney, 65,708 million pounds

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.833 pound sterling=US\$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 January-31 December

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Ports:* St. Peter Port, St. Sampson's

*Airfields:* airport at La Villiaze, Guernsey, has tarmac runway of 1,463.04 m; there is also an airport on Alderney

*Telecommunications:* 1 AM radio station, which broadcasts 24 hours a week; 1 TV station; 41,900 telephones (74.8 per 100 popl.)

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

## Guinea



### Land

245,957 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Oregon; 10% forest, 15% under cultivation; 60-70% unused

*Land boundaries:* 3,476 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 346 km

### People

*Population:* 5,734,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

*Ethnic divisions:* Fulani, Malinke, Sousou, 15 smaller tribes

*Religion:* 75% Muslim, 24% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

*Language:* French (official); each tribe has its own language

*Infant mortality rate:* 165.3/1,000 (1980)

*Life expectancy:* 45

*Literacy:* 20% in French; 48% in local languages

*Labor force:* 2.4 million (1983); 82.0% agriculture, 11.0% industry and commerce, 5.4% services, 1.6% government

*Organized labor:* virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Guinea

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Conakry

*Political subdivisions:* 33 provinces, divided into 36 prefectures

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; 1958 constitution suspended after military coup on 3 April 1984; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 2 October; Anniversary of Committee for National Redressment, 3 April

*Branches:* coup on 3 April 1984 established the 25-member (currently 20 members) Military Committee for National Redressment to determine government policy; the highest ranking CMRN member became President, with other CMRN assuming most Cabinet portfolios; precoup unicameral legislature has been abolished

*Government leaders:* Gen. Lansana CONTE, Head of Government (since April 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* none scheduled but CMRN has promised to create a true and viable democracy

*Political parties and leaders:* following 3 April 1984 coup all political activity banned and only party, Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), dissolved

*Communists:* no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Mano River Union, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OATUU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$1.546 billion (1984), \$300 per capita; real growth rate 1.3% (1984 est.)

*Natural resources:* bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydroelectric power, fish

*Agriculture:* cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

*Major industries:* bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and processing industries

*Electric power:* 100,600 kW capacity (1985); 220 million kWh produced (1985), 38 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$537 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); bauxite, alumina, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

*Imports:* \$403 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

*Major trade partners:* imports—France, USSR, US; exports—US, USSR, France, Spain

*Budget:* (1983) public revenues, \$444 million; current expenditures, \$330 million; development expenditures, \$104 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 25.1 sylis=US\$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 1,045 km; 806 km 1,000-meter gauge, 239 km 1,435-meter standard gauge



## Guinea (continued)

**Highways:** 30,000 km total; 1,087 km paved, 13,013 km gravel or laterite, 16,000 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Conakry), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

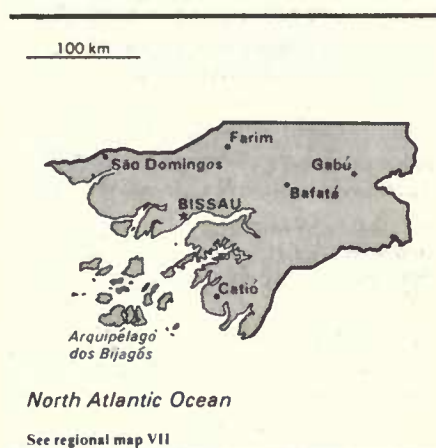
**Airfields:** 17 total, 17 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army (ground forces), Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, paramilitary National Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,282,000; 645,000 fit for military service

## Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea)



### Land

36,260 km<sup>2</sup> (includes Bijagos archipelago); about the size of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined

**Land boundaries:** 740 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 274 km

### People

**Population:** 875,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

**Nationality:** noun—Guinea-Bissauan(s); adjective—Guinea-Bissauan

**Ethnic divisions:** about 99% African (30% Balanta, 20% Fula, 14% Manjaca, 13% Mandinga, 7% Papel); less than 1% European and mulatto

**Religion:** 65% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 5% Christian

**Language:** Portuguese (official); Criolo and numerous African languages

**Infant mortality rate:** 250/1,000 (1982)

**Life expectancy:** 42

**Literacy:** 9%

**Labor force:** 90% agriculture; 5% industry, services, and commerce; 5% government

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Guinea-Bissau

**Type:** republic; highly centralized one-party regime since September 1974

**Capital:** Bissau

**Political subdivisions:** 9 regions, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

**Legal system:** new constitution approved May 1984

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 24 September

**Branches:** president and cabinet; 150-member National Popular Assembly, overseen by 15-member Council of State

**Government leaders:** Brig. Gen. João Bernardo VIEIRA, President, Council of State (since November 1980); Paulo CORREIA, First Vice President, Council of State (since May 1984); Iafai CAMARA, Second Vice President, Council of State (since May 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 15

**Elections:** legislative elections held March 1984; legislature elected Vieira to serve a five-year term as President in May 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by President Vieira, only legal party; Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the binational party title despite its formal break with Cape Verde

**Communists:** a few Communists, some sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, CEAO, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ISCON, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## Guyana

### Economy

**GDP:** \$154 million (FY83), \$180 per capita, real growth rate -5.1% (1983)

**Natural resources:** potential petroleum, bauxite, phosphates

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, palm products, root crops, coconuts, peanuts, wood

**Fishing:** catch 6,000 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

**Electric power:** 22,200 kW capacity (1985); 38 million kWh produced (1985), 44 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.6 million (1983); principally peanuts; also palm kernels, shrimp, fish, lumber

**Imports:** \$57.1 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** mostly Portugal, Spain, and other European countries

**Budget:** (1983 est.) revenues, \$12.2 million; current expenditures, \$27.4 million; investment expenditures, \$27.9 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 83.528 Guinea Bissauan pesos=US\$1 (November 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

**Inland waterways:** scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

**Ports:** 1 major (Bissau)

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 54 total, 46 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** limited system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, no TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 201,000; 117,000 fit for military service



### Land

214,970 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Idaho; 66% forest; 22% water, urban, and waste; 8% savanna; 3% pasture; 1% cropland

**Land boundaries:** 2,575 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 459 km

### People

**Population:** 771,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 51% East Indian, 43% black and mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% European and Chinese

**Religion:** 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

**Language:** English, Amerindian dialects

**Infant mortality rate:** 41/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 70

**Literacy:** 85%

## Guyana (continued)

**Labor force:** 200,000 (1983); 44.5% industry and commerce, 33.8% agriculture, 21.7% services; 64% public sector employment; approximately 25% unemployed (1984)

**Organized labor:** 34% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Cooperative Republic of Guyana

**Type:** republic within Commonwealth

**Capital:** Georgetown

**Political subdivisions:** 6 government districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 23 February

**Branches:** Executive President, who appoints and heads a cabinet; unicameral legislature (53-member National Assembly) elected by proportional representation every five years

**Government leader:** Hugh Desmond HOYTE, President (since August 1985); Hamilton GREEN, Prime Minister (since August 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal adult over age 18

**Elections:** last held in December 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Congress (PNC), Hugh Desmond Hoyte; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Rupert Roopnarine, Clive Thomas, Walter Omawale, Eusi Kwayana, Moses Bhagwan, Kenneth Persand; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh; Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD; also known as Liberator Party), Ganraj Kumar, Dr. J. K. Makepeace Richmond; Democratic Labor Movement (DLM), Dr. Paul Tennessee

**Voting strength:** (1985 election, unofficial returns) 78% PNC (42 seats), 16% PPP (8 seats), 4% UF (2 seats), 2% WPA (1 seat)

**Communists:** est. 100 hardcore within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom are PPP turncoats

**Other political or pressure groups:** Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

**Member of:** CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$399 million (1984), \$510 per capita; real growth 4.0% (1984)

**Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, sugar and rice milling, timber fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining

**Electric power:** 200,000 kW capacity (1985); 485 million kWh produced (1985), 630 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$212 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); bauxite, sugar, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

**Imports:** \$222 million (c.i.f., 1984 prelim.); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—29% UK, 17% US, 17% CARICOM, 6% Canada; imports—33% CARICOM, 21% US, 11% UK, 3% Canada (1983)

**Budget:** est. revenues, \$167 million; expenditure \$366 million (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** G\$4.15=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 187 km total, all single track 0.914-meter gauge

**Highways:** 7,665 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, 590 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 6,000 km total of navigable waterways; Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo Rivers are navigable by oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km, respectively

**Ports:** 1 major (Georgetown), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 70 total, 67 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair telecom system with radio-relay network and over 27,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 3 AM, 3 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

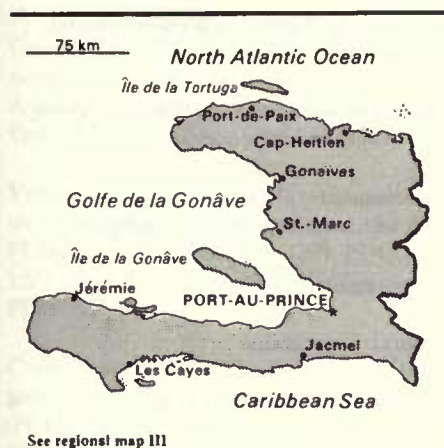
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Guyana Defense Force (including Maritime Corps and Air Corps), Guyana Police Force, Guyana People's Militia, Guyana National Service

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 199,000; 158,000 fit for military service



## Haiti



### Land

27,749 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Maryland; 44% unproductive, 31% cultivated, 18% rough pasture, 7% forest

*Land boundary:* 361 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 1,771 km

### People

*Population:* 5,870,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% black, 5% mulatto and European

*Religion:* 75-80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo), 10% Protestant, est. 10% other

*Language:* French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

*Infant mortality rate:* 107/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 45

*Literacy:* 23%

*Labor force:* 2.3 million (1982); 66% agriculture, 25% services, 9% industry; significant unemployment; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

*Organized labor:* less than 1% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Haiti

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Port-au-Prince

*Political subdivisions:* five departments (despite constitutional provision for nine)

*Legal system:* based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971 and 1983; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Jérémie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 January

*Branches:* interim government following the end of 29 years of Duvalier family rule; unicameral legislature (59-member National Assembly) suspended following coup; judiciary appointed by President before coup

*Government leader:* Lt. Gen. Henri NAMPHY, President, National Council of Government (CNG; since February 1986), two other CNG members, and 12-member cabinet

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* constitution as amended in 1983 named Jean-Claude Duvalier President for Life and granted him authority to name his successor; most recent legislative election held February 1984; talk of new elections in 18 to 24 months, following coup and Duvalier's self-imposed exile

*Political parties and leaders:* Haitian Christian Democratic Party (PDCN), Sylvio Claude; Haitian Social Christian Party (PSCH), Grégoire Eugène; Haitian Democratic Action (ADH), Alexandre LeCouteur;

National Rallying Democratic Party (PADRANA), Constant Pognon

*Voting strength:* (1984 legislative elections) Assembly comprised of regime loyalists before coup

*Communists:* United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), René Théodore (party in exile in the Dominican Republic); Haitian Workers Party (PTH; pro-Chinese Marxist), Sergio Gilles

*Other political or pressure groups:* none

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$1.8 billion (FY84), \$240 per capita; real growth rate 1984, 2.0%

*Natural resources:* bauxite

*Agriculture:* main crops—coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum

*Major industries:* sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

*Electric power:* 193,000 kW capacity (1985); 325 million kWh produced (1985), 56 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$167.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); mangos, coffee, light industrial products, essential oils, sisal, sugar

*Imports:* \$284 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

*Major trade partners:* exports—59% US; imports—45% US (1978)

*Aid:* economic—US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$363 million; ODA

## Haiti (continued)

and OOF from other Western countries (1970-83), \$362 million; military US (FY70-84), \$5 million

**Budget:** (1984) revenues, \$283 million; expenditures, \$357 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.00 gourdes=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 October-30 September

### Communications

**Railroads:** 40 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

**Highways:** 4,000 km total; 950 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 2,150 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** negligible; less than 100 km navigable

**Ports:** 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien), 12 minor

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 15 total, 11 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities barely adequate, international facilities slightly better; 36,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, 32 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Corps

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,317,000; 733,000 fit for military service; about 63,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Honduras



### Land

112,088 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Tennessee; 36% waste and built on, 30% pasture, 27% forest, 7% crop

**Land boundaries:** 1,530 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 820 km

### People

**Population:** 4,648,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% mestizo (mixed Indian and European), 7% Indian, 2% black, 1% white

**Religion:** about 97% Roman Catholic; small Protestant minority

**Language:** Spanish, Indian dialects

**Infant mortality rate:** 78/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 58.7

**Literacy:** 56%

**Labor force:** 1.3 million (1985); 62% agriculture, 20% services, 9% manufacturing, 3%

construction, 5% other; 25% unemployed; 25% underemployed

**Organized labor:** 40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1985)

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Honduras

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Tegucigalpa

**Political subdivisions:** 18 departments

**Legal system:** rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; new constitution became effective in January 1982; the nine Supreme Court justices are appointed by Congress; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September

**Branches:** constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature (134-member National Congress), and national judicial branch

**Government leader:** José AZCONA Hoyo, President (since January 1986)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** national election for president and legislature held every four years; last election held November 1985; legislature chosen by proportional representation; 282 county councils

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal Party (PLH)—party president, Romualdo Bueso Penalba; faction leaders, Roberto Suazo Córdova (Rodista faction), José Azcona Hoyo (Azconista subfaction), Jorge Bueso Arias (ALIPO faction), Jorge Arturo Reina (M-Lider faction); National Party (PNH)—party president, Rafael Leonardo Callejas; faction leaders, Juan Pablo Urrutia (MUC faction); Ricardo Zúñiga Augustinus (Officialista faction), Mario Rivera López

(Riverista subfaction), and Rafael Leonardo Callejas (MONARCA faction); National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU)—Miguel Andoníe Fernández; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH)—Efraín Díaz Arivillaga

**Voting strength:** (1985 election) 1.6 million out of 1.8 million eligible voters cast ballots; PLH 51%, PNH 45%, PINU 1.5%, PDCH 1.9%, legislative seats—PLH 67, PNH 63, PINU 2, PDCH 2

**Communists:** up to 1,500; Honduran leftist groups—Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), Communist Party of Honduras/Marxist-Leninist (PCH/ML), Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH), People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (URP/MPL), Popular Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR/LZ), Socialist Party of Honduras Central American Workers Revolutionary Party (PASO/PRTC)

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH), Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), National Union of Campesinos (UNC), General Workers Confederation (CGT), United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH)

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** \$3.2 billion (1984), \$750 per capita; real growth rate average —3.1% (1980-83); real growth rate 2.8% (1984)

**Natural resources:** forests, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, coal, fish

**Agriculture:** main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, tobacco

**Fishing:** catch 8,400 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

**Electric power:** 580,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1985), 320 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$675 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products

**Imports:** \$705 million (f.o.b., 1983); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—54% US, 8% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% FRG (1983); imports—47% US, 11% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

**Aid:** economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$980 million loans; other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and ODF (1970-83), \$333 million; OPEC ODA commitments (1974-83), \$15 million; military—assistance from US (FY79-84), \$190 million

**Budget:** (1983) revenues, \$389 million; expenditures, \$605 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 lempiras=US\$1 (1 January 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 1,207 km total; 444 km 1.067-meter gauge, 763 km 0.914-meter gauge

**Highways:** 8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 465 km navigable by small craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Puerto Cortés), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 195 total, 179 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 35,100 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 160 AM, 67 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground stations

#### **Defense Forces**

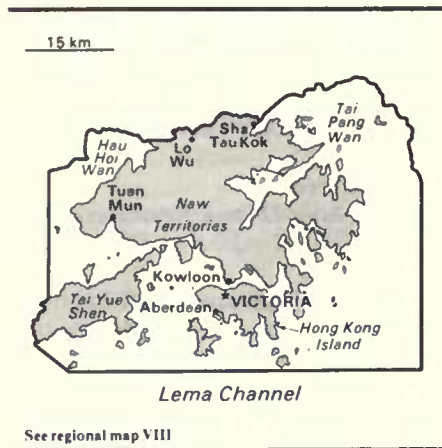
**Branches:** Armed Forces, Naval Forces, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,021,000; 608,000 fit for military service; about 51,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$67.5 million; about 7% of the central government budget



# Hong Kong



## Land

1,060 km<sup>2</sup>; about one and one-third times the size of New York City; 14% arable, 10% forest, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

*Land boundaries:* 24 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 733 km

## People

*Population:* 5,465,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* adjective—Hong Kong

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Chinese, 2% other

*Religion:* 90% eclectic mixture of local religions, 10% Christian

*Language:* Chinese (Cantonese), English

*Infant mortality rate:* 9.9/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 75

*Literacy:* 75%

*Labor force:* (June 1985) 2.64 million; 37.3% manufacturing; 22.1% commerce; 18.4% services; 7.6% construction; 7.6% transport and communications; 6.8% financing, insurance, and real estate; 1.2% agriculture,

fishing, mining, and quarrying; 0.4% other; unemployment (seasonally adjusted) 3.0%

*Organized labor:* 15.2% of 1984 labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Hong Kong

*Type:* British dependent territory; scheduled to revert to China in 1997

*Capital:* Victoria

*Political subdivisions:* Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

*Legal system:* English common law

*Branches:* Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council, legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Executive Council composed of governor, four ex-officio senior officials, and 11 nominated members; Legislative Council composed of governor, three ex-officio members, 10 official members, 22 appointed unofficial members and 24 unofficial members elected indirectly by functional constituencies and by an electoral college; Urban Council, consisting of 15 elected members and 15 appointed by Governor, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement in urban areas; Regional Council (established 1 April 1986), comprising 12 directly elected members, 9 indirectly elected, 12 appointed, and 3 ex officio, has similar responsibilities in nonurban areas; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Sir Edward YOUDE, Governor and Commander in Chief (since May 1982); Chief Secretary Sir David AKERS-JONES (since 1985)

*Suffrage:* limited to 450,000 to 550,000 professional or skilled persons

*Elections:* on three-year cycle for Urban and Regional Councils; last held March 1986; indirect elections for Legislative Council held for first time in September 1985 and planned for three-year intervals

*Political parties:* no significant parties

*Communists:* an estimated 4,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

*Other political or pressure groups:* Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union

*Member of:* ADB, ESCAP (associate member), IMO, INTERPOL, Multifiber Arrangement, WMO

## Economy

*GDP:* (1985 est.) \$33.3 billion, \$6,064 per capita; real growth, 4.0%

*Agriculture:* agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages—rice, wheat, water

*Major industries:* textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, and clocks

*Shortages:* industrial raw materials

*Electric power:* 6,142,000 kW capacity (1985); 17.830 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,290 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$28.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984), including \$10.7 billion reexports; principal products—clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

*Imports:* \$28.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984)

*Major trade partners:* (1984) exports—32% US, 18% China, 8% Japan, 5% UK, 5% FRG; imports—25% China, 24% Japan, 11% US

*Budget:* (1984/85) \$4.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.76 Hong Kong dollars=US\$1 (July 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

## Hungary

### Communications

**Railroads:** 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

**Highways:** 1,160 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Hong Kong)

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 62 telephone exchanges, 1.5 million telephones; 5 AM and 9 FM radiobroadcast stations with 11 transmitters; 5 TV stations; 2.5 million radio and 1.1 million TV receivers; 10,100 Telex subscriber lines with direct connections to 47 countries; 2 INTELSAT ground stations with access to Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites; coaxial cable to Guangzhou (Canton), China; 3 international submarine cables; troposcatter to Taiwan available but inactive

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

**Branches:** Headquarters of British Forces, Gurkha Field Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,620,000; 1,274,000 fit for military service; about 53,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** est. for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, \$195.3 million; about 4.3% of central government budget and 1% of GDP

125 km



See regional map V

### Land

93,030 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Indiana; 70.5% agricultural and pastureland, 17.6% forest, 11.9% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,242 km

### People

**Population:** 10,624,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

**Ethnic divisions:** 96.6% Hungarian, 1.6% German, 1.1% Slovak, 0.3% Southern Slav, 0.2% Romanian, 1.2% other

**Religion:** 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

**Language:** 98.2% Hungarian, 1.8% other

**Infant mortality rate:** 19/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 65.6, women 73.5

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 4,940,000 (1984); 31% industry; 22% agriculture; 7% construction; 40% services, trade, government, and other

### Government

**Official name:** Hungarian People's Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Budapest

**Political subdivisions:** 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status

**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Loránd Eötvös University Faculty of Law in Budapest and two other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 4 April

**Branches:** executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); unicameral legislature—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

**Government leaders:** Pál LOSONCZI, President, Presidential Council (since April 1967); György LÁZÁR, Premier, Council of Ministers (since May 1975)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** every five years (last election June 1985); national and local elections are held separately

**Political parties and leaders:** Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP), sole party; János Kádár, General Secretary (since November 1956; his title was changed from First Secretary to General Secretary in March 1985)

**Voting strength:** (1985 election) 7,700,000 (94%) turnout for multiple-candidate election, with only some leading figures running without opposition

**Communists:** about 870,992 party members (January 1985)

## Hungary (continued)

**Member of:** CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$77 billion in 1984 (at 1984 US dollars), \$7,200 per capita; 1984 growth rate, 1.3%

**Natural resources:** bauxite, brown coal, natural gas

**Agriculture:** normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes

**Major industries:** mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

**Shortages:** metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

**Crude steel:** 3.8 million metric tons produced (1984), 355 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 6,530,000 kW capacity (1985); 29.315 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,754 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$16.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 38% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 25% machinery and equipment; 23% agricultural and forestry products; 14% manufactured consumer goods

**Imports:** \$15.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 67% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 16% machinery and equipment; 10% manufactured consumer goods; 7% agricultural and forestry products

**Major trade partners:** 30% USSR, 9% FRG (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 48.244 forints=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 7,869 km total; 7,620 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 214 km narrow gauge (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 1,119 km double track, 1,807 km electrified; government owned (1983)

**Highways:** 29,684 km total; 25,922 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 3,213 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 549 km earth (1982)

**Inland waterways:** 1,622 km (1983)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,160 km; natural gas, 3,732 km (1984)

**Freight carried:** rail—124 million metric tons, 23.1 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—235 million metric tons, 6.5 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—est. 3.2 million metric tons, 1.7 billion metric ton/km (public and private use) (1983)

**River ports:** 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaújváros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galați and Braila in Romania (1978)

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Hungarian People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Command

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,588,000; 2,074,000 fit for military service; about 75,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 23.3 billion forints; 3.8% of total budget

## Iceland



### Land

102,845 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Virginia; arable and forest negligible, 22% meadow and pasture, 78% other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 4,988 km

### People

**Population:** 244,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

**Religion:** 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

**Language:** Icelandic

**Infant mortality rate:** 6.1/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 73.9, women 79.4

**Literacy:** 99.9%

**Labor force:** 114,000 (1984); 18.6% commerce, finance, and services; 12.2% construction; 9.0% agriculture; 8.0% fish



processing; 6.3% transportation and communications; 5.4% fishing; 16.8% other manufacturing; 23.7% other (1983); 1.3% unemployment (1984 average)

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

## **Government**

**Official name:** Republic of Iceland

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Reykjavík

**Political subdivisions:** 23 counties, 200 parishes, 23 incorporated towns

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

**Government leaders:** Vigdís FINN-BOGADOTTIR, President (since August 1980); Steingrímur HERMANNSSON, Prime Minister (since May 1983)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20 but not compulsory

**Elections:** parliamentary every four years, last held 23 April 1983; presidential held every four years; last held August 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Independence (conservative), Thorsteinn Pálsson; Progressive, Steingrímur Hermannsson; Social Democratic, Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson; People's Alliance (left socialist), Svavar Gestsson

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) 38.7% Independence, 19.5% Progressive, 17.3% People's Alliance, 11.7% Social Democratic, 12.8% other

**Communists:** est. less than 100, some of whom participate in the People's Alliance, which drew 22,489 votes in the 1983 parliamentary elections

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**  
GNP: \$2.17 billion (1984), \$9,040 per capita; 59% private consumption, 22% private investment, 17% government (1981); -0.6% net export of goods and services (1981); change in stockbuilding 1.0%; growth rate -5.5% (1983)

**Natural resources:** fish, hydroelectric and geothermal power, diatomite

**Agriculture:** cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips

**Fishing:** catch, 1,519,000 (1984) metric tons; marine product exports, \$500 million (1984)

**Major industries:** fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydroelectricity

**Shortages:** grains, sugar, vegetables and vegetable fibers, fuel, wood, minerals

**Electric power:** 913,000 kW capacity (1985); 4.332 billion kWh produced (1985), 17,975 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$743.3 million (f.o.b., 1984); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

**Imports:** \$843.8 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** (1984) EC 41.8% (FRG 11.8%, UK 10.7%, Denmark 6.2%, Netherlands 5.7%), US 16.9%, CEMA 10.3%, Japan 4.2%

**Aid:** economic authorizations, including Ex-Im from US, \$19.1 million (FY70-81)

**Budget:** (1984) expenditures \$577.2 million, revenues \$530.5 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 41.47 kronur = US\$1 (October 1985 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Reykjavík), 3 secondary (Akureyri, Hafnarfjörður, Seyðisfjörður), and numerous minor

**Civil air:** 20 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 98 total, 91 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 125,000 telephones (52.5 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 33 FM, and 129 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

**Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Police, Coast Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 64,000; 55,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

## India



### Land

3,287,590 km<sup>2</sup> (includes Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian-annexed part of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); one-third the size of the US; 50% arable; 22% forest; 20% desert, waste, or urban; 5% permanent meadow and pasture; 3% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 12,700 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 7,000 km (includes offshore islands)

### People

*Population:* 783,940,000, including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu and Kashmir (July 1986); average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

*Ethnic divisions:* 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

*Religion:* 83.5% Hindu, 11.0% Muslim, 2.6% Christian, 2.0-2.5% Sikh, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.2% other

*Language:* Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous

other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30 percent of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

*Infant mortality rate:* 116/1,000 (1984 est.)

*Life expectancy:* 54.9

*Literacy:* 36%

*Labor force:* (84/85) about 284.4 million; 67% agriculture; more than 10% unemployed and underemployed

*Organized labor:* less than 5% of total labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of India

*Type:* federal republic

*Capital:* New Delhi

*Political subdivisions:* 22 states, 9 union territories

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 26 January

*Branches:* bicameral parliament—Council of States, House of the People; relatively independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Rajiv GANDHI, Prime Minister (since October 1984); Zail SINGH, President (since July 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* national and state elections ordinarily held every five years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence

vote; last general election in December 1984; state elections staggered

*Political parties and leaders:* Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977; split in January 1978 and 1979; party currently headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP), formed in late 1984 by Charan Singh of the Lok Dal Party, also absorbed the Democratic Socialist Party, a breakaway faction of the Janata Party, and Sharad Pawar's Congress (S) Party; Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar; Bharatiya Janata Party, L. K. Advani; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara Rao; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), E. M. S. Namboodiripad; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan Singh; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu, led by M. G. Ramachandran; Akali Dal, led by Surjit Singh Barnala, representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; Telugu Desam, a regional party in Andhra Pradesh led by N. T. Rama Rao; National Sanjay Front (SVM), led by Maneka Gandhi; National Conference (NC), a regional party in Jammu and Kashmir, split into factions led by Farooq Abdullah and G. M. Shah

*Voting strength:* India Congress, 74%; Telugu Desam Party, 5%; CPM, 4%; Janata, 1.8%; CPI, 1.1%; DMKP, 0.5%; BJP, 0.4%; other, 6.6%; 34 seats vacant as of January 1985

*Communists:* 466,000 members claimed by CPI, 270,000 members claimed by CPI/M; Communist extremist groups, about 15,000 members

*Other political or pressure groups:* various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena (in Bombay), Anand Marg, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

*Member of:* ADB, AIOEC, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO,

## Indonesia

ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$193 billion (FY84/85 at current prices), \$240 per capita; real growth 8% (FY83/84 est.)

**Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseed, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 2.85 million metric tons (1984); exports \$337 million (1982)

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

**Crude steel:** 10.0 million metric tons of ingots (1983)

**Electric power:** 43,400,000 kW capacity (1985); 154 billion kWh produced (1985), 202 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.8 billion (f.o.b., FY84/85); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

**Imports:** \$13.3 billion (c.i.f., FY84/85); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

**Major trade partners:** US, UK, USSR, Japan

**Budget:** (FY84/85) central government revenue and capital receipts, \$40 billion; disbursements, \$58 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 12.028 rupees=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April–31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 61,950 km total (1985); 31,750 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 25,550 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,650 km narrow gauge (0.762-meter and 0.610-meter); 12,617 km double track; 6,078 km electrified

**Highways:** 1,633,400 km total (1979); 515,300 km mainly secondary and about 1,118,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

**Inland waterways:** 16,000 km; 2,575 km navigable by river steamers

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,497 km; refined products, 1,828 km; natural gas, 260 km

**Ports:** 9 major, 79 minor

**Civil air:** 93 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 345 total, 299 usable; 192 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 54 with runways 2,440–3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220–2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 2.6 million telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); about 174 AM stations at 80 locations, 17 TV stations; domestic satellite system for communications and TV; submarine cable extends to Sri Lanka

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Paramilitary Forces

**Military manpower:** males 15–49, 204,005,000; 124,477,000 fit for military service; about 9,107,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986; est. budget \$7.1 billion; 17.3% of central government budget



See regional map 1X

### Land

2,027,087 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Alaska and California combined; consists of an archipelago of more than 13,000 islands, of which about 1,000 are inhabited; 64% forest; 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other; 12% small holding and estate (8.6% cultivated)

**Land boundaries:** 2,736 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 54,716 km

### People

**Population:** 176,764,000, including Timor Timur and Irian Jaya (West Irian; July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

**Ethnic divisions:** majority of Malay stock comprising 45.0% Javanese, 14.0% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26.0% other

**Religion:** 88% Muslim, 6% Protestant, 3% Roman Catholic, 2% Hindu, 1% other

**Language:** Indonesian (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese



## Indonesia (continued)

*Infant mortality rate:* 95/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 54

*Literacy:* 62%

*Labor force:* 67 million (1985 est.); 55% agriculture, 10% manufacturing, 4% construction, 3% transport and communications

*Organized labor:* 3 million members (claimed); est. 5% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Indonesia

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Jakarta

*Political subdivisions:* 28 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces, which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

*Legal system:* based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 17 August

*Branches:* executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of Cabinet; Cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR or House of Representatives) of 460 members (96 appointed, 364 elected); second body (MPR or People's Consultative Assembly) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected); MPR elects President and Vice President and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

*Government leader:* Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO, President (since March 1968)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18 and married persons regardless of age

*Political parties and leaders:* Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. Sudharmono; Indonesia Democracy Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), leader unknown; United Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), John Naro

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) Golkar 64.1%, Unity Development 28%, Indonesia Democracy 7.9%

*Communists:* Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000-3,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hardcore membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$90.3 billion (1985 est.), about \$540 per capita; real average annual growth, 5.9% (1980-84); real annual growth rate 3.5% (1985 est.)

*Natural resources:* oil, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper

*Agriculture:* subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, cassava, rubber, copra, other tropical products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 2.2 million metric tons (1984); shrimp exports \$194 million (1984), imports \$4 million (1984)

*Major industries:* petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber

*Electric power:* (including Timor Timur and Irian Jaya) 10,200,000 kW capacity (1985);

28.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 164 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$22.2 billion (1984); petroleum and liquefied natural gas (\$15.0 billion), timber (\$1.2 billion), rubber (\$0.9 billion), coffee (\$0.6 billion), tin (\$0.3 billion), palm oil (\$0.8 billion), tea (\$0.2 billion), copper (\$0.1 billion)

*Imports:* \$15.3 billion (1984); rice (\$1.02 billion); wheat flour, wheat grains, and other cereals and cereal products (\$0.3 billion), textiles (\$0.3 billion), chemicals (\$1.5 billion), iron and steel products (\$0.7 billion), machinery (\$1.3 billion), transport equipment (\$0.7 billion)

*Major trade partners:* (1984) exports—47% Japan, 21% US, 9% Singapore; imports—23% Japan, 18% US, 12% Singapore, 11% Saudi Arabia, 4% FRG

*Budget:* (1984/85) expenditures, \$17.4 billion; receipts, \$14.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1,125 rupiahs=US\$1 (31 December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge, 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

*Highways:* 93,063 km total; 26,583 km paved, 41,521 km gravel or crushed stone, 24,959 km improved or unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Jaya 4,587 km

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 2,450 km; refined products, 456 km; natural gas, 450 km -

*Ports:* 15 ocean ports

*Civil air:* approximately 150 major transport aircraft

## Iran

**Airfields:** 416 total, 393 usable; 95 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 68 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radio-broadcast coverage good; 392,563 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 251 AM, 1 FM, 14 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and a domestic satellite communications system

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 44,809,000; 26,513,000 fit for military service; about 1,955,000 reach military age (18) annually



### Land

1,648,000 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Alaska and Washington combined; 51% desert, waste, or urban; 30% arable (16% cultivable with adequate irrigation; 14% agricultural; 11.5% cultivated); 11% forest; 8% migratory grazing and other

**Land boundaries:** 5,318 km (including areas belonging to Iran and now occupied by Iraq during continuing border war)

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 50 nm or median line)

**Coastline:** 3,180 km, including islands, with 676 km

### People

**Population:** 46,604,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

**Nationality:** noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

**Ethnic divisions:** 63% ethnic Persian, 18% Turkic, 13% other Iranian, 3% Kurdish, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

**Religion:** 93% Shi'a Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i

**Language:** Farsi, Turki, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French

**Infant mortality rate:** 100/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 54

**Literacy:** 48%

**Labor force:** 12.0 million, est. (1979); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment may be as high as 35%

### Government

**Official name:** Islamic Republic of Iran

**Type:** theocratic republic

**Capital:** Tehrān

**Political subdivisions:** 24 provinces, subdivided into districts, subdistricts, counties, and villages

**Legal system:** the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

**National holiday:** Shi'a Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

**Branches:** Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

**Government leaders:** Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah KHOMEINI, "Guardian Jurisprudent" (since February 1979); Ali KHAMENEI (cleric), President (since October 1981); Mir Hosein MUSAVI-KHAMENEI, Prime Minister (since October 1981); Ali Akbar HASHEMI RAFSANJANI (cleric), Speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly (since July 1980); Ayatollah Hosein Ali MONTAZERI, Designated Successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (22 November 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 15

## Iran (continued)

**Elections:** elections to select a president held in August 1985; those to select an Assembly of Experts to name Khomeini's successor held in December 1982; parliamentary elections held in 1984; next presidential election to be held during the summer of 1989; next parliamentary elections to be held in 1988

**Political parties and leaders:** Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Ali Khamenei

**Voting strength:** reliable figures not available; supporters of the Islamic Republic dominate the parliament

**Communists:** 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; crack-down in 1983 crippled the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983 and remain incomplete

**Other political or pressure groups:** People's Strugglers (Mujahedin), People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups that have been harshly but not completely repressed by the government; other ethnic minorities, local leaders, and Islamic Committees enforce their political views through armed militia

**Member of:** Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations doubtful under the new Islamic constitution

**Economy**  
GNP: \$80.4 billion (1984)

**Natural resources:** petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, sulfur, coal, emeralds, turquoise

**Agriculture:** wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, goats; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

**Major industries:** crude oil production (2.4 million b/d in 1985) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

**Electric power:** 11,907,600 kW capacity (1985); 41.724 billion kWh produced (1985), 923 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$16.2 billion (est., 1985); 98% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, nuts

**Imports:** \$16.5 billion (est., 1984); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services

**Major trade partners:** exports—Japan, Turkey, Syria, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG; imports—FRG, Japan, Turkey, UK, Italy

**Budget:** (FY85) proposed expenditures of \$42 billion; projected deficit of \$4 billion—actual deficit likely to be higher

**Monetary conversion rate:** 93 rials=US\$1 (official rate)

**Fiscal year:** 21 March-20 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 4,601 km total; 4,509 km 1.435-meter gauge, 92 km 1.676-meter gauge

**Highways:** 85,000 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth, 19,000 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surfaces, 15,000 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq conflict); 3 inland coastal ports on Caspian Sea

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 5,900 km; refined products, 3,900 km; natural gas, 3,300 km

**Ports:** 5 major (Abadan [closed], Bandar-e 'Abbās, Bandar-e Khomeynī, Bandar Beheshti, and Bandar-e Bshehr), 12 minor (Khorramshahr closed)

**Civil air:** 59 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 165 total, 139 usable; 77 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,659 m, 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 67 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Islamic Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Revolutionary Guard (includes Basij militia), Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 10,789,000; 6,629,000 fit for military service; about 462,000 reach military age (21) annually



## Iraq



### Land

434,924 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than California; 68% desert, waste, or urban; 18% cultivated; 10% seasonal and other grazing; 4% forest and wood

*Land boundaries:* 3,668 km (including areas belonging to Iraq and now occupied by Iran during continuing border war)

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 58 km

### People

*Population:* 16,019,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

*Nationality:* noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

*Ethnic divisions:* 75% Arab, 15-20% Kurdish, 5-10% Turkoman, Assyrian, and other

*Religion:* 95% Muslim (55% Shi'a, 40% Sunni), 5% Christian or other

*Language:* Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions); Assyrian, Armenian

*Infant mortality rate:* 76/1,000 (1980)

*Life expectancy:* 56.1

*Literacy:* about 50%

*Labor force:* 3.1 million (1977); 30% agriculture, 27% industry, 21% government, 22% other; severe labor shortage due to war; expatriate labor force est. at 1,250,000

*Organized labor:* 11% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Iraq

*Type:* republic; National Front government consisting of Ba'th Party (BPI), weak nationalist parties, and proadministration Kurds

*Capital:* Baghdad

*Political subdivisions:* 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holidays:* anniversaries of the 1958 and 1968 revolutions are celebrated 14 July and 17 July; various religious holidays

*Branches:* Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup; unicameral legislature (National Assembly)

*Government leaders:* Saddam HUSAYN, President (since July 1979); Izzat IBRAHIM, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (since July 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* National Assembly elections held October 1984; Legislative Council for the Autonomous Region held September 1980

*Communists:* est. 2,000 hardcore members

*Political or pressure groups:* political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, army officers, and religious and ethnic dissidents

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$27 billion (1984 est.)

*Natural resources:* oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

*Agriculture:* dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

*Major industry:* crude petroleum 1.4 million b/d (1985 est.); petroleum revenues, \$11.4 billion (1985 est.)

*Electric power:* 6,874,800 kW capacity (1985); 21.078 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,359 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); from nonoil receipts, \$300 million est.

*Imports:* \$11.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); 14% from Communist countries (1980)

*Major trade partners:* exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, UK, USSR, other Communist countries; imports—FRG, Japan, France, Italy, US, UK, USSR, other Communist countries (1985)

*Budget:* public revenues, \$13.6 billion; current expenditures, \$17.5 billion; development expenditures, \$22.8 billion (1981 est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* .3109 Iraqi dinar=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 2,145 km total; 1,645 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 520 km 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 20,800 km total; 6,490 km paved, 4,654 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

## Iraq (continued)

**Inland waterways:** 1,015 km; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war); Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers (of little importance); Shatt al Başrah canal navigable by shallow-draft vessels

**Ports:** 3 major (Al Başrah [closed], Umm Qaşr, Al Fāw); none in operation due to war

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,950 km; 725 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 103 total, 94 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways over 3,659 m, 50 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; about 632,000 telephones (4.3 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 81 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Intersputnik satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard Force, mobile police force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,662,000; 2,105,000 fit for military service; about 177,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, \$14.0 billion

## Ireland



### Land

70,282 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than West Virginia; 51% meadow and pasture, 27% waste or urban, 17% arable, 3% forest, 2% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 360 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,448 km

### People

**Population:** 3,624,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

**Ethnic divisions:** Celtic, with English minority

**Religion:** 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

**Language:** Irish (Gaelic) and English (official); English is generally spoken

**Infant mortality rate:** 11/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 73

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** about 1,314,000 (1984); 27.5% manufacturing and construction; 16.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 20.4% services; 6.6% government; 6.2% transportation; other 22.9%; 17.0% unemployment (October 1985)

**Organized labor:** 36% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Dublin

**Political subdivisions:** 26 counties

**Legal system:** based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** St. Patrick's Day, 17 March

**Branches:** elected President; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

**Government leaders:** Dr. Patrick J. HILLERY, President (since 1976); Dr. Garret FITZGERALD, Prime Minister (since 1982); Richard SPRING, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** Dail (lower house) elected every five years—last election November 1982; President elected for seven-year term—last election October 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** Fianna Fail, Charles Haughey; Labor Party, Richard Spring; Fine Gael, Garret FitzGerald; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan; Workers' Party, Tomas MacGiolla; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Progressive Democrats, Desmond O'Malley

**Voting strength:** (1982 election) Dail—Fianna Fail, 75 seats; Fine Gael, 70 seats; Labor Party, 16 seats; independents, 3 seats; Workers' Party, 2 seats

**Communists:** under 500

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC, EMS, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$16.0 billion (1984), \$4,440 per capita; 64.5% consumption, 23.3% investment, 21.0% government, 2.4% inventories; —11.0% net foreign demand; 2.4% real GNP (1984)

**Natural resources:** zinc, lead, natural gas, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver

**Agriculture:** 70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products—livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables

**Fishing:** catch 197,000 metric tons (1983); exports of fish and fish products \$97 million (1982), imports of fish and fish products \$36 million (1982)

**Major industries:** food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment

**Crude steel:** 200,000 metric tons produced (1984); 330,000 metric ton capacity (1984)

**Electric power:** 4,087,000 kW capacity (1985); 11.938 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,325 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$9.64 billion (1982); foodstuffs (primarily dairy products), computers, live animals, machinery, chemicals, clothing

**Imports:** \$9.58 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, semifinished goods, cereals

**Major trade partners:** exports—68.7% EC (34.4% UK, 10.2% FRG, 8.4% France), 9.8% US, 1.0% Communist (1984); imports—64.6% EC (43% UK, 7.4% FRG, 4.8% France), 16.5% US, 1.8% Communist (1984);

**Budget:** (1985 est.) expenditures, \$7.98 billion; revenues, \$6.69 billion; deficit, \$1.29 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.8541 Irish pound=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** Irish National Railways (CIE) operates 1,942 km 1.600-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double; 38 km electrified track

**Highways:** 92,294 km total; 87,422 km surfaced, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** limited for commercial traffic

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 225 km

**Ports:** 2 major, 6 secondary, 38 minor

**Civil air:** 23 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 41 total, 37 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** small, modern system using cable and radio-relay circuits; 824,000 telephones (23.5 per 100 popl.); 24 AM, 20 FM, 84 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite ground station

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army, Naval Service, Army Air Corps

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 852,000; 698,000 fit for military service; about 27,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Major ground units:** 4 infantry brigades and 2 independent battalions

**Supply:** UK and France are the principal suppliers of army materiel; UK provides 105-mm light guns and Scorpion light tanks, and France provides MILAN antitank missiles and Panhard reconnaissance vehicles; Sweden also provides weapon systems, including RBS-70 surface-to-air missiles, recoilless rifles, and armored personnel carriers

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$256.955 million; about 2.5% of the central government budget



# Israel (West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)



**NOTE:** the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet"); on 25 April 1982 Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt; statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria "Factsheet."

## Land

20,720 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Massachusetts; 40% pasture and meadow; 29% unsurveyed (mostly desert); 20% cultivated; 4% forest; 4% desert, waste, or urban; 3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 1,036 km (before 1967 war)

## Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm

**Coastline:** 273 km (before 1967 war)

## People

**Population:** 4,208,000, excluding West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

**Nationality:** noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israeli

**Ethnic divisions:** 83% Jewish, 17% non-Jewish (mostly Arab)

**Religion:** 83% Judaism, 13.1% Islam, 2.3% Christian, 1.6% Druze

**Language:** Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

**Infant mortality rate:** 14.1/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 72.1

**Literacy:** 88% Jews, 70% Arabs

**Labor force:** est. 1,400,000 (1984); 29.5% public services; 22.8% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 12.8% commerce; 9.5% finance and business; 6.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% construction and public works; 5.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.8% personal and other services; 1.0% electricity and water (1983); unemployment about 6.7% (1985)

**Organized labor:** 90% of labor force

## Government

**Official name:** State of Israel

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Jerusalem; not recognized by US, which maintains the Embassy in Tel Aviv

**Political subdivisions:** six administrative districts

**Legal system:** mixture of English common law, British Mandatory regulations, and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the

Knesset (legislature)—relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government—and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University of Jerusalem; in December 1985 Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holidays:** Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948; because the Jewish calendar is lunar, however, the holiday varies from year to year; all major Jewish religious holidays are also observed as national holidays

**Branches:** president has largely ceremonial functions, except for the authority to decide which political leader should try to form a ruling coalition following an election or the fall of a previous government; executive power vested in Cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; two distinct court systems (secular and religious)

**Government leaders:** ; Chaim HERZOG, President (since May 1983); Shimon PERES, Prime Minister (since September 1984); in October 1986 Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak SHAMIR and Peres are to trade government positions

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** held every four years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in July 1984; next scheduled for November 1988

**Political parties and leaders:** Israel currently has a national unity government comprising 8 parties that hold 97 of the Knesset's 120 seats; members of the unity government—Labor Alignment, Prime Minister Shimon Peres; Likud Bloc, Yitzhak Shamir; Shinui Party, Minister of Communications Amnon Rubenstein; National Religious Party, Minister of Religious Affairs Yosef Burg; SHAS, Minister of Interior Yitzhak Peretz; Agudat Israel, Menachem Porush; Morasha, Chaim Druckman; Ometz, Yigael Hurwitz; opposition parties—

Tehiya-Tzomet, Yuval Ne'eman; MAPAM, Eliezer Granot, Citizens' Rights Movement, Shulamit Aloni; RAKAH (Communist party), Meir Wilner; Progressive List for Peace, Muhammad Mi'ari; TAMI, Aharon Abuhatzzeira; Kakh, Meir Kahane

**Voting strength:** Labor Alignment, 40 seats; Likud, 41 seats; MAPAM, 6 seats; Tehiya-Tzomet, 5 seats; Citizens' Rights Movement, 4 seats; RAKAH, 4 seats; SHAS, 4 seats; National Religious Party, 4 seats; Shinui Party, 3 seats; Morasha, 2 seats; Agudat Yisrael, 2 seats; Progressive List for Peace, 2 seats; Ometz, 1 seat; Kakh, 1 seat; TAMI, 1 seat

**Communists:** RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members

**Other political or pressure groups:** Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish rightwing nationalists pushing for freedom for Jews to settle anywhere on the West Bank; Peace Now critical of government's West Bank/Gaza Strip and Lebanon policies

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOOC, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$25.9 billion (1985, in 1985 prices), \$6,270 per capita; 1985 growth of real GNP 2.0%

**Natural resources:** copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, bitumen, manganese

**Agriculture:** main products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef and dairy products, poultry products

**Major industries:** food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous

machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics

**Electric power:** 4,750,000 kW capacity (1985); 15.504 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,755 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, electronics; tourism is important foreign exchange earner

**Imports:** \$8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

**Major trade partners:** exports—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy; imports—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

**Budget:** public revenue \$11.5 billion, expenditure \$15.5 billion (FY82/83)

**Monetary conversion rate:** the Israeli pound was allowed to float on 31 October 1977; the shekel became the unit of account on 1 October 1980 (1 shekel=10 Israeli pounds); 293.2 shekels=US\$1 (average conversion rate for 1984); 1,500 shekels=US\$1 (official exchange rate year end 1985); new shekel introduced in September 1985 (1,000 old shekels=1 new shekel)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 516 km 1.435-meter gauge single track; diesel operated

**Highways:** 4,500 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

**Inland waterways:** none

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

**Civil air:** 26 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 66 total, 52 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio relay; 1,500,000 telephones (34.7 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 24 FM, 54 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Israel Defense Forces; historically there have been no separate Israeli military services; ground, air, and naval components are part of Israel Defense Forces

**Military manpower:** eligible 15-49, 1,999,000; of 1,008,000 males 15-49, 635,000 fit for military service; of 991,000 females 15-49, 621,000 fit for military service; 38,000 males and 36,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, \$4.1 billion; about 24% of central government budget

# Italy



## Land

301,223 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Arizona; 50% cultivated, 21% forest, 17% meadow and pasture, 9% waste or urban; 3% unused but potentially productive

*Land boundaries:* 1,702 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 4,996 km

## People

*Population:* 57,226,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

*Ethnic divisions:* primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

*Religion:* almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic

*Language:* Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region (for example, Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

*Infant mortality rate:* 11.3/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 73

*Literacy:* 93%

*Labor force:* 23,083,000 (1984); 30.5% industry, 10.5% agriculture, 48.6% services (1984); 10.4% unemployment (1984)

*Organized labor:* 40-45% (est.) of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Italian Republic

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Rome

*Political subdivisions:* constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; five with special statutes (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time, and the remaining 15 regions with regular statutes were instituted on 1 April 1972; 95 provinces, 8,081 communes

*Legal system:* based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June

*Branches:* executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; bicameral legislature—popularly elected Parliament (315-member Senate, 630-member Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

*Government leaders:* Francesco COSSIGA, President (since July 1985); Bettino CRAXI, Premier (since August 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18 (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)

*Elections:* national election for Parliament held every five years (most recent, June 1983); provincial and municipal elections held every five years with some out of phase; regional elections every five years (held June 1980)

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Party (DC), Ciriaco DeMita (political secretary); Communist Party (PCI), Alessandro Natta (secretary general); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (party secretary); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Franco Nicolazzi (party secretary); Liberal Party (PLI), Alfredo Biondi (secretary general); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante (national secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini (political secretary)

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 32.5% DC, 30.5% PCI, 11.3% PSI, 6.6% MSI, 5.2% PRI, 4.0% PSDI, 3.0% PLI

*Communists:* 1,673,751 members (1983)

*Other political or pressure groups:* the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

*Member of:* ADB, ASSIMER, CCC, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

*GDP:* \$348.4 billion (1984), \$6,096 per capita; 63.5% private consumption, 18.0% gross fixed investment, 20.0% government, —2.1% net foreign balance, 0.7% change in stocks; 1984 growth rate —2.6% (1980 constant prices)



## Ivory Coast

**Natural resources:** mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas reserves, fish

**Agriculture:** important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops—cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs

**Fishing:** catch 478,350 metric tons (1983); exports \$94 million (1984), imports \$709 million (1984)

**Major industries:** machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

**Shortages:** coal, fuels, minerals

**Crude steel:** 24 million metric tons produced (1984), 420 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 51,868,000 kW capacity (1985); 183.377 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,209 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$73.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—textiles, chemicals, footwear

**Imports:** \$84.3 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—petroleum machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton

**Major trade partners:** (1981) 44% EC (16% FRG, 13% France, 6% UK, 4% Switzerland), 13% OPEC (3% Libya), 8% US, 4% USSR, 3% Eastern Europe

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$8.9 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1,785.4 lire=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 20,085 km total; 16,140 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge, 8,812 km electrified; 3,945 km privately owned—2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,155 km electrified, and 1,845 km 0.950-meter narrow gauge, 380 km electrified

**Highways:** 294,410 km total; autos—trade 5,900 km, state highways 45,170 km, provincial highways 101,680 km, communal highways 141,660 km; 260,500 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 26,900 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,010 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,600 km for various types of commercial traffic

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,703 km; refined products, 2,148 km; natural gas, 16,660 km

**Ports:** 9 major, 11 secondary, 40 minor

**Civil air:** 132 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 148 total, 141 usable; 84 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 23 million telephones (40.4 per 100 popl.); 140 AM, 1,837 FM, 1,367 TV stations; 20 submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with a total of 6 antennas

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,206,000; 11,976,000 fit for military service; 462,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$9.6 billion; about 4.7% of central government budget



See regional map VII

### Land

322,463 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than New Mexico; 52% grazing, fallow, and waste; 40% forest and wood; 8% cultivated; 322 km of lagoons and connecting canals extend east-west along eastern part of the coast

**Land boundaries:** 3,227 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 515 km

### People

**Population:** 10,500,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

**Ethnic divisions:** 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approximately 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Burkinabe; about 70,000 to 75,000 non-Africans (30,000 French and 25,000 to 30,000 Lebanese)

**Religion:** 63% indigenous, 25% Muslim, 12% Christian

**Language:** French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

## Ivory Coast (continued)

*Infant mortality rate:* 127/1,000 (1980)

*Literacy:* 24%

*Labor force:* over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

*Organized labor:* 20% of wage labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of the Ivory Coast

*Type:* republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

*Capital:* Abidjan (capital city changed to Yamoussoukro in March 1983 but not recognized by US)

*Political subdivisions:* 34 prefectures subdivided into 161 subprefectures

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 7 December

*Branches:* President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (175-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

*Government leader:* Félix HOUPOUËT-BOIGNY, President (since 1960)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* legislative and municipal elections were held in October 1985; Houphouët-Boigny reelected in October 1985 to his fifth consecutive five-year term; next round of national elections scheduled for October 1990

*Political parties and leaders:* Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI), only party; Houphouët-Boigny firmly controls party

*Communists:* no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, CEA, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$6.1 billion (1984), \$780 per capita (1983); real average annual growth rate, 4.0% (1985 est.)

*Natural resources:* petroleum, diamonds, manganese

*Agriculture:* commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish

*Fishing:* catch 92,469 metric tons (1982); exports \$44.7 million (1979), imports \$71.9 million (1979)

*Major industries:* food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

*Electric power:* 987,600 kW capacity (1985); 2.162 billion kWh produced (1985), 214 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$3.5 billion (1985 est.); cocoa (30%), coffee (20%), tropical woods (11%), cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton

*Imports:* \$1.6 billion (1985 est.); manufactured goods and semifinished products (50%), consumer goods (40%), raw materials and fuels (10%)

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$3.0 billion; US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$340 million

*Major trade partners:* (1984) exports—France, Nigeria, FRG, Netherlands, US

*Budget:* (1984 est.), revenues, \$1.4 billion; current expenditures, \$1.4 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 657 km of the 1,175 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, line, all single track 1,000-meter gauge; only diesel locomotives in use

*Highways:* 46,600 km total; 3,600 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surface; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

*Ports:* 2 major (Abidjan, San-Pédro), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 25 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Air Afrique fleet

*Airfields:* 49 total, 45 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio-relay links; 87,700 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 17 FM, 11 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,531,000; 1,300,000 fit for military service; 98,000 males reach military age (18) annually

# Jamaica



## Land

10,991 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Connecticut; 23% meadow and pasture; 21% arable; 19% forest; 37% waste, urban, or other

## Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,022 km

## People

Population: 2,288,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

Ethnic divisions: 76.3% African, 15.1% Afro-European, 3.4% East Indian and Afro-East Indian, 3.2% white, 1.2% Chinese and Afro-Chinese, 0.8% other

Religion: predominantly Protestant (including Anglican and Baptist), some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

Language: English, Creole

Infant mortality rate: 16.8/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 65

Literacy: 76%

Labor force: 728,700 (1984); 32% agriculture, 28% industry and commerce, 27%

services, 13% government; shortage of technical and managerial personnel; 30% unemployment

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force (1980)

## Government

Official name: Jamaica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Kingston

Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, first Monday in August

Branches: Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; bicameral legislature—21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, eight by opposition leader, if any; currently no official opposition because of People's National Party boycott of December 1983 election; eight non-Jamaica Labor Party members appointed to current Senate by Prime Minister Seaga), 60-member elected House of Representatives; judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leaders: Edward Philip George SEAGA, Prime Minister (since November 1980); Sir Florizel A. GLASSPOLE, Governor General (since 1973)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: at discretion of Governor General upon advice of Prime Minister but within five years; last held 15 December 1983

Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ), Trevor Munroe

Voting strength: in the 1983 general elections 54 seats were uncontested; in 6 contested seats the JLP won overwhelmingly against several small fringe parties; the PNP and WPJ boycotted the election; in 1980 general elections approx. 58.8% JLP (51 seats in House), 41.2% PNP (9 seats)

Communists: Workers' Party of Jamaica (Marxist-Leninist)

Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

GNP: \$2.0 billion (1984), \$890 per capita; real growth rate 1984, —1.0% est.

Natural resources: bauxite, gypsum, limestone

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tobacco; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures

Electric power: 1,080,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1985), 790 kWh per capita

Exports: \$706 million (f.o.b., 1984); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: \$1.1 billion (c.i.f., 1984); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer



## Jamaica (continued)

**Major trade partners:** exports—US 48%, Canada 14%, UK 13%, Norway 3%, imports—US 46%, Netherlands Antilles 13%, Venezuela 8%, UK 5% (1984)

**Budget:** revenues, \$1.0 billion; expenditures, \$1.6 billion (1982)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.50 Jamaican dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 370 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

**Highways:** 18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth

**Pipelines:** refined products, 10 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Kingston, Montego Bay), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 42 total, 39 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fully automatic domestic telephone network with 127,000 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 9 AM, 13 FM, 8 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Jamaica Defense Force (includes Coast Guard and Air Wing)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 546,000; 403,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 32,000 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, \$22.6 million; about 2.8% of central government budget

## Japan



### Land

372,313 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than California; 69% forest; 16% arable and cultivated, 12% urban and waste, 3% grass

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm except 3 nm in five "international straits" (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 13,685 km

### People

**Population:** 121,402,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.4% Japanese, 0.6% other (mostly Korean)

**Religion:** most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

**Language:** Japanese

**Infant mortality rate:** 6/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 74.54, women 80.18

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** (1985) 59.3 million; 53% trade and services; 33% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 9% agriculture, forestry,

and fishing; 3% government; 2.68% unemployed (1985 ave.)

**Organized labor:** about 30% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Japan

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Tokyo

**Political subdivisions:** 47 prefectures

**Legal system:** civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Birthday of the Emperor, 29 April

**Branches:** Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister, chosen by the lower house of the bicameral, elective legislature—Diet (House of Councilors, House of Representatives); judiciary is independent

**Government leaders:** HIROHITO, Emperor (since December 1926); Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** general elections held every four years or upon dissolution of lower house, triennially for half of upper house

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Y. Nakasone, president; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), M. Ishibashi, chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), S. Tsukamoto, chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), T. Fuwa, Presidium chairman; Clean Government Party (CGP), Y. Takeiri, chairman; New Liberal Club (NLC), Y. Kono; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), S. Eda

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) Lower House—45.8% LDP, 19.5% JSP, 10.1% CGP, 9.3% JCP, 7.3% DSP, 2.4% NLC, 0.7% SDF, 5% independents and minor parties; Upper House—35.3% LDP, 24.3% JSP, 10.5% JCP, 7.8% CGP, 5.7% DSP, 1.2% NLC, 11.8% independents and minor parties

**Communists:** approximately 470,000 registered Communist Party members

**Member of:** ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$1,233 billion (1984, at 237.52 yen=US\$1); \$10,200 per capita (1984); 59% personal consumption, 28% investment, 10% government current expenditure, negligible stocks, and 2% foreign balance; real growth rate 5.7% (1984); average annual growth rate 4.3% (1980-84)

**Natural resources:** negligible mineral resources, fish

**Agriculture:** land intensively cultivated; rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1980); food shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oils and fats

**Fishing:** catch 11.2 million metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

**Crude steel:** 105.6 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** (including Ryukyus) 175,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 650 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,385 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$170.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 97% manufactures (including 25% machinery, 18% motor vehicles, 9% iron and steel)

**Imports:** \$136.5 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 47% fossil fuels, 22.4% manufactures, 12% food-stuffs, 8% machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—29% US, 23% Southeast Asia, 16% Western Europe, 12% Middle East, 6% Communist countries, imports—27% Middle East, 22% Southeast Asia, 19% US, 8% Western Europe, 6% Communist countries

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-83), \$35.6 billion

**Budget:** revenues, \$216 billion; expenditures, \$270 billion; deficit, \$54 billion (proposed general account for fiscal year ending March 1987)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 198.5 yen=US\$1 (2 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 21,387 km total (1982); 1,835 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 19,552 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge, 5,690 km double- and multitrack sections, 8,830 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge electrified, 1,804 km 1.435-meter standard gauge electrified

**Highways:** 1,113,388 km total (1980); 510,904 km paved, 602,484 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 2,579 km national expressways, 40,212 km national highways, 43,907 km principal local roads, 86,930 km prefectural roads, 939,760 km municipal roads

**Inland waterways:** approx. 1,770 km; sea-going craft ply all coastal inland seas

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 84 km; natural gas, 1,800 km; refined products, 322 km

**Ports:** 17 Japanese Port Association specifically designated major ports, 110 other major ports, over 2,000 minor ports

**Civil air:** 265 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 180 total, 160 usable; 126 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international service; 64.0 million telephones (53.0 per 100 popl.); 318 AM stations, 58 FM stations plus 436 relay stations; about 12,350 TV stations (196 major—1 kw or greater), and 2 ground satellite stations; submarine cables to US (via Guam), Philippines, China, and USSR

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (air force), Maritime Safety Agency (coast guard)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 31,702,000; 26,438,000 fit for military service; about 870,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Personnel:** Ground Self-Defense Force, 156,000; Maritime Self-Defense Force, 42,100 (including 11,900 air arm); Air Self-Defense Force, 43,400; Maritime Safety Agency, 11,200

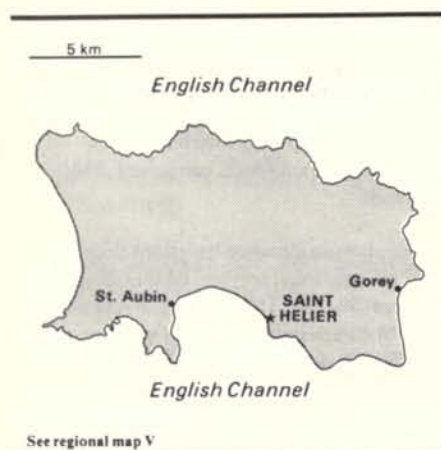
**Missiles:** 6 operational NIKE-Hercules groups, 8 operational HAWK groups (NIKE in air force, HAWK in ground force)

**Supply:** defense industry potential is large, with capability of producing the most sophisticated equipment; manufactured equipment includes small arms artillery, armored vehicles, and other types of ground forces materiel, aircraft (jet and prop), naval vessels (submarines, guided missile and other destroyers, patrol craft, mine warfare ships, and other minor craft, including amphibious, auxiliaries, service craft, and small support ships), small amounts of all types of army materiel; several missile systems are produced under US license, and a vigorous domestic missile development program exists

**Military budget:** actual for fiscal year ending 31 March 1987, \$16.7 billion; 7.8% of total budget



## Jersey



### Land

117 km<sup>2</sup>; more than half the size of Washington D. C.; part of the Channel Islands; about 58% of land under cultivation

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

*Coastline:* about 70 km

### People

*Population:* 80,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Channel Islander(s); adjective—Channel Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* UK and Norman-French descent

*Religion:* Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian

*Language:* English and French (official), with the Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

*Literacy:* probably high

### Government

*Official name:* Bailiwick of Jersey

*Type:* British crown dependency

*Capital:* St. Helier

*Political subdivisions:* 12 parishes

*Legal system:* English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

*National holiday:* Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

*Branches:* the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is the personal representative of the Crown and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States (legislature) but not vote; the Assembly is presided over by the Bailiff who has a right of dissent and a casting vote; it consists of 12 senators (elected for six years), 12 constables (triennial), and 29 deputies (triennial); the Crown is ultimately responsible for the island's "good" government

*Government leaders:* Adm. Sir William PILLAR, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Peter CRILL, Bailiff, President of the Assembly of the States and the Royal Court (since 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Communists:* probably none

### Economy

*Agriculture:* principal crops—potatoes, cauliflowers, tomatoes; dairy and cattle farming

*Major industries:* tourism, banking and finance

*Electric power:* 50,000 kW standby capacity (1985); power supplied by France

*Exports:* 19.8 million pounds sterling (1983); light industry, electrical manufacturing, textiles

*Imports:* machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, mineral fuels, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* UK

*Budget:* (1983) revenue 143,680 million pounds; expenditure 115,902 million pounds

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 Jersey pound, which is at par with the pound sterling; 1 pound sterling=US\$1.42 (November 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 31 April-1 May

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Ports:* St. Helier, Gorey, St. Aubin

*Airfields:* airport at St. Peter

*Telecommunications:* telephones in service, 61,400 (80.9 per 100 popl.); radio station, independent TV station

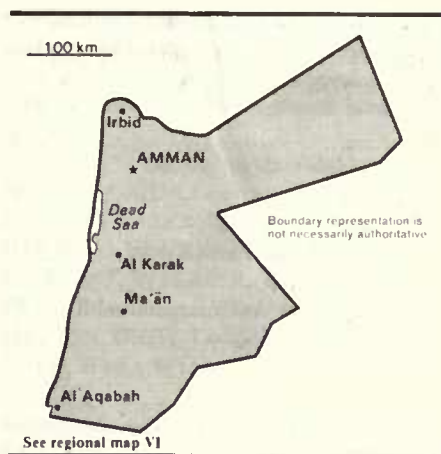
### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



## Jordan

(West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)



**NOTE:** the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet").

**Land**  
90,650 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Minnesota; 88% desert, waste, or urban; 11% agricultural; 1% forest

**Land boundaries:** 1,770 km (1967)

**Water**  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm

**Coastline:** 26 km

**People**  
**Population:** 2,756,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

**Religion:** 95% Sunni Muslim, 5% Christian

**Language:** Arabic (official); English widely understood among upper and middle classes

**Infant mortality rate:** 62/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 61.7

**Literacy:** about 71%

**Labor force:** 580,000 (1983 est.); 20% agriculture, 20% manufacturing and mining

**Organized labor:** about 10% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Amman

**Political subdivisions:** eight governorates under centrally appointed officials

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 May

**Branches:** King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives, dissolved by King in February 1976, and reconvened in January 1984, following national elections; Senate last appointed by King in January 1984; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

**Government leader:** HUSSEIN I, King (since August 1952)

**Suffrage:** universal adult at age 20

**Political parties and leaders:** political party activity illegal since 1957

**Communists:** party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$4.9 billion (1984), \$1,900 per capita; real growth rate (1984), 2.0%

**Natural resources:** phosphates, potash, shale oil

**Agriculture:** main crops—vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement production, light manufacturing

**Electric power:** 691,400 kW capacity (1985); 2.422 billion kWh produced (1985), 910 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$756 million (f.o.b., 1984); fruits and vegetables, phosphates, fertilizers; Communist share 13% of total (1984)

**Imports:** \$2,789 million (c.i.f., 1984); crude oil, petroleum, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 6% of total (1984)

**Aid:** economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (1970-84), \$1.3 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$816 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$70 million; military—US (FY70-84), \$1.2 billion; Communist countries (1970-84), \$590 million; OPEC ODA commitments (1974-83), \$5.5 billion

## Jordan (continued)

**Budget:** (1984) total revenue, \$1,836 million; current expenditures, \$1,267 million; capital expenditures, \$675 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** .384 Jordanian dinar=US\$1 (1984 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 817 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 6,332 km total; 4,837 km paved, 1,495 km gravel and crushed stone

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 209 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Al 'Aqabah)

**Civil air:** 28 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 21 total, 19 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

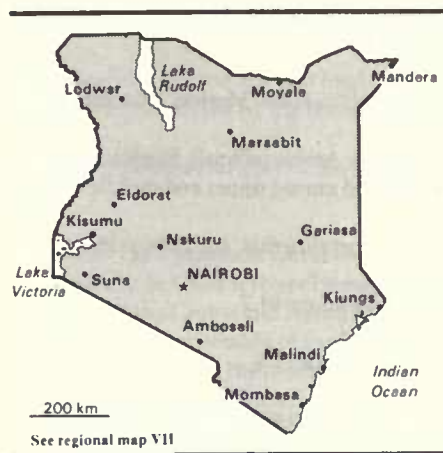
**Telecommunications:** adequate system of radio-relay, cable, and radio; 81,500 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 24 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria; radio-relay to Lebanon inactive

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Jordan Arab Army, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Jordanian Coast Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 621,000; 439,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Kenya



### Land

582,646 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Texas; 64% mainly grassland adequate for grazing; 21% forest and wood; 17% arable, 13% suitable for agriculture

**Land boundaries:** 3,368 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 536 km

### People

**Population:** 21,044,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

**Ethnic divisions:** 21% Kikuyu, 14% Luhya, 13% Luo, 11% Kalenjin, 11% Kamba, 6% Kisii, 5% Meru, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

**Religion:** 38% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 26% indigenous beliefs, 6% Muslim

**Language:** English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

**Infant mortality rate:** 59/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 53, women 58.1

**Literacy:** 47%

**Labor force:** 7.4 million; about 1.1 million wage earners; 50% public sector, 18% industry and commerce, 17% agriculture, 13% services

**Organized labor:** about 390,000

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Kenya

**Type:** republic within Commonwealth

**Capital:** Nairobi

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces plus Nairobi area

**Legal system:** based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

**National holiday:** Jamhuri Day, 12 December

**Branches:** President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for system of courts of appeal

**Government leader:** Daniel T. arap MOI, President (since 1978)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** Assembly at least every five years; present National Assembly and President elected September 1983

**Political party and leader:** Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kenya's sole legal political party, Daniel arap Moi, president

**Voting strength:** KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

## Kiribati (formerly Gilbert Islands)

**Communists:** may be a few Communists and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** labor unions

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$4.5 billion (1985), \$280 per capita; real growth rate, 3.5% (1985 est.)

**Natural resources:** gold, limestone, diatomite, salt barytes, magnesite, feldspar, sapphires, fluor spar, garnets, wildlife, land

**Agriculture:** main cash crops—coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

**Electric power:** 550,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.686 billion kWh produced (1985), 83 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1,034 million (f.o.b., 1984); reexporting of petroleum products, coffee, tea, sisal, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

**Imports:** \$1,549 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

**Major trade partners:** EC, Japan, Middle East, US, Zambia, Uganda

**Budget:** (1982 percent of GDP) revenues and grants 24%; total expenditure and net lending —28%; debt service ratio (1985) 30% (est.)

**External public debt:** \$2.9 billion (1982 est.); debt service payment 23% of exports

**Monetary conversion rate:** 16.75 Kenya shillings=US \$1 (30 September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** 2,040 km 1,000-meter gauge

**Highways:** 55,400 km total; 7,000 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

**Inland waterways:** part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya; principal inland port is at Kisumu

**Pipelines:** refined products, 483 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Mombasa)

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

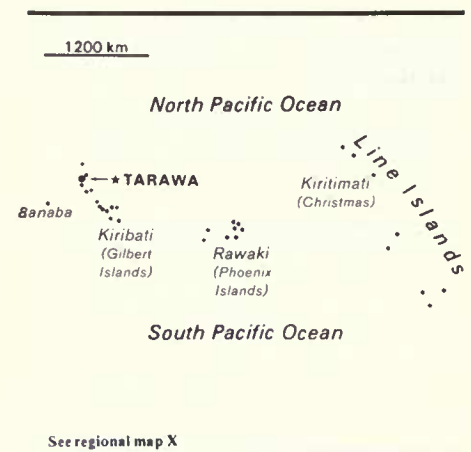
**Airfields:** 217 total, 197 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; 231,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Kenya Army, Kenya Navy, Air Force; paramilitary General Service Unit

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,185,000; 2,576,000 fit for military service; no conscription



### Land

719 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than New York City

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** about 1,143 km

### People

**Population:** 63,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Kiribatian(s); adjective—Kiribati

**Ethnic divisions:** Micronesian

**Religion:** Roman Catholic, Protestant

**Language:** English (official), Gilbertese

**Literacy:** 90%

**Labor force:** 15,921 (1973); general unemployment rate 4.9%

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Kiribati

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Tarawa



## Kiribati (continued)

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (35-member House of Assembly); nationally elected President

**Government leader:** Ieremia T. TABAI, President (since July 1979)

**Political parties and leaders:** Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate member), GATT (de facto), ICAO, SPF

### Economy

**GDP:** \$25 million (1984 est.), \$417 per capita

**Agriculture:** limited; copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

**Industry:** formerly phosphate production; supply exhausted by mid-1981; tuna fishing licenses to USSR fishing fleet within Kiribati's 200 nm fishing zone, excluding 12-nm territorial zone

**Electric power:** 2,750 kW capacity (1985); 8 million kWh produced (1985), 129 kWh per capita

**Exports:** phosphate, formerly 80% of exports, exhausted in 1981; copra accounted for 80% (A\$1.45 million) in 1982

**Imports:** \$15 million (1979); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

**Aid:** Western (non-US) commitments ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$192 million; Australia (1970-83), \$25.7 million committed

**Budget:** \$15.2 million (1979)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.0392 Australian\$=US\$1 (23 February 1983)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 483 km of motorable roads

**Inland waterways:** small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Line Islands

**Ports:** 3 minor

**Civil air:** 2 Trislanders; no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 19 total; 16 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 1 AM broadcast station; 1,400 telephones (2.33 per 100 popl.)

## Korea, North



### Land

121,129 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Mississippi; 74% forest, scrub, and brush; 17% arable and cultivated; remainder waste and urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,675 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone; 50 nm "military boundary line" from which all foreign vessels and aircraft without permission are banned)

**Coastline:** 2,495 km

### People

**Population:** 20,543,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

**Ethnic divisions:** racially homogeneous

**Religion:** Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

**Language:** Korean

**Infant mortality rate:** 32/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 63, women 67

**Literacy:** 95% est.

**Labor force:** 6.1 million (1980); 48% agricultural, 52% nonagricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

#### **Government**

**Official name:** Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**Type:** Communist state; one-man rule

**Capital:** P'yöngyang

**Political subdivisions:** nine provinces, four special cities (P'yöngyang, Kaesöng, Namp'o, and Ch'öngjin)

**Legal system:** based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 9 September

**Branches:** Supreme People's Assembly theoretically supervises legislative and judicial functions; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

**Government leaders:** KIM Il-song, President (since December 1972); KANG Song-san, Premier (since January 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal at age 17

**Elections:** election to SPA every four years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election February 1982

**Political party and leaders:** Korean Workers' Party (KWP); Kim Il-song, General Secretary, and his son, Kim Chong-il, Secretary

**Communists:** KWP claims membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IPU, ITU, NAM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO; official observer status at UN

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$23 billion (1984 in 1984 dollars), \$1,170 per capita

**Natural resources:** coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron, copper, gold, phosphates, salt, fluorspar, hydroelectric power

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs

**Major industries:** machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

**Shortages:** advanced machinery and equipment, coking coal, coal, petroleum, electric power, transport

**Crude steel:** 4.0 million metric tons produced (1984), 204 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 5,910,000 kW capacity (1985); 40 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,992 kWh per capita

**Coal:** 52 million tons (1984)

**Exports:** \$1.59 billion (1984); minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures

**Imports:** \$1.36 billion (1984); petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

**Major trade partners:** total trade turnover \$2.95 billion (1983); 55% with Communist countries, 45% with non-Communist countries

**Aid:** economic and military aid from the Soviet Union and China

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 wons=US\$1 (December 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 4,535 km total operating in 1980; 3,870 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 159 km double track; about 3,175 km electrified; government owned

**Highways:** about 20,280 km (1980); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

**Inland waterways:** 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 37 km

**Ports:** 6 major, 26 minor

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** North Korean People's Army (consists of the army, navy, and air force)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,748,000; 2,909,000 fit for military service; 260,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Korea, South



### Land

98,500 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Indiana; 66% forest, 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other

**Land boundaries:** 241 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 nm—3 nm in Korea Strait (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,413 km

### People

**Population:** 43,285,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

**Religion:** strong Confucian tradition; vigorous Christian minority (28% of the total population); Buddhism; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

**Language:** Korean; English widely taught in high school

**Infant mortality rate:** 29/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 64, women 71

**Literacy:** over 90%

**Labor force:** 15.4 million (1985 est.); 47% services and other; 30% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 21% mining and manufacturing; average unemployment 4.1% (1985 est.)

**Organized labor:** about 10% of nonagricultural labor force in government-sanctioned unions

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Korea

**Type:** republic; power centralized in a strong executive

**Capital:** Seoul

**Political subdivisions:** nine provinces, four special cities; governors/mayors centrally appointed

**Legal system:** combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 August

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

**Government leaders:** CHUN Doo Hwan, President (since August 1980); LHO Shin Yong, Prime Minister (since February 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** under new constitution of October 1980, President elected every seven years indirectly by a 5,000-man electoral college; last election February 1981; four-year National Assembly, elected in February 1985, consists of 276 representatives, 184 directly elected and 92 appointed on proportional basis by major parties

**Political parties and leaders:** major party is government's Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Chun Doo Hwan, president, and Roh

Tae Woo, chairman; opposition parties are New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Lee Min-woo; Korean National Party (KNP), Lee Man-sup; several smaller parties

**Communists:** Communist activity banned by government

**Other political or pressure groups:** Council for the Promotion of Democracy; Korean National Council of Churches; large, potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; Federation of Korean Industries; Korean Traders Association

**Member of:** ABD, AfDB, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Asian Parliamentary Union, APACL—Asian People's Anti-Communist League, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Special Fund, UPU, WACL—World Anti-Communist League, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; official observer status at UN

### Economy

**GNP:** \$90.1 billion (1984, in 1984 prices), \$2,000 per capita; real growth 7.5% (1984); real growth 4.7% (1980-84 average)

**Natural resources:** coal (limited), tungsten, graphite

**Agriculture:** 9.0 million people (22% of the population) live in farm households, but agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute 15% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley, vegetables, and legumes

**Fishing:** catch 2,909,811 metric tons (1984)

**Major industries:** textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, ship building



## Kuwait

**Shortages:** heavily dependent on imports of iron ore, crude oil, base metals, lumber, and certain food grains

**Crude steel:** 13.0 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** 15,560,000 kW capacity (1985); 56.49 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,325 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$29.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, ships, fish

**Imports:** \$30.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

**Major trade partners:** exports—36% US, 16% Japan; imports—25% Japan, 22% US (1984)

**Aid:** economic—US, including Ex-Im (1970-83), \$3.9 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), \$1.8 billion extended; military—US (1970-84) \$3.8 billion committed

**Budget:** planned expenditures, \$15.4 billion (1986)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 892 won=US\$1 (2 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,106.5 km operating in 1983; 3,059.4 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 46.9 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, 712.5 km double-track, 417.9 km electrified; government owned

**Highways:** 53,936 km total (1982); 13,476 km national highway, 49,460 km provincial and local roads

**Inland waterways:** 1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

**Freight carried:** rail (1983) 51 million metric tons; highway 126 million metric tons; air (1983) 47,000 metric tons (domestic)

**Pipelines:** 294 km refined products

**Ports:** 11 major, 32 minor

**Civil air:** 93 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 121 total, 109 usable; 67 with permanent-surface runways; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic and international services; 4.8 million telephones (121 per 100 pop.); 79 AM, 46 FM, 256 TV stations (57 of 1 kW or greater); 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Naval Marine Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 12,055,000; 8,129,000 fit for military service; 464,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$4.7 billion; about 31.2% of central government budget



See regional map VI

### Land

17,818 km<sup>2</sup> (excluding neutral zone but including islands); slightly smaller than New Jersey; nearly all desert, waste, or urban; insignificant forest; 1% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 459 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 499 km

### People

**Population:** 1,771,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

**Ethnic divisions:** 39% Kuwaiti, 39% other Arab, 9% South Asian, 4% Iranian, 9% other

**Religion:** 85% Muslim, 15% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other

**Language:** Arabic (official); English widely spoken

**Infant mortality rate:** 26.1/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 69, women 74

**Literacy:** about 71%

## Kuwait (continued)

**Labor force:** 566,000 (1985); 45.0% services, 20.0% construction, 12.0% trade, 8.6% manufacturing, 2.6% finance and real estate, 1.9% agriculture, 1.7% power and water, 1.4% mining and quarrying; 70% of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

**Organized labor:** labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

### Government

**Official name:** State of Kuwait

**Type:** nominal constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Kuwait

**Political subdivisions:** 4 governorates (Kuwait City, Hawalli, Ahmadi, Johra), 25 voting constituencies

**Legal system:** civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect in 1963; popularly elected 50-man National Assembly (the 15 cabinet members can also vote) reinstated in March 1981 after being suspended in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Day, 25 February

**Branches:** Council of Ministers; legislature—National Assembly

**Government leader:** Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al SABAH, Amir (since December 1977)

**Suffrage:** adult males who resided in Kuwait before 1920 and their male descendents (eligible voters, 8.3% of citizenry)

**Elections:** National Assembly elected in February 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

**Communists:** insignificant

**Other political or pressure groups:** large (350,000) Palestinian community

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$21.8 billion (1984), \$13,620 per capita GNP (1984); 5% annual growth rate (1984)

**Natural resources:** petroleum, fish, shrimp

**Agriculture:** virtually none; dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

**Major industries:** crude petroleum production average for 1984, 1.1 million b/d; petroleum refining (capacity approximately 0.5 million b/d); other major industries include petrochemicals, retail trade, and manufacturing; water desalinization capacity 618 million liters per day (1983 prelim.)

**Electric power:** 5,335,300 kW capacity (1985); 18.694 billion kWh produced (1985), 10,930 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$11.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985), of which petroleum accounted for about 85%

**Imports:** \$7.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major suppliers—Japan, US, FRG, UK

**Major trading partners:** exports—Japan, US, FRG, Italy; imports—Japan, FRG, UK, US

**Budget:** (1984/85 actual) revenues, \$10.6 billion; expenditures, \$12.9 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** .29 Kuwaiti dinar=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 2,600 km total; 2,300 km bituminous; 300 km earth, sand, light gravel

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 121 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Ash Shuwaykh, Ash Shu'aybah, Minā' al Ahmadi), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 26 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 9 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 258,000 telephones (16 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 1 INMARSAT satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq and Saudi Arabia

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force, National Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 438,000; about 266,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** operating expenditures for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$865 million; 7.3% of central government budget

## Laos



### Land

236,804 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Utah; 60% forest; 8% agricultural; 32% urban, waste, or other; except in limited areas, soil is poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

*Land boundaries:* 5,053 km

### People

*Population:* 3,679,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

*Ethnic divisions:* 48% Lao; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Tribal Tai; 13% Meo, Yao, and other

*Religion:* 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

*Language:* Lao (official), French, and English

*Infant mortality rate:* 159/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 42, women 45

*Literacy:* 85%

*Labor force:* about 1-1.5 million; 80-90% agriculture

*Organized labor:* only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

### Government

*Official name:* Lao People's Democratic Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Vientiane

*Political subdivisions:* 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 2 December

*Branches:* President; 37-member Supreme People's Council; Cabinet; Cabinet is totally Communist but Council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

*Government leaders:* SOUPHANOU-VONG, President (since December 1975); KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, Chairman (since December 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections for National Assembly, originally scheduled for 1 April 1976, have not yet been held

*Political parties and leaders:* Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist), Kaysone Phomvihan, party chairman; includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties moribund

*Other political or pressure groups:* non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders have fled the country

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$765 million, \$220 per capita (1984 est.)

*Natural resources:* tin, timber, gypsum, hydroelectric power

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) include rice; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Major industries:* tin mining, timber, green coffee, electric power

*Shortages:* capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

*Electric power:* 175,100 kW capacity (1985); 905 million kWh produced (1985), 250 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$36 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

*Imports:* \$98 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

*Major trade partners:* imports—Thailand, USSR, Japan, France, China, Vietnam; exports—Thailand, Malaysia

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$386 million; US (FY70-79), \$276 million; military—US assistance \$1.1 billion (1970-75)

*Budget:* (1979 est.) receipts, \$100 million; expenditures, \$191 million; deficit, \$91 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* official—10 kips=US\$1; commercial—35 kips=US\$1; inward remittances—108 kips=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June



## Laos (continued)

### Communications

**Highways:** about 21,300 km total; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 14,100 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

**Inland waterways:** about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

**Pipelines:** 136 km, refined products

**Ports (river):** 5 major, 4 minor

**Airfields:** 66 total, 50 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; approx. 10 AM stations; 1 TV station; over 5,000 telephones; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Lao People's Army (LPA, which consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 878,000; 469,000 fit for military service; 43,000 reach military age (18) annually; no conscription age specified

## Lebanon



### Land

10,360 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Connecticut; 64% desert, waste, or urban; 27% agricultural; 9% forest; 400,000 hectares under cultivation

**Land boundaries:** 531 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 225 km

### People

**Population:** 2,675,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Lebanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Lebanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

**Religion:** 57% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a) and Druze, 42% Christian (Maronite, Greek Orthodox and Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant), 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

**Language:** Arabic (official); French is widely spoken; Armenian, English

**Infant mortality rate:** 48/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 63, women 67

**Literacy:** 75%

**Labor force:** 650,000 (1985); 79% industry, commerce, and services, 11% agriculture, 10% government; high unemployment

**Organized labor:** about 65,000

### Government

**NOTE:** Between early 1975 and late 1976 Lebanon was torn by civil war between its Christians—then aided by Syrian troops—and its Muslims and their Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between the domestic political groups generally held for about six years, despite occasional fighting. Syrian troops constituted as the Arab Deterrent Force by the Arab League have remained in Lebanon. Syria's move toward supporting the Lebanese Muslims and the Palestinians and Israel's growing support for Lebanese Christians brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no progress was made toward national reconciliation or political reforms—the original cause of the war.

Continuing Israeli concern about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli forces occupied all of the southern portion of the country and mounted a summer-long siege of Beirut, which resulted in the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut in September under the supervision of a multinational force made up of US, French, and Italian troops.

Within days of the departure of the multinational force (MNF), Lebanon's newly elected president, Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated. In the wake of his death, Christian militia-men massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps. This prompted the return of the MNF to ease the security burden on Lebanon's weak army and security forces. In late March 1984 the last MNF units withdrew.

Lebanon continues to be partially occupied by Syrian troops. Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from the south in 1985, retaining a 10-km deep security zone just north of the 1949 Armistice Line. Israel continues to arm and train the Army of South Lebanon (ASL), which opposes the return of Palestinian

ghters to South Lebanon. The ASL has increasingly been involved in confronting Shi'a as well as leftist militias sponsored by Syria.

Syria maintains troops in the Riyaq area of the Bekaa, while Special Forces units are stationed in the Matn, and in the Tripoli areas, north and northeast. In late 1985 the Syrian regime successfully negotiated a tripartite agreement among the three major rival Christian, Druze, and Shi'a militias, but implementation remains a distant possibility. The Christian and Muslim communities are deeply split from within over specific points in the agreement.

Israel and Lebanon signed a withdrawal agreement on 17 May 1983. The agreement was never implemented and was subsequently voided. A partial Israeli withdrawal and government attempts to extend authority have led to renewed factional fighting. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

*Official name:* Republic of Lebanon

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Beirut

*Political subdivisions:* 4 provinces

*Legal system:* mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1926; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Lebanese University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 22 November

*Branches:* power lies with the President, who is elected by unicameral legislature (National Assembly); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by legislature; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, the President is a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the president of legislature is a Shi'a Muslim; each of

nine religious communities are represented in the legislature in proportion to their national numerical strength

*Government leader:* Amine Pierre GEMAYEL, President (since September 1982); Rashid KARAMI, Prime Minister (since May 1984)

*Suffrage:* compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

*Elections:* National Assembly held every four years or within three months of dissolution of Chamber; security conditions have prevented parliamentary elections since April 1972

*Political parties and leaders:* political party activity is organized along largely sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; most parties have well-armed militias, which are still involved in occasional clashes

*Communists:* the Lebanese Communist Party was legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

*Economy*  
*GDP:* \$5.3 billion (1983 est.)

*Natural resources:* limestone, iron

*Agriculture:* fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Major industries:* service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating

*Electric power:* 1,047,300 kW capacity (1985); 13.761 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,254 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$595 million (f.o.b., 1984)

*Imports:* \$2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984)

*Budget:* (1985 est.) public revenues, \$500 million; public expenditures, \$1.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 18 Lebanese pounds=US\$1 (November 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

*Communications*

*Railroads:* 390 km total; 305 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 85 km 1.050-meter gauge; all single track; system almost inoperable

*Highways:* 7,370 km total; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 72 km

*Ports:* 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon), 5 minor

*Civil air:* 28 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 10 total, 9 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; major military airfields are Riyaq, Kleiat, and al-Fidar Air Strip

*Telecommunications:* rebuilding program disrupted; had fair system of radio relay, cable; approx 150,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 3 FM, 5 AM, 15 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, both inactive; 3 submarine coaxial cable (inactive); radio-relay to Jordan and Syria inoperable

*Defense Forces*

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

## Lesotho



### Land

30,460 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Maryland; 15% cultivable, 13% arable, largely mountainous

*Land boundaries:* 805 km

### People

*Population:* 1,552,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basotho

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.7% Sotho; 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

*Religion:* 80% Christian, rest indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Sesotho (southern Sotho) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

*Infant mortality rate:* 104.3/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 51.5

*Literacy:* 60%

*Labor force:* 426,000 economically active (1976); 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000-250,000 spend from six months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

*Organized labor:* negligible

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Lesotho

*Type:* constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

*Capital:* Maseru

*Political subdivisions:* 10 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 4 October

*Branches:* executive and legislative authority nominally vested in King; real power rests with 6-man Military Council, established after military coup January 1986; 20-member Council of Ministers responsible for administrative duties; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

*Government leaders:* MOSHOESHOE II, King (since 1966); Maj. Gen. Justinus Metsing LEKHANYA, chairman of Military Council and Minister of Defense and Internal Security (since January 1986); other members of council—Col. E. T. RAMAEMA, Col. A. K. MOSOEUNYANE, Col. M. K. TSOTETSI, Lt. Thabe LETSIE, Lt. Col. Joshua Sekhobe LETSIE (since January 1986)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* elections scheduled for September 1985 were boycotted by all opposition parties because of procedural irregularities; ruling BNP won all 60 parliamentary seats by default

*Political parties and leaders:* Basotho National Party (BNP), Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhehle; Basotho Democratic Alliance (CDA), C. D. Molapo; National Independent Party (NIP), A. C. Manyeli; Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP), B. Khaketla

*Voting strength:* National Assembly inoperative as of 20 January 1986

*Communists:* diplomatic relations with Soviet Union, Romania, North Korea, and Yugoslavia established in 1983; Soviet Union, China, and North Korea maintain diplomatic presence in Maseru

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$300 million (1983)

*Natural resources:* some diamonds and other minerals, water, agricultural and grazing land

*Agriculture:* exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

*Major industries:* none

*Electric power:* 1,660 kW capacity (1985); 1 million kWh produced (1985), 0.7 kWh per capita

*Exports:* labor to South Africa (deferred remittances \$94 million est. in 1983); \$29 million (f.o.b., 1984), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, tourism, diamonds

*Imports:* \$476 million (f.o.b., 1984); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum, oil, and lubricants

*Major trade partner:* South Africa; member of Southern African Customs Union



## Liberia

**Budget:** (FY84/85) revenues, \$160 million; current expenditures, \$130 million; development (capital) expenditures, \$50 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** the Lesotho maloti exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.3 maloti=US\$1 (29 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

**Highways:** approx. 4,221 km total; 508 km paved; 1,585 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 946 km improved, 2,128 km unimproved earth

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 28 total, 28 usable; 1 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system a modest one consisting of a few land lines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; 5,920 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station planned; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Army Air Wing, Police Department

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 353,000; 189,000 fit for military service



### Land

111,370 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Pennsylvania; 40% forest, 30% jungle and swamp, 20% agricultural, 10% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,336 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 579 km

### People

**Population:** 2,307,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella; 5% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians

**Religion:** 75% traditional, 15% Muslim, 10% Christian

**Language:** English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo language group; English used by about 20%

**Infant mortality rate:** 153/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 54

**Literacy:** 24%

**Labor force:** 510,000, of which 220,000 are in monetary economy; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs; 70.5% agriculture, 10.8% services, 4.5% industry and commerce, 14.2% other

**Organized labor:** 2% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Liberia

**Type:** republic under military rule from April 1980 until January 1986, when it returned to civilian rule

**Capital:** Monrovia

**Political subdivisions:** country divided into 13 counties

**Legal system:** new constitution approved by nationwide referendum in July 1984 and implemented in January 1986; judicial powers invested in People's Supreme Court and lower courts

**National holiday:** National Redemption Day, 12 April; Independence Day, 26 July

**Branches:** executive powers held by President, assisted by appointed Cabinet; legislative powers held by bicameral legislature; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Gen. Samuel Kanyon DOE, President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces (since April 1980)

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18

**Elections:** presidential and legislative elections held October 1985; Doe was proclaimed winner of presidential election and took office in January 1986

**Political parties and leaders:** 4 parties participated in elections in October 1985; National Democratic Party of Liberia, headed by Samuel Doe; Liberian Action Party; Liberian Unity Party; and Unity Party

## Liberia (continued)

**Communists:** no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.14 billion (1984), \$490 per capita; 2% real annual growth rate (1984)

**Natural resources:** iron ore, rubber, timber, diamonds, gold

**Agriculture:** rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

**Fishing:** catch 13,553 metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

**Electric power:** 374,200 kW capacity (1985); 491 million kWh produced (1985), 219 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$432 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

**Imports:** \$366 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** US, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

**Aid:** economic commitments—Western (non-US), ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$560 million; US authorizations (including Ex-Im) (FY70-84), \$443 million; Communist (1970-84), \$73.0 million; military commitments US (FY70-84), \$57 million

**Budget:** (FY84-85) revenues, \$192 million; current expenditures, \$238 million; development and nonbudgetary expenditures, \$151 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** uses the US dollar and the Liberian dollar, which trades officially at par

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** 487 km total; 342 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 145 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

**Highways:** 10,087 km total; 603 km bituminous treated, 2,848 km all-weather, 4,313 km dry-weather

**Inland waterways:** no significant waterways

**Ports:** 1 major (Monrovia), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 80 total, 75 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph service via radio-relay network; main center is Monrovia; 7,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 pop.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberia National Coast Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 498,000; 269,000 fit for military service; no conscription

## Libya



### Land

1,759,540 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Alaska; 93% desert, waste, or urban; 6% agricultural; 1% forest

**Land boundaries:** 4,345 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N)

**Coastline:** 1,770 km

### People

**Population:** 3,876,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

**Ethnic divisions:** 97% Berber and Arab with some black stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

**Religion:** 97% Sunni Muslim

**Language:** Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

**Infant mortality rate:** 84/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 56, women 59

**Literacy:** 50-60%

**Labor force:** 1 million, of which about 280,000 are resident foreigners; 31% industry, 27% services, 24% government, 18% agriculture

#### **Government**

**Official name:** Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

**Type:** republic; major overhaul of the constitution and government structure in March 1977 established a system of popular congresses, which theoretically controls the General People's Committee, or cabinet

**Capital:** Tripoli

**Political subdivisions:** 46 municipalities closely controlled by central government

**Legal system:** based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School at University of Libya at Banghāzī; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 September

**Branches:** officially, paramount political power and authority rests with the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

**Government leaders:** Col. Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (no official title; runs country and is treated as chief of state); Mi-ftah al-Ista 'UMAR, Secretary of the General People's Congress (chief of state in theory but not treated as such)

**Suffrage:** mandatory universal adult

**Elections:** representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees

**Political parties:** none

**Communists:** no organized party, negligible membership

**Other political or pressure groups:** various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

**Member of:** AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSC

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** roughly \$26 billion (1985 est), \$7,180 per capita

**Natural resources:** petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 65% of food is imported

**Major industries:** petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

**Electric power:** 4,070,100 kW capacity (1985); 12.478 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,325 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum

**Imports:** \$7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactures, food

**Major trade partners:** imports—Italy, FRG; exports—Italy, FRG, Spain, France, Japan, UK

**Budget:** (1985 est.) revenues, \$10 billion; expenditures, \$9.9 billion, including development expenditure of \$5.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** .2961 Libyan dinar=US\$1 (February 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 19,300 km total; 10,800 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil 3,893 km; natural gas 938 km; refined products 443 km (includes 217 km liquid petroleum gas)

**Ports:** 4 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Banghāzī, Misratah), 2 secondary, 15 minor, and 6 petroleum terminals

**Civil air:** 76 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 118 total, 107 usable; 37 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways over 3,659 m, 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

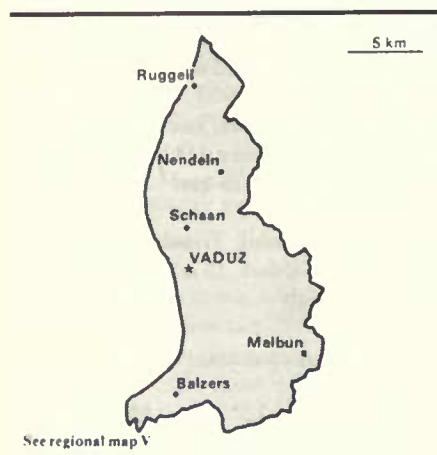
#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (including Army, Arab Air Force, Air Defense Command, Arab Navy)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 936,000; 551,000 fit for military service; about 39,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented



## Liechtenstein



### Land

160 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Washington, D. C.

*Land boundaries:* 76 km

### People

*Population:* 28,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% Alemannic, 5% Italian and other

*Religion:* 82.7% Roman Catholic, 7.1% Protestant, 10.2% other

*Language:* German (official), Alemannic dialect

*Infant mortality rate:* 6.3/1,000 (1985)

*Life expectancy:* men 65, women 74

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* 12,258; 5,078 foreign workers (mostly from Switzerland and Austria); 54.5% industry, trade, and building; 41.6% services; 4.0% agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture; no unemployment

### Government

*Official name:* Principality of Liechtenstein

*Type:* hereditary constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Vaduz

*Political subdivisions:* 11 communes

*Legal system:* principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht), presided over by one judge, which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht), with a bench of five judges, is for major crimes; another court of mixed jurisdiction is the court of assizes (three judges) for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases (five judges each); an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (Diet) with 15 deputies elected to four-year terms, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince (since 1938); Hans BRUNHART, Head of Government (Prime Minister; since May 1978); the Prince transferred most of his executive powers to his son, Prince HANS ADAM, in August 1984

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* every four years; last election 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto Hasler; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Herbert Batliner; Christian Social Party, Fritz Kaiser

*Voting strength:* (1986) VU 50.2% (8 seats), FBP about 41.9% (7 seats)

*Communists:* none

*Member of:* Council of Europe, EFTA, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UPU, WIPO; considering UN membership; has consultative status in the EC; under several

post-World War I treaties Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's customs and represents the principality abroad on a diplomatic and consular level whenever requested to do so by the Liechtenstein Government

### Economy

*NOTE:* Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming; metal industry is by far the most prominent sector; high-frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, oil tanks, artificial teeth, ceramics, and textiles are the principal manufactures, intended almost entirely for export; industry accounts for 54% of total employment, service sector 42%, and agriculture and forestry 4%; livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of income in the small farm sector; the sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors, estimated at \$10 million annually, provides for 10% of state expenditures; companies incorporated in Liechtenstein solely for tax purposes provide a further 30% of the state budget; low business taxes (the maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced between 20,000 and 30,000 holding companies, so-called letter box companies, to establish nominal offices in the principality; economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union; no national accounts data are available

*GNP:* approximately \$15,000 per capita (1984)

*Natural resources:* hydroelectric power

*Agriculture:* livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

*Major industries:* electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products

*Electric power:* 23,000 kW capacity (1985); 150 million kWh produced (1985), 5,357 kWh per capita

*Exports:* (1984) \$440 million; 39% EC, 32% EFTA (24% Switzerland), 29% other

## Luxembourg

**Budget:** (1983) revenues, \$108 million; expenditures, \$86 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.17 Swiss francs=US\$1 (October 1985)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

**Highways:** 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads

**Civil air:** no transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system serving about 20,020 telephones (77.0 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

### Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

**Branches:** Police Department



### Land

2,586 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Rhode Island; 43.9% arable, 33% forest, 27% meadow and pasture, 15% waste or urban, negligible inland water

**Land boundaries:** 356 km

### People

**Population:** 367,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

**Ethnic divisions:** Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker residents from Portugal, Italy, and European countries

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant and Jewish

**Language:** Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

**Infant mortality rate:** 12/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 70, women 76.7

**Literacy:** 100%

**Labor force:** (1983) 160,800; one-third of labor force is foreign, comprising mostly workers from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and FRG (1981); unemployment 1.5%

(1985 average); 45% services, 39% industry and commerce, 15% government, 0.7% agriculture

### Government

**Official name:** Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Luxembourg

**Political subdivisions:** unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 23 June

**Branches:** parliamentary democracy; seven ministers compose Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts; coalition governments are usual

**Government leaders:** JEAN, Grand Duke (since 1964); Jacques SANTER, Prime Minister (since June 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** every five years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections June 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Social Party, Jacques Santer, parliamentary president, and Jean Spautz, party president; Socialist Workers Party, Ben Fayot, party president; Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte, party president; Liberal, Colette Flesch; Communist, Dominique Urbany; Independent Socialists, Jean Gremling, party president; Green Alternative, Jean Huss; Enrôlés de Force

## Luxembourg (continued)

**Voting strength:** (1984) Chamber of Deputies—Christian Social Paarty, 25; Socialist Workers Party, 21; Liberals, 14; Communists, 2; Green Alternative, 2

**Communists:** 500 party members (1981)

**Other political or pressure groups:** group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions; Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

**Member of:** Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, EIB, EMS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$4.2 billion, \$11,350 per capita (1983); 53.2% private consumption, 22.4% investment, 14.6% government consumption, —0.7% stockbuilding, 10.4% net foreign balance; 1.6% real GDP growth (1983)

**Natural resources:** iron ore

**Agriculture:** mixed farming, dairy products, and wine

**Major industries:** banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires, and banking,

**Crude steel:** 3.98 million metric tons produced (1984), 10.8 metric tons per capita; 6.4 metric ton capacity (1982)

**Electric power:** 1,497,000 kW capacity (1985); 956 million kWh produced (1985), 2,605 kWh per capita

**Exports, imports, major trade partners:** Luxembourg has a customs union with Belgium under which foreign trade is recorded jointly for the two countries; Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products, principal imports are minerals, metals, foodstuffs, and machinery; most of its foreign trade is with FRG, Belgium, France, and other EC countries (for totals, see Belgium)

**Budget:** (1984 est.) revenues, \$1.18 billion; expenditures, \$1.17 billion; surplus, \$0.13 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 51.6 Luxembourg francs=US\$1 (December 1985); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal in value to the Belgian franc, which circulates freely in Luxembourg

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** Luxembourg National Railways (CFL) operates 270 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 162 km double track; 163 km electrified

**Highways:** 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway

**Inland waterways:** 37 km; Moselle River

**Pipelines:** refined products, 48 km

**Port:** (river) Merttert

**Civil air:** 13 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

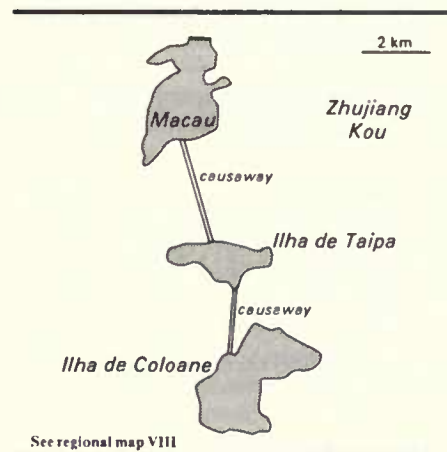
**Telecommunications:** adequate and efficient system, mainly buried cables; 210,000 telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 96,000; 80,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (19) annually

## Macau



### Land

15.5 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Washington, D. C.; 90% urban, 10% agricultural

**Land boundaries:** 201 m

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (12 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 40 km

### People

**Population:** 404,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Macanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Macau

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

**Religion:** mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, of whom about half are Chinese

**Language:** 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

**Literacy:** almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

### Government

**Official name:** Macau

**Type:** Chinese territory under Portuguese administration



## Madagascar

**Capital:** Lisbon (Portugal)

**Political subdivisions:** municipality of Macau and two islands (Taipa and Coloane)

**Legal system:** Portuguese civil law system

**Branches:** 18-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 6 nominated, and 6 elected representatives

**Government leader:** vacant since resignation of former Governor, Rear Adm. Vasco Fernando Lecte da Almeida e COSTA, on 7 January 1986

**Suffrage:** Portuguese, Chinese, and foreign residents over 18

**Elections:** conducted every four years

**Political parties and leaders:** Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

**Other political or pressure groups:** wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands that gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

**Member of:** Multifiber Agreement

**Economy**  
**GNP:** \$640 million (1980 est.)

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

**Major industries:** textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture

**Electric power:** 123,000 kW capacity (1985); 335 million kWh produced (1985), 852 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$755.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles and clothing

**Imports:** \$722.4 million (c.i.f., 1983); food-stuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—27% US, 22% Hong Kong, 12% FRG, 10% France; imports—39% Hong Kong, 28% China (1983)

**Budget:** (1982) expenditures, \$140.4 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8 patacas=US\$1 (June 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**  
**Highways:** 42 km paved

**Ports:** 1 major

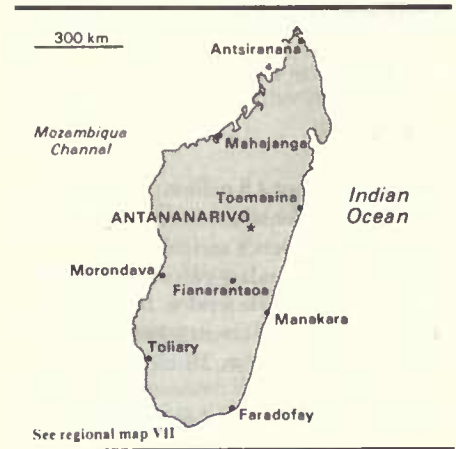
**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 13,000 telephones; 4 AM and 3 FM radio broadcast transmitters; est. 75,000 radio receivers; in international high frequency radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China

**Defense Forces**  
Defense is responsibility of Portugal

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 109,000; 63,000 fit for military service



**Land**  
592,900 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Texas; 58% pasture, 21% forest, 8% waste, 5% cultivated, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

**Water**  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 4,828 km

**People**  
**Population:** 10,227,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

**Ethnic divisions:** basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000) on the one hand and coastal tribes—collectively termed the Côtiers—with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Antaisaka 415,000, Sakalava 375,000; there are also 10,000-12,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

**Religion:** more than half indigenous beliefs; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

**Language:** French and Malagasy official

## Madagascar (*continued*)

*Infant mortality rate:* 177/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 46

*Literacy:* 53%

*Labor force:* about 4.8 million (1984), of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

*Organized labor:* 4% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Democratic Republic of Madagascar

*Type:* real authority in hands of the President, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

*Capital:* Antananarivo

*Political subdivisions:* 6 provinces

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 26 June

*Branches:* executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

*Government leader:* Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA, President (since June 1975); Lt. Col. Desire RAKOTOARIJAONA, Prime Minister (since 1977)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for Popular National Assembly held in June 1977 and in August 1983; only one political group allowed to take part in the election, The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, which presented a single list of candidates; a presidential election in November 1982 returned President Ratsiraka with an 80% majority; the challenger, Monja Jaona, received 20% and was later arrested after leading demonstrations to protest election fraud

*Political parties and leaders:* seven parties are now allowed limited political activity under the national front and are represented on the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier Ratsiraka; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), Pastor Richard Andriamanjato; Movement for National Unity (VONJY), Dr. Marojama Razanabahiny; Malagasy Christian Democratic Union (UDECMA), Norbert Andriamorasata; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime (MFM), Manandafy Rakotonirina; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja Jaona; Socialist Organization MONIMA (VS MONIMA), Remanindry Jaona

*Voting strength:* 4.8 million registered voters (1982); in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured approximately 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local executive committees; AKFM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats; in the 1983 legislative election AREMA won 117 out of the 137 seats in the Popular National Assembly

*Communists:* Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

*Member of:* AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT,

INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$2.4 billion (1984), about \$250 per capita; real growth rate 2.1% (1984)

*Natural resources:* graphite, chrome, coal, bauxite, ilmenite, tar sands, semiprecious stones

*Agriculture:* cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, raffia; pepper; cocoa; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

*Fishing:* catch 54,500 (1983); marketed output—22,150 metric tons fish (1984 prov.); 6,695 metric tons shellfish (1984 prov.)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

*Electric power:* 114,000 kW capacity (1985); 402 million kWh produced (1985), 40 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$350 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); coffee, vanilla, sugar, cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

*Imports:* \$353 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); raw materials, intermediate goods, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* France, other EC, US, Saudi Arabia; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

*Budget:* 1984 overall government operations (1984)—total revenues, \$420 million; current expenditures, \$300 million; capital expenditures, \$150 million; other expenditures, \$90 million

*External debt:* (1984) \$2.2 billion disbursed; debt service payment 33% of exports after rescheduling

## Malawi

**Monetary conversion rate:** 621.12 Malagasy francs=US\$1 (October 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,020 km 1,000-meter gauge

**Highways:** 40,000 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

**Inland waterways:** of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

**Ports:** 4 major (Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toliary)

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 152 total, 125 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

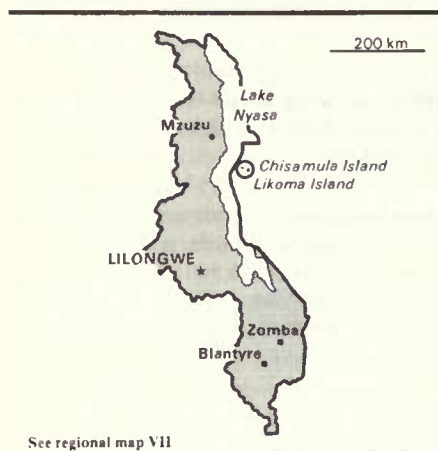
**Telecommunications:** fair system includes open-wire lines, coaxial cables, and radio-relay links; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 38,200 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, no FM, 24 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Popular Army, Aeronaval Forces (includes Navy and Air Force), paramilitary Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,260,000; 1,383,000 fit for military service; 93,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$60,000; about .01% of central government budget



### Land

118,484 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Pennsylvania; 34% of land area arable (of which 86% is cultivated), nearly 25% forest, 6% meadow and pasture, 35% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,881 km

### People

**Population:** 7,292,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

**Ethnic divisions:** Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Asian, European

**Religion:** 55% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 20% Muslim; traditional indigenous beliefs are also practiced by some members of these groups

**Language:** English and Chichewa (official); Tombuka is second African language

**Infant mortality rate:** 14/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 47

**Literacy:** 25%

**Labor force:** 344,052 wage earners employed in Malawi (1982); 52% agriculture, 16% personal services, 9% manufacturing, 7% construction, 6% commerce, 4%

miscellaneous services, 5% other permanently employed

**Organized labor:** small minority of wage earners are unionized

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Malawi

**Type:** one-party state

**Capital:** Lilongwe

**Political subdivisions:** 3 administrative regions and 24 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 6 July

**Branches:** strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least two justices

**Government leader:** Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA, President (since 1966)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** President Banda designated President for Life in 1970; parliamentary elections last held June 1983, next scheduled for 1988

**Political parties and leaders:** Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Robson Chirwa, administrative secretary

**Communists:** no Communist party

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, EC (associated member), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO



## Malawi (continued)

### Economy

GDP: \$1.34 billion (1982), \$210 per capita; real growth rate 3.0% (1982)

*Natural resources:* limestone, uranium potential

*Agriculture:* cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung oil, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice; self-sufficient in food production

*Electric power:* 174,000 kW capacity (1985); 458 million kWh produced (1985), 65 kWh per capita

*Major industries:* agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

*Exports:* \$259.9 million (c.i.f., 1984); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, corn

*Imports:* \$303 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

*Major trade partners:* exports—UK, FRG, US, Netherlands, South Africa; imports—South Africa, UK, Japan, US, FRG

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$1.2 billion; US authorized (FY70-84), \$55 million

*Budget:* 1983 revenues \$211.9 million, expenditures \$231.9 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.67 Malawi kwacha=US\$1 (June 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 789 km 1.067-meter gauge

*Highways:* 13,135 km total; 2,364 km paved; 251 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 10,520 km earth and improved earth

*Inland waterways:* Lake Nyasa, 23,300 km<sup>2</sup>; Shire River, 144 km, 4 lake ports

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 50 total, 49 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radio communication stations; 36,800 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 13 FM, no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Army Air Wing, Army Naval Detachment, paramilitary Police Mobile Unit

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,548,000; about 883,000 fit for military service

## Malaysia



### Land

*NOTE:* established on 16 September 1963, Malaysia consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the two former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

*Peninsular Malaysia:* 131,313 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than New Mexico; 26% forest reserve, 20% cultivated, 54% other;

*Sabah:* 76,146 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Nebraska; 34% forest reserve, 13% cultivated, 53% other

*Sarawak:* 125,097 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than New Mexico; 24% forest reserves, 21% cultivated, 55% other

*Land boundaries:* 509 km Peninsular Malaysia, 1,786 km East Malaysia

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia

### People

*Population:* 15,820,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Peninsular Malaysia:* 13,002,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Sabah*: 1,293,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.9%

*Sarawak*: 1,525,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality*: noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

*Ethnic divisions*: 50% Malay, 36% Chinese, 10% Indian, 4% other

*Religion*: *Peninsular Malaysia*: Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

*Sabah*: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

*Sarawak*: 35% tribal religion, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 20% Muslim, 16% Christian, 2% other

*Language*: *Peninsular Malaysia*: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

*Sabah*: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominant among Chinese

*Sarawak*: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

*Infant mortality rate*: 25/1,000 (1985)

*Life expectancy*: 67.7

*Literacy*: 72% overall *Peninsular Malaysia*: 75%

*Sabah*: 58%

*Sarawak*: 55%

*Labor force*: *Malaysia*: 5.95 million (1985); 33% agriculture; 22% manufacturing, 15% government

*Organized labor*: 620,000 (1985), about 10% of total labor force; unemployment about 6.2% of total labor force (1985), but higher in urban areas

## Government

*Official name*: Malaysia

*Type*: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963 *Malaysia*: constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

*Peninsular Malaysian states*: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Melaka where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

*Sabah*: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

*Sarawak*: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

*Capital*: *Peninsular Malaysia*: Kuala Lumpur

*Sabah*: Kota Kinabalu

*Sarawak*: Kuching

*Political subdivisions*: 14 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

*Legal system*: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday*: 31 August, Independence Day

*Branches*: nine state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for five-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister

and Cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Representatives); following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

*Peninsular Malaysia*: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet), which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

*Sarawak and Sabah*: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

*Government leader*: Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad, Prime Minister (since July 1981)

*Suffrage*: universal over age 21

*Elections*: minimum of every five years; last elections April 1982

*Political parties and leaders*: *Peninsular Malaysia*: National Front, a confederation of 11 political parties dominated by United Malay National Organization (UMNO), Mahathir bin Mohamad; major opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP), Chen Man Hin; and Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PAS), Yusof Rawa

*Sabah*: Berjaya Party, Datuk Haji Mohamad Noor Haji Mansodri; Bersatu Sabaj (PBS), Joseph Pairin Kitingan; United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Datuk Mustapha

*Sarawak*: coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumipatira Bersatu (PBB), Datuk Abdul Taib; the United People's Party (SUPP), Wong Soon Kai; and the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk James Wong; opposition is Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), Leo Moggie



## Malaysia (continued)

**Voting strength: Peninsular Malaysia:** (1982 election) lower house of parliament; National Front, 132 seats; DAP, 9 seats; PAS, 5 seats; independents, 8 seats

**Sabah:** (April 1985 election) State Assembly—Berjaya Party, 6 seats; USNO, 16 seats; PBS, 26 seats

**Sarawak:** (1979 election) State Assembly National Front controlled about 30 of 46 seats

**Communists: Peninsular Malaysia:** approximately 2,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approximately 200 full-time inside Peninsular Malaysia

**Sarawak:** less than 100, North Kalimantan Communist Party

**Sabah:** insignificant

**Member of:** ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**  
**GNP:** \$28.4 billion (1984), \$1,870 per capita; annual growth 5.0% (1984)

**Natural resources:** tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron

**Agriculture: Peninsular Malaysia:** natural rubber, oil palm, rice; 10-15% of rice requirements imported

**Sabah:** mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit—rice

**Sarawak:** main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit—rice

**Fishing:** catch 741,000 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries: Peninsular Malaysia:** rubber and oil palm processing and

manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

**Sabah:** logging, petroleum production

**Sarawak:** agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

**Electric power: Peninsular Malaysia:** 2,732,000 kW capacity (1985); 10.382 billion kWh produced (1985), 808 kWh per capita

**Sabah:** 430,000 kW capacity (1985); 1,252 million kWh produced (1985), 1,010 kWh per capita

**Sarawak:** 350,000 kW capacity (1985); 1,019 million kWh produced (1985), 685 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$16.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

**Imports:** \$14.1 billion (c.i.f., 1984)

**Major trade partners:** exports—22% Singapore, 20% Japan, 15% EC, 13% US; imports—25% Japan, 16% US, 14% EC, 14% Singapore (1983)

**Budget:** 1985 operating expenditures, \$9.1 billion; development expenditures, \$2.8 billion; deficit, \$2.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.371 ringgits=US\$1 (September 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**

**Railroads: Peninsular Malaysia:** 1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track; government owned

**East Malaysia:** 136 km 1.000-meter gauge in Sabah

**Highways: Peninsular Malaysia:** 19,753 km total; 15,900 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 3,000 km crushed stone/gravel, 883 km improved or unimproved earth

**East Malaysia:** about 5,426 km total (1,644 km in Sarawak, 3,782 km in Sabah); 819 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,936 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,671 km earth

**Inland waterways: Peninsular Malaysia:** 3,209 km

**East Malaysia:** 4,200 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)

**Ports: Peninsular Malaysia:** 3 major, 14 minor

**East Malaysia:** 3 major, 12 minor (2 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)

**Civil air:** approximately 28 major transport aircraft

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 707 km; natural gas, 379 km

**Airfields:** 136 total, 134 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications: Peninsular Malaysia:** good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 609,288 telephones (5.13 per 100 popl.); 26 AM, 1 FM, 20 TV stations; IOCON submarine cables extend to India; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 2 international ground satellite stations; 1 domestic ground satellite station

**Sabah:** adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 43,000 telephones (3.94 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 1 FM, 7 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 ground satellite station

**Sarawak:** adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 64,512 telephones (4.65 per 100 popl.); 5 AM stations, no FM, 6 TV stations



## Maldives

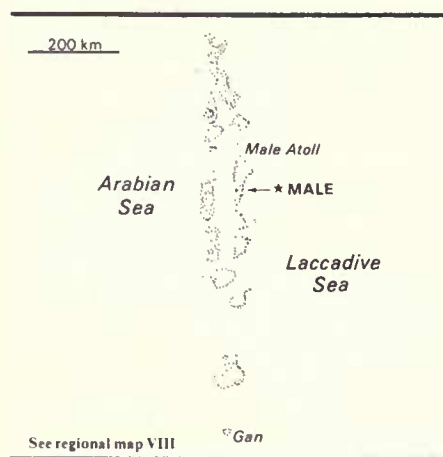
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,037,000; 2,560,000 fit for military service; 176,000 reach military age (21) annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA), which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$1.8 billion; about 14% of central government budget



### Land

298 km<sup>2</sup>; twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 2,000 islands grouped into 19 atolls; about 220 islands inhabited

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** the land and sea between latitudes 7°9'N and 0°45'S and between longitudes 72°30'E and 73°48'E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 nm; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm; 37 to 310 nm exclusive economic zone

**Coastline:** 644 km (approx.)

### People

**Population:** 184,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

**Ethnic divisions:** admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black

**Religion:** Sunni Muslim

**Language:** Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken by most government officials

**Infant mortality rate:** 88/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 46.5

**Literacy:** 36%

**Labor force:** total employment is approximately 66,000; fishing industry employs 80% of the labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Maldives

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Male

**Political subdivisions:** 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls, plus capital city

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holidays:** Independence Day, 26 July; Republic Day, 11 November

**Branches:** popularly elected unicameral national legislature, People's Council (members elected for five-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

**Government leader:** Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM, President (since 1978)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Political parties and leaders:** no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

**Communists:** negligible number

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$74 million (1982), \$462 per capita; real growth rate (est. 1983), 10%

**Natural resources:** fish

## Maldives (continued)

**Agriculture:** crops—coconut, limited production of millet, corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

**Fishing:** catch 38,500 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** fishing, tourism, some coconut processing, garment industry, woven mats, shipping, coir (rope)

**Electric power:** 4,690 kW capacity (1985); 9 million kWh produced (1985), 51 kWh per capita

**Exports:** US\$ 17.3 million (1982)

**Imports:** US\$46.0 million (1982)

**Major trade partners:** Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

**Budget:** (1983 est.) revenues, \$22.7 million; expenditures, \$41.65 million (at official rate of 5.50 rufiyas=US\$1)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.50 Maldivian rufiyas=US\$1, official rate; 7.05 Maldivian rufiyas=US\$1, market rate (August 1983)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor (Male, Gan)

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 1,060 telephones (0.7 per 100 ppl.); 1 TV, 1 FM, 2 AM stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, about \$1.8 million

## Mali



### Land

1,240,000 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Texas and California combined; 75% sparse pasture or desert, about 25% arable, negligible forest

**Land boundaries:** 7,459 km

### People

**Population:** 7,898,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

**Ethnic divisions:** 50% Mande (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), 17% Peul, 12% Voltaic, 6% Songhai, 5% Tuareg and Moor

**Religion:** 90% Muslim, 9% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

**Language:** French (official); Bambara spoken by about 80% of the population

**Infant mortality rate:** 152/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 45

**Literacy:** 10%

**Labor force:** 3.1 million (1981); 80% agriculture, 19% services, 1% industry and commerce

**Organized labor:** National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM) is umbrella organization over 13 national unions

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Mali

**Type:** republic; single-party constitutional government

**Capital:** Bamako

**Political subdivisions:** 8 administrative regions

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, came into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 22 September

**Branches:** until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; now Cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

**Government leader:** Gen. Moussa TRAORE, President (led Mali as President of MCNL during 1968-79; President since 1979)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Political parties and leaders:** Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM) is the sole political party; under civilian leadership

**Elections:** constitutional elections took place June 1979

**Communists:** a few Communists and some sympathizers (no legal Communist party)

**Member of:** AfDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Malta

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.0 billion (1982), \$140 per capita; annual real growth rate 4.4% (1982)

**Natural resources:** gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone; bauxite, iron ore, manganese, lithium, and uranium deposits are known or suspected but not exploited

**Agriculture:** main crops—millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, livestock

**Fishing:** catch 33,000 tons (1983 est.)

**Major industries:** small local consumer goods and processing

**Electric power:** 92,000 kW capacity (1985); 161 million kWh produced (1985), 20 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$145.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); live-stock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

**Imports:** \$232.6 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals

**Major trade partners:** mostly franc zone and Western Europe; also with USSR, China

**Budget:** (1982) revenues, \$154 million; expenditures and net lending, \$169 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs = US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 642 km 1,000-meter gauge

**Highways:** approximately 15,700 km total; 1,670 km bituminous, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,815 km navigable

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 38 total, 31 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; radio-relay, wire, and radio communications stations in use; expansion of radio relay in progress; 8,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force; paramilitary, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,727,000; 872,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$24.8 million; about 22.2% of central government budget



### Land

313 km<sup>2</sup>; twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 45% agricultural; negligible forest; remainder urban, waste, or other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 25 nm)

**Coastline:** 140 km

### People

**Population:** 354,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

**Ethnic divisions:** mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

**Religion:** 98% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Maltese and English (official)

**Infant mortality rate:** 11.2/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 73

**Literacy:** 83%

**Labor force:** 121,686 (1984); 30% services (except government), 24% manufacturing, 21% government (except job corps), 8% construction, 5% utilities and drydocks, 4% agriculture; 8.3% registered unemployed



## Malta (continued)

**Organized labor:** approximately 40% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Malta

**Type:** parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

**Capital:** Valletta

**Political subdivisions:** 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive, consisting of Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (65-member House of Representatives); independent judiciary

**National holiday:** Freedom Day, 31 March

**Government leaders:** Agatha BARBARA, President (since February 1982); Karmenu MIFSUD BONNICI, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; registration required

**Elections:** at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election December 1981

**Political parties and leaders:** Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici

**Voting strength:** (1981 election) House of Representatives—Labor, 34 seats (49% of the vote); Nationalist, 31 seats (51% of the vote)

**Communists:** less than 100 (est.)

**Member of:** Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.0 billion (1984), \$3,010 per capita (1984); 68.9% private consumption, 27.4% gross investment; 17.4% government consumption, —15.2% net foreign sector; change in stocks 1.0%; in 1984 real GDP growth was 1.2%

**Natural resources:** limestone, salt

**Agriculture:** overall, 20% self-sufficient; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs; main products—potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs

**Major industries:** tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles

**Shortages:** most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

**Electric power:** 157,000 kW capacity (1985); 766 million kWh produced (1985), 2,158 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$393.7 million (f.o.b., 1984); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter

**Imports:** \$717.8 million (c.i.f., 1984)

**Major trade partners:** 74% EC (24% Italy, 22% FRG, 17% UK); 6% US

**Budget:** (1984) projects \$486 million in expenditures, \$475 million in revenues

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.43 Maltese lira=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 January-31 December

### Communications

**Highways:** 1,292 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

**Ports:** 2 major (Valletta, Marsaxlokk [under development]), 1 secondary, 1 minor

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** modern automatic telecom system centered in Valletta; 113,000 telephones (34.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 5 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Armed Forces, Police, Task Force, Paramilitary Dejima Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 89,000; 73,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** various facilities and equipment turned over by the UK in 1965; has received 2 patrol boats, helicopters, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy; patrol boats and helicopters from FRG

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$12.2 million; about 2.5% of central government budget

## Man, Isle of



### Land

588 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than New York City; extensive rural arable land and forests

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

*Coastline:* 113 km

### People

*Population:* 65,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Manxman, adjective—Manx

*Ethnic divisions:* native Manx of Norse-Celtic descent; British

*Religion:* Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of Friends

*Language:* English, Manx Gaelic

*Literacy:* compulsory education between ages of 5 and 15

*Labor force:* 25,864; manufacturing 3,467, construction 2,921, transport and communication 2,300, retail 2,687, professional and scientific services 3,737 (1981); unemployment 8% (1984)

*Organized labor:* 22 labor unions patterned along British lines (1971)

### Government

*Official name:* Isle of Man

*Type:* self-governing British dependent territory

*Capital:* Douglas

*Political subdivisions:* 6 sheadings and 7 constituencies

*Legal system:* English law and local statute

*National holiday:* Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

*Branches:* the Tynwald (parliament) consists of the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by and representative of the Crown; the Legislative Council (upper house), which includes members indirectly elected by the House of Keys and certain ex officio members; and the elected 24-member House of Keys (lower house); an Executive Council carries out administrative actions; the Crown has ultimate responsibility for the island's "good" government

*Government leader:* Maj. Gen. Laurence NEW, Lieutenant Governor (since 1985) who is appointed by the Lord of Mann, Queen Elizabeth II, Head of State; J. C. NIVISON, President of the Legislative Council (since 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 21

*Elections:* every five years, next general election slated for November 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* there is no party system and members sit as independents; affiliations—Manx Labor Party, Alan Clague, chairman; Manx National Party, Audrey Ainsworth, chairman; Mec Vannin (Sons of Man), Lewis Crellin, chairman

*Communists:* probably none

### Economy

GNP: 195 million pounds (1983/4); financial services 21%, manufacturing 13.7%, tourism 10.8%, construction 10.4% (1984)

*Natural resources:* lead, iron

*Agriculture:* cereals and vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

*Fishing:* 8,300 metric tons with a value of 170,934 pounds sterling (1983)

*Major industries:* the Isle of Man is an important offshore financial center; financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

*Electric power:* 61,000 kW capacity (1985); 185 million kWh produced (1985), 3,025 kWh per capita

*Exports:* tweeds, herring, processed shellfish meat

*Imports:* timber, fertilizers, fish

*Major trade partners:* UK

*Budget:* (FY 1984/85 est.) revenues, 108,214 million pounds; expenditures, 94,949 million pounds

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 Isle of Man pound (at par with the pound sterling)=US\$1.42 (November 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 36 km electric track, 24 km steam track

*Highways:* 640 km motorable roads

*Ports:* 3 minor (Douglas, Ramsey, Peel)

*Airfields:* airport at Ronaldsway

*Telecommunications:* radio station; 24,435 telephones

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

## Martinique



### Land

1,100 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Rhode Island; 31% crop, 29% forest, 24% waste or built on, 16% pasture

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 290 km

### People

*Population:* 328,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, 5% Caucasian, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

*Language:* French, Creole patois

*Infant mortality rate:* 12.6/1,000 (1981)

*Life expectancy:* 68

*Literacy:* over 70%

*Labor force:* 100,000; 31.7% service industry, 29.4% construction and public works, 13.1% agriculture, 7.3% industry, 2.2% fisheries, 16.3% other; 14% unemployed

*Organized labor:* 11% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Department of Martinique

*Type:* overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate

*Capital:* Fort-de-France

*Political subdivisions:* 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

*Legal system:* French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

*Branches:* executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

*Government leader:* Jean CHEVANCE, Prefect of the Republic (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* General Council election normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Rally for the Republic (RPR), Edmond Valcin; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aimé Césaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Léon-Laurent Valère

*Voting strength:* RPR, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDF, 1 seat; Socialist Party, 1 seat

*Communists:* 1,000 estimated

*Other political or pressure groups:* Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS), Martinique Independence Movement (MIM), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Central Union for Martinique Workers (CSTM)

*Member of:* WFTU

### Economy

*GDP:* \$1.38 billion (1980), \$4,540 per capita

*Natural resources:* scenery, cultivable land

*Agriculture:* bananas, pineapples, vegetables, flowers, limited sugarcane for rum

*Major industries:* construction, rum, cement, oil refining, light industry, tourism

*Electric power:* 66,000 kW capacity (1985); 319 million kWh produced (1985), 976 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$123 million (1981); refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

*Imports:* \$703 million (1981); petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* exports—56% France (1978); imports—62% France, 28% EC and franc zone, 4.5% US, 5.5% other (1977)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-81) from Western (non-US) countries, \$3.1 billion; no military aid

*Budget:* (1981) expenditures, \$215 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.71 French francs=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor



## Mauritania

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

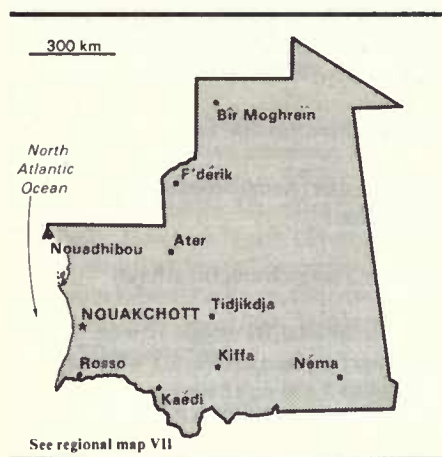
**Airfields:** 4 total; 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities are adequate; 68,900 telephones (21.5 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 1 AM, 5 FM, 10 TV stations

### Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 84,000



### Land

1,030,700 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Texas and California combined; almost 90% desert, 10% pasture, less than 1% suitable for crops

**Land boundaries:** 5,118 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 70 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 754 km

### People

**Population:** 1,691,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 40% mixed Moor/black; 30% Moor, 30% black

**Religion:** nearly 100% Muslim

**Language:** Hasaniya Arabic (national); French (official); Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof

**Infant mortality rate:** 136/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 44, women 47

**Literacy:** 17%

**Labor force:** total labor force 465,000 (1981 est.); about 45,000 wage earners (1980 IMF);

47% agriculture, 29% services, 14% industry and commerce, 10% government; considerable unemployment

**Organized labor:** 30,000 members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

### Government

**NOTE:** Mauritania acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under a 1975 agreement with Morocco and Spain. Following an August 1979 peace agreement with Polisario insurgents fighting for control of Western Sahara, Mauritania withdrew from the territory and renounced all territorial claims.

**Official name:** Islamic Republic of Mauritania

**Type:** republic; military first seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978; a palace coup that took place on 12 December 1984 brought the President to power

**Capital:** Nouakchott

**Political subdivisions:** 12 regions and a capital district

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 28 November

**Branches:** executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

**Government leader:** Col. Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA, President and Prime Minister (since December 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** in abeyance; last presidential election August 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** suspended

**Communists:** no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

## Mauritania (continued)

**Member of:** AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GNP:** about \$730 million (1982 est.), \$460 per capita

**Natural resources:** iron ore, gypsum, fish

**Agriculture:** most Mauritians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crops—gum arabic

**Fishing:** catch, 353,800 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** mining of iron ore and gypsum, fish processing

**Electric power:** 131,000 kW capacity (1985); 114 million kWh produced (1985), 68 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$275 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, processed fish, and small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum; also unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

**Imports:** \$215 million (f.o.b., 1984); food-stuffs and other consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

**Major trade partners:** France and other EC members, Senegal, and US

**Budget:** \$225 million budgeted in 1984; \$184 million revenues (planned 1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 61.4 ouguiyas=US\$1 (30 July 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 740 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, privately owned

**Highways:** 7,540 km total; 1,350 km paved; 710 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 5,480 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 800 km

**Ports:** 2 major (Nouadhibou and Nouakchott)

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 31 total, 31 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor radio-relay links, and radio communications stations; 5,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 pop.); 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; 2 satellite ground stations under construction

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary National Guard, paramilitary National Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 369,000; 179,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

**Supply:** primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, UK, Spain, and Romania; West Germany furnishes unspecified military cooperation/aid; military students being trained in France, Algeria, Libya, US, Morocco, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Senegal, Burkina, and Zaire

## Mauritius



### Land

1,865 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Rhode Island (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forest, wood, mountain, rivers, and natural resources; 5% lakes; 3% built on; 2% roads and tracks; 1% waste

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 177 km

### People

**Population:** 1,020,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

**Nationality:** noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

**Ethnic divisions:** 68% Indo-Mauritian, 27% Creole, 3% Sino-Mauritian, 2% Franco-Mauritian

**Religion:** 51% Hindu, 30% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic with a few Anglicans), 17% Muslim

**Language:** English (official), Creole, French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

**Infant mortality rate:** 28/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 67

**Literacy:** 79%

**Labor force:** 335,000; 29% government services, 27% agriculture and fishing, 22% manufacturing, 22% other; 20% are unemployed

**Organized labor:** about 35% of labor force, forming over 270 unions

## **Government**

**Official name:** Mauritius

**Type:** independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

**Capital:** Port Louis

**Political subdivisions:** 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 12 March

**Branches:** executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 19-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected under "best loser" system

**Government leader:** Aneerood JUGNAUTH, Prime Minister (since June 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** legislative August 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** the government is currently controlled by a coalition composed of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), A. Jugnauth, and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), G. Duval and the Mauritian Workers' Assembly (RTM), Beergoonath Ghurburrun; the Mauritian Labor Party (MLP) faction, led by party head S. Boolell, voted to leave the coalition in February 1984; the main opposition parties are the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), P. Bérenger, and the Rodrigues People's Organization (OPR)

**Voting strength:** MSM, 30 of 70 seats in the Assembly; MMM, 21; MLP, 11; PMSD, 4; OPR, 2; and independents, 2

**Communists:** may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

**Other political or pressure groups:** various labor unions

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## **Economy**

**GDP:** \$1.0 billion (1984/85 prov.), \$1,000 per capita; real growth rate, 4.2% (1984/85 prov.)

**Agriculture:** sugar crop is a major economic asset; over 90% of cultivated land area is planted in sugar; also sugar derivatives, tea, tobacco; most food imported

**Shortage:** land

**Major industries:** mainly food manufacturing (largely sugar milling); textiles and wearing apparel; chemical and chemical products; and metal products, transport equipment, and nonelectrical machinery

**Electric power:** 237,000 kW capacity (1985); 416 million kWh produced (1985), 411 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$387.8 million (merchandise, f.o.b., 1984/85 prov.); sugar (48%); Export Processing Zone exports

**Imports:** \$406 million (f.o.b., 1984/85); food, petroleum products, manufactured goods

**Major trade partners:** all EC countries and US have preferential treatment, UK buys almost all of Mauritius's sugar export at subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, US, and Italy; nonoil imports from UK and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, US, and Japan; some minor trade with China

**Budget:** central government—(1984/85 prov.) revenues, \$217 million; external grants, \$10 million; current expenditures, \$247 million; capital expenditures, \$40 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 14.557 Mauritian rupees=US\$1 (31 October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## **Communications**

**Highways:** 2,000 km total; 1,200 km paved, 800 km earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Port Louis)

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** small system with good service; new microwave link to Reunion; high-frequency radio links to several countries; 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV stations; 48,000 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

## **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** paramilitary Special Mobile Force, Police Riot Units, and Police Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 272,000; 142,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, \$13.45 million; 3.2% of central government budget



## Mayotte



### Land

375 km<sup>2</sup>; more than twice the size of Washington, D. C.; part of the Comoro archipelago; the main island is within an offshore coral reef with many breaks and passages and is surrounded by at least six small satellite islands

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* about 165 km (not including islets)

### People

*Population:* 63,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Mahorais (sing., pl.); adjective—Mahoran

*Religion:* 99% Muslim; remainder Christian, mostly Roman Catholic

*Language:* Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French

*Literacy:* probably high

### Government

*Official name:* Mayotte

*Type:* French overseas territory

*Capital:* Dzaoudzi

*Legal system:* represented in French Parliament by one deputy in the National Assembly and one member in the Senate; superior court of appeal

*Branches:* elected 17-member general council; appointed commissioner

*Government leader:* Christian PELLERIN, Commissioner of the Republic (since 1983); Younoussa BAMANA, President of the General Council (since 1976)

*Political parties and leaders:* Mahoran Popular Movement (MPM), Zina M'Oere; Party for the Mahoran Democratic Rally (PRDM), Darouèche Maoulida; Mahoran Rally for the Republic (RMPR), Abdoul Anizizi

*Communists:* probably none

### Economy

*Aid:* from France, 84 million francs (1983)

*Agriculture:* vanilla, ylang-ylang, coffee, copra

*Fishing:* annual catch, about 2,000 tons

*Major industries:* newly created lobster and shrimp industry

*Exports:* 5 million francs (1982); ylang-ylang, vanilla

*Imports:* 116 million francs (1982); building materials, transport equipment, rice, clothing, flour

*Major trade partners:* imports—France 57%, Kenya 16%, South Africa 11%, Pakistan 8%; exports—France 79%, Reunion 19%, Comoros 10%

*Budget:* 144.3 million francs (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.40 French francs=US\$1 (January 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 85 km tarred

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* none

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* small system administered by French Department of Posts and Telecommunications; includes radio-relay and high-frequency radiocommunications for links with Comoros and for international communications; 450 telephones (9 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

## Mexico



### Land

1,972,547 km<sup>2</sup>; three times the size of Texas; 40% pasture; 22% forest; 12% crop; 26% other, including waste, urban areas and public lands

*Land boundaries:* 4,220 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 9,330 km

### People

*Population:* 81,709,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

*Ethnic divisions:* 60% mestizo (Indian-Spanish), 30% Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

*Religion:* 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant

*Language:* Spanish

*Infant mortality rate:* 55.9/1,000 (1980)

*Life expectancy:* 65.4

*Literacy:* 88.1%

*Labor force:* 24,000,000 (1985); 31.4% services; 26% agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing; 13.9% commerce; 12.8% manufacturing; 9.5% construction; 4.8% transportation; 1.3% mining and quarrying; 0.3% electricity; 10% unemployed, 40% underemployed

*Organized labor:* 35% of total labor force

### Government

*Official name:* United Mexican States

*Type:* federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

*Capital:* Mexico

*Political subdivisions:* 31 states and the Federal District

*Legal system:* mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 16 September

*Branches:* dominant executive, bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Federal Chamber of Deputies), Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Miguel DE LA MADRID Hurtado, President (since December 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

*Elections:* next presidential election to be held in 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* (recognized parties) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Adolfo Lugo Verduzco; National Action Party (PAN), Pablo Emilio Madero; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank García; Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Pablo Gómez Álvarez; Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Ignacio González Gollaz; Socialist Workers Party (PST), Pedro Etienne; Revolutionary Workers

Party (PRT), Ricardo Pascoe Pierce; Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Heberto Castillo Martínez; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Carlos Enrique Cantu Rosas

*Voting strength:* (1985 congressional election) 66% PRI, 15% PAN, 3% PSUM, 3% PDM, 2% PST, 2% PPS, 2% PARM, 2% PMT, 1% PRT, 4% other parties or annulled

*Other political or pressure groups:* Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Peasant Confederation (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$176.0 billion (1984), \$2,200 per capita; 60% private consumption, 10% private investment, 10% public consumption, 7% public investment (1983); net foreign balance 14%; real growth rate 1984, 3.7%

*Natural resources:* petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseed, pulses, and vegetables; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 1,200,000 metric tons (1984); exports valued at \$481 million, imports at \$21.9 million (1982)

*Major industries:* processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

## Mexico (continued)

**Crude steel:** 10 million metric tons capacity (1984); 7.5 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Electric power:** 21,492,000 kW capacity (1985); 83.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,051 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$23.727 billion (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

**Imports:** \$11.870 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

**Major trade partners:** exports—53% US, 10% EC, 6% Japan (1984); imports—60% US, 16% EC, 5% Japan

**Aid:** economic commitments, US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$2.9 billion; (ODA and OOF) Western (non-US) countries (1970-83), \$3.7 billion; Communist countries (1970-84), \$97 million; military commitments, US (FY70-84), \$7.8 million

**Budget:** (at controlled rate of exchange) 1984 public sector, budgeted revenues, \$54.5 billion; budgeted expenditures, \$63.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** dual exchange rates—controlled rate 364 pesos=US\$1; "free" rate 454=US\$1 (both rates as of 1 January 1986, set daily by the Mexican Government)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 20,680 km total; 19,950 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 730 km 0.914-meter narrow gauge

**Highways:** 210,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone, 60,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, 55,000 km unimproved earth roads

**Inland waterways:** 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 5,134 km; refined products, 6,875 km; natural gas, 9,490 km

**Ports:** 11 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 174 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,928 total, 1,741 usable; 182 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 276 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground antennas; 6.41 million telephones (8.9 per 100 popl.); 650 AM, 120 TV, and about 180 low-power TV relay stations; 120 domestic satellite terminals

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 19,372,000; 15,361,000 fit for military service; 905,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for year ending 31 December 1985, \$1.16 billion (proj.); expenditures, including support of parastatals, 3.4% of central government budget

## Monaco



**Land**  
1.9 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-tenth the size of Washington, D. C.

**Land boundaries:** 3.7 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 4.1 km

### People

**Population:** 28,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

**Ethnic divisions:** 47% French, 16% Monegasque, 16% Italian, 21% other

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholicism

**Language:** French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque

**Literacy:** 99%

### Government

**Official name:** Principality of Monaco

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Monaco



**Political subdivisions:** 1 commune composed of 4 communal sectors

**Legal system:** based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** 19 November

**Branches:** legislative branch is composed of the Prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the Prince as Chief of State, the Minister of State as Head of Government (senior French civil servant appointed by Prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the Prince to the Supreme Tribunal

**Government leader:** Prince RAINIER III, Chief of State (since November 1949)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** National Council every five years; national election held January 1983; municipal election held February 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** National and Democratic Union (UND), Democratic Union Movement (MUD), Monaco Action, Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)

**Voting strength:** (1978) National Council—UND 18 seats

**Member of:** IAEA, ICAO, IHO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, UN (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

### Economy

**GNP:** 55% tourism; 25-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

**Major industries:** chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glass making, printing

**Electric power:** 8,000 kW standby capacity (1985); power supplied by France

**Trade:** full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.40 French francs=US\$1 (4 January 1984)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

**Highways:** none; city streets

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways

**Telecommunications:** served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 34,600 telephones (123.6 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

## Mongolia

500 km



See regional map VIII

### Land

1,564,619 km<sup>2</sup>; more than twice the size of Texas; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert waste, varying in usefulness; 10% forest; less than 1% arable

**Land boundaries:** 8,000 km

### People

**Population:** 1,942,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

**Religion:** predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

**Language:** Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

**Life expectancy:** 63

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** primarily agricultural; over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor

### Government

**Official name:** Mongolian People's Republic

**Type:** Communist state

## Mongolia (continued)

**Capital:** Ulaanbaatar

**Political subdivisions:** 18 provinces and 3 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet)

**Legal system:** blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** People's Revolution Day, 11 July

**Branches:** executive—Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Great Hural; judicial—court system; Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural

**Government leaders:** Jambyn BATMONH, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (since December 1984); Dumaagiyn SODNOM, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (since December 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18 and over

**Elections:** legislative election theoretically held every four years; last election held June 1981

**Political party and leader:** Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary (since August 1984)

**Communists:** estimated MPRP membership, 81,000 (1984)

**Member of:** CEMA, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.20 billion (1976 est.); average annual real growth, 1.6% (1970-77)

**Natural resources:** coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

**Agriculture:** livestock raising predominates; main crops—wheat, oats, barley

**Major industries:** processing of animal products; building materials; mining

**Electric power:** 645,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.2 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,150 kWh per capita

**Exports:** livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals

**Imports:** machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with USSR); total turnover about \$1.0 billion (1977)

**Aid:** heavily dependent on USSR

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.3555 tugriks = US\$1 (February 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,600 km (1981); all 1.524-meter broad gauge

**Highways:** 46,700 km total; 700 km hard surface; 46,000 km other surfaces (1981)

**Inland waterways:** 397 km of principal routes (1981)

**Freight carried:** rail—10.7 million metric tons, 3,609 million metric ton/km (1981); highway—27.8 million metric tons, 1,624 million metric ton/km (1981); waterway—0.04 million metric tons, 4.7 million metric ton/km (1981)

### Defense Forces

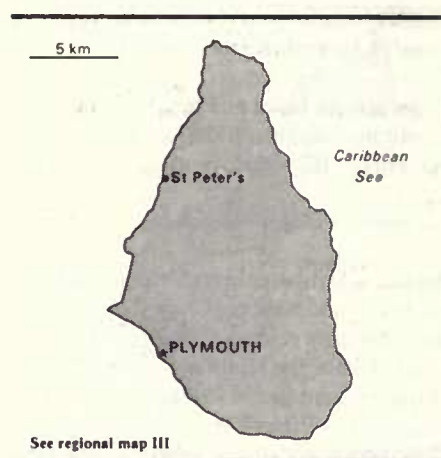
**Branches:** Mongolian People's Army, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 454,000; 296,000 fit for military service; 21,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Supply:** military equipment supplied by USSR

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, 405 million tugriks, 12% of total budget

## Montserrat



### Land

102 km<sup>2</sup>; a little over half the size of Washington, D. C.; part of the Leeward Islands group of the Lesser Antilles in the Eastern Caribbean; entirely volcanic, consisting of three main mountain ranges; some arable land with 5,000 acres of forest

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 40 km

### People

**Population:** 12,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Montserratian(s); adjective—Montserratian

**Ethnic divisions:** mostly black with a few Europeans

**Religion:** Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Christian denominations

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 77%

**Infant mortality rate:** 124/1,000 (1983)

**Labor force:** 5,100 (1983 prelim.); 40.5% community, social, and personal services,

## Morocco

13.5% construction, 12.3% trade, restaurants, and hotels, 10.5% manufacturing, 8.8% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 14.4% other; 7.0% unemployment (1984)

**Organized labor:** 3 trade unions with 1,498 members; about 30% of work force (1984)

### Government

**Official name:** Montserrat

**Type:** British dependent territory

**Capital:** Plymouth

**Political subdivisions:** 7 districts

**Legal system:** English common law

**Branches:** Executive Council presided over by governor, consisting of two ex-officio members (attorney general and financial officer) and four unofficial members (chief minister and three other ministers); Legislative Council presided over by speaker chosen from outside the Council, seven elected, two official, and two nominated members

**Government leader:** A. C. WATSON, Governor (since 1984); Dr. J. A. OSBORNE, Chief Minister (since 1978)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** at least once every five years; last election held February 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** People's Liberation Movement (PLM), John Osborne; Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), P. Austin Bramble; United National Front (UNF), Dr. George Irish; National Development Party (NDP), Bertram Osborne

**Voting strength:** July 1984 elections—PLM, 4 seats; PDP, 3 seats

**Communists:** probably none

### Economy

**GDP:** \$32.4 million (1983); \$2,760 per capita (1983); real GDP growth rate 2% (1984); 15% tourism

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, limes, potatoes, tomatoes, hot peppers; livestock—cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry

**Fishing:** catch 150 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** tourism; light manufacturing—plastic bags, textiles, electronic appliances

**Electric power:** 3,900 kW capacity (1985); 12 million kWh produced (1985), 1,000 per capita

**Exports:** \$1.6 million (1983); plastic bags, electronic parts, textiles; hot peppers, live plants; cattle

**Imports:** \$20 million (1983); machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants, and related materials

**Major trade partners:** UK

**Budget:** (1984 est.) revenue \$10.6 million; expenditure \$10.7 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** \$2.70 East Caribbean=US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 200 km total; approximately 200 km paved, 80 km gravel and earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 major (Plymouth)

**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,036.32 m

**Telecommunications:** 3,000 telephones, 26 telex (1984); 3 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



### Land

446,550 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than California; 51% desert, waste, or urban; about 32% arable and grazing; 17% forest and esparto grass

**Land boundaries:** 1,996 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 1,835 km

### People

**Population:** 23,667,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.4%

**Nationality:** noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.7% non-Moroccan, 0.2% Jewish

**Religion:** 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

**Language:** Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

**Infant mortality rate:** 117/1,000 (1978)

**Life expectancy:** 54

**Literacy:** 28%



## Morocco (continued)

**Labor force:** 7.5 million (1985); 50% agriculture, 26% services, 15% industry, 9% other; at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

**Organized labor:** about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT) and the Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT)

### Government

**Official name:** Kingdom of Morocco

**Type:** constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

**Capital:** Rabat

**Political subdivisions:** 36 provinces (does not include Western Sahara) and 2 prefectures (Rabat-Salé and Casablanca, which consists of 5 divisions)

**NOTE:** Morocco acquired administrative control in 1976 over the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara under an agreement with Mauritania, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as coadministrator of the disputed territory ended in February 1976. Morocco moved to occupy and assert administrative control over the former Mauritanian-claimed (southern) sector of Western Sahara in August 1979, thereby establishing a fourth additional province in the Sahara.

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fès

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 18 November

**Branches:** constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives), of which two-thirds of the members are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

**Government leaders:** HASSAN II, King (since March 1961); Mohamed KARIM LAMRANI, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** provincial elections held 10 June 1983; elections for National Assembly held 14 September 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** Morocco has 14 political parties; the major ones are Istiqlal Party, M'Hamed Boucetta; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), Abderrahim Bouabid; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; National Assembly of Independents (RNI) formed in October 1978 is progovernment grouping of previously unaffiliated deputies in parliament, Ahmed Osman; National Democratic Party (PND), a splinter group from the RNI formed July 1981, Mohamed Arsalane El-Jadidi; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (PCM), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; new promonarchy party—the Constitutional Union (UC), Maati Bouabid

**Voting strength:** progovernment parties hold absolute majority in Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the King controls over two-thirds of the seats

**Communists:** 2,000 est.

**Member of:** AfDB, Arab League, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$11.9 billion (1984 est.), about \$500 per capita; average annual real growth 6-7% during 1973-77, 3-4% during 1978-80, 2.0% in 1984 (est.), 2.5% in 1985 (est.)

**Natural resources:** phosphates, iron, manganese, lead, zinc, fish

**Agriculture:** cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 440,000 metric tons (1983); exports \$165 million (1983)

**Major industries:** mining and mineral processing, food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

**Electric power:** 1,930,100 kW capacity (1985); 6.763 billion kWh produced (1985), 290 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 24% phosphates, 76% other

**Imports:** \$3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 25% petroleum products, 75% other

**Major trade partners:** France, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia

**Budget:** (1984 est.) revenues, \$4.5 billion; current expenditures, \$3.6 billion; development expenditures, \$2.0 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 10.06 dirhams=US\$1 (average 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,785 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 161 km double track; 708 km electrified

**Highways:** 58,000 km total; 25,750 km bituminous treated, 32,250 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth, and unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural gas

**Ports:** 10 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 14 minor

**Civil air:** 19 major transport aircraft

## Mozambique

**Airfields:** 79 total, 75 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good system composed of wire lines, cables, and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fès, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier and Tétouan; 270,100 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 6 FM, 47 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; radio-relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable to Algeria

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,222,000; 3,225,000 fit for military service; 256,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription



### Land

783,030 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Texas; 56% wood and forest; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated; 14% waste and inland water

**Land boundaries:** 4,627 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,470 km

### People

**Population:** 14,022,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican

**Ethnic divisions:** majority from indigenous tribal groups; approximately 10,000 Europeans, 35,000 Euro-Africans, 15,000 Indians

**Religion:** 60% indigenous beliefs, 30% Christian, 10% Muslim

**Language:** Portuguese (official); many indigenous dialects

**Infant mortality rate:** 109/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 44, women 47

**Literacy:** 14%

**Labor force:** 85% engaged in agriculture

### Government

**Official name:** People's Republic of Mozambique

**Type:** people's republic

**Capital:** Maputo

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces subdivided into 112 districts; administrators are appointed by central government

**Legal system:** based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 25 June

**Branch:** unicameral legislature (People's Assembly; last convened in December 1985)

**Government leader:** Samora Moisés MACHEL, President (since June 1975)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** general elections announced for 1986

**Political parties and leaders:** the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

**Communists:** FRELIMO is a Marxist organization and maintains close ties to the Soviet Union and its allies but has recently taken steps to improve relations with the West and neighboring South Africa

**Member of:** AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$2 billion (1985 est.), about \$150 per capita; average annual growth rate -1% (1971-84 est.)

**Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, heavy minerals, bauxite, possibly petroleum

## Mozambique (*continued*)

**Agriculture:** cash crops—raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal, rice; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, cassava; imports corn and wheat

**Fishing:** 13,500 metric tons (1984)

**Major industries:** food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

**Electric power:** 228,700 kW capacity (1985); 2.998 billion kWh produced (1985), 217 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$95 million (1984); cashews, shrimp, sugar, tea, cotton

**Imports:** \$539 million (1984); refined petroleum products, machinery, transportation goods, spare parts, consumer goods

**Major trade partners:** exports—US, Western Europe; imports—Western and Eastern Europe

**Budget:** (1982) current expenditures, \$500 million; revenues, \$600 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 43 meticaïs= US\$1 (January 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,436 km total; 3,288 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge

**Highways:** 26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** approx. 3,750 km of navigable routes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 306 km (not operating); refined products, 280 km

**Ports:** 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 239 total, 210 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; 57,400 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 3 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Mozambique Armed Forces (including Army, Border Guard, Naval Command, Air Force)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,084,000; 1,823,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$240 million; 38% of central government budget

## Namibia (South-West Africa)



**Land**  
824,296 km<sup>2</sup>; twice the size of California; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

**Land boundaries:** 3,798 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,489 km

### People

**Population:** 1,142,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

**Ethnic divisions:** 85.6% black, 7.5% white, 6.9% mixed; approximately half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe

**Religion:** whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either Christian or indigenous beliefs

**Language:** Afrikaans principal language of about 60% of white population, German of 33%, and English of 7% (all official); several indigenous languages

**Literacy:** 100% whites, 16% nonwhites



**Labor force:** about 500,000 (1981); 60% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce, 8% services, 7% government, 6% mining; 15-17% unemployment

**Organized labor:** 6 trade unions, whose membership is almost exclusively white and mulatto

## **Government**

**Official name:** Namibia

**Type:** former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

**Capital:** Windhoek

**Political subdivisions:** 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

**Branches:** since September 1977 Administrator General, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; veto power over legislation proposed by National Assembly; interim government established June 1985 with 8-member Cabinet, 16-member Constitutional Council and 62-member National Assembly

**Government leader:** Louis A. PIENAR, Administrator General (since July 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal white adult suffrage at territorial level; lower level elections open to blacks

**Elections:** last election of Namibian National Assembly, December 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** approximately 45 political parties; member parties of the interim Multi-Party Conference govern-

ment—Multisocial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Dirk Mudge; South-West African National Union (SWANU), Moses Katjiuongua; South-West African People's Organization Democrats (SWAPO-D), Andreas Shipanga; South-West African National Party (SWANP), Kosie Pretorius; Colored Labor Party, David Bezuidenhout; Rehoboth Free Democratic Party (RFDP), Hans Diergaardt; other parties—United Democratic Party, formed in September 1985 after merger of 2 Caprivi parties, Mishake Muyongo; Federal Party, largely white, English-speaking, liberal; Christian Democratic Action Party, a primarily Ovambo party formed in early 1982 as a result of a split in the DTA, Peter Kalangula

**Voting strength:** (1978 election) Namibian National Assembly—DTA, 22 seats; SWANP, 8 seats; SWANU, 8 seats; SWAPO-D, 8 seats; CP, 8 seats; RFDP, 8 seats; Assembly appointed in June 1985

**Communists:** no Communist Party; SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by Soviet Union, Cuba, and other Communist states as well as OAU

**Other political or pressure groups:** South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), led by Sam Nujoma, maintains a foreign-based guerrilla movement; is predominantly Ovambo but has some influence among other tribes; is the only Namibian group recognized by the UN General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

**Member of:** FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WFTU, WHO

## **Economy**

**Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, uranium, lead, tin, zinc, salt, vanadium

**Agriculture:** livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised, but most food must be imported

**Fishing:** est. catch 341,000 metric tons (1983); processed mostly in South African exclave of Walvis Bay

**Major industries:** (nearly all for export) meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, copper, lead, zinc, diamond, and uranium mining

**Electric power:** 400,000 kW capacity (1985); 700 million kWh produced (1985), 631 kWh per capita

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.3 SA rands=US\$1 (January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## **Communications**

**Railroads:** 2,340 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

**Ports:** 2 major (Walvis Bay and Lderitz)

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 151 total, 141 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 63 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good urban, fair rural services; radio relay connects major towns, wires extend to other population centers; 57,400 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 13 FM, 3 TV stations

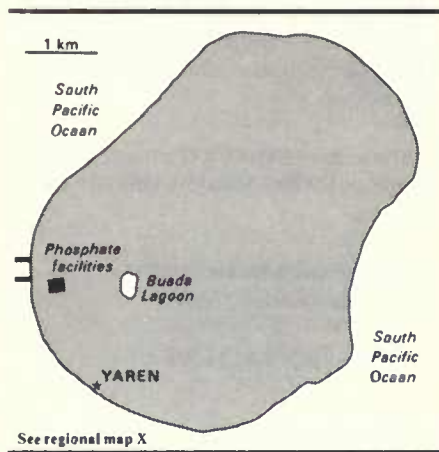
## **Defense Forces**

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa; however, a South-West African Territory Force was established 1 August 1980 (includes an air element)

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 256,000; about 153,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, \$128.3; 8% of central government budget

## Nauru



### Land

20.7 km<sup>2</sup>; less than one-eighth the size of Washington, D. C.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 24 km

### People

*Population:* 8,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

*Ethnic divisions:* 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European

*Religion:* Christian (two-thirds Protestant; one-third Catholic)

*Language:* Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English widely understood and spoken

*Literacy:* 99%

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Nauru

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* no capital city per se; government offices in Yaren District

*Political subdivisions:* 14 districts

*National holidays:* Independence Day, 31 January; Constitution Day, 17 May; Angram Day, 26 October

*Branches:* President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature (Parliament); four-member Cabinet to assist the President appointed by him from Parliament members

*Government leader:* Hammer DEROBURT, President (since May 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* last held in December 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* governing faction, President DeRoburt; opposition Nauru Party, Lagumot Harris

*Member of:* Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UPU

### Economy

*GNP:* over \$160 million (1984), \$20,000 per capita

*Natural resources:* phosphates

*Agriculture:* negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

*Major industries:* mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

*Electric power:* 13,250 kW capacity (1985); 48 million kWh produced (1985), 6,000 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

*Imports:* \$11 million (c.i.f., 1979); food, fuel, water

*Major trade partners:* exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, UK, New Zealand, Japan

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.0778 Australian dollars=US\$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 minor

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate in- and international radio communications provided via Australian facilities; 1,500 telephones (20.8 per 100 popl.); 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; about 100 reach military age (18) annually

# Nepal



## Land

140,791 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of North Carolina; 38% alpine land (nonarable), waste, or urban; 32% forest; 16% agricultural; 14% permanent meadow and pasture

*Land boundaries:* 2,800 km

## People

*Population:* 17,422,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

*Ethnic divisions:* Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas, as well as many smaller groups

*Religion:* only official Hindu kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 88%) and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

*Language:* Nepali (official); 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 143/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 47, women 45

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 4.1 million; 93% agriculture, 5% services, 2% industry; great lack of skilled labor

## Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Nepal

*Type:* nominally a constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

*Capital:* Kathmandu

*Political subdivisions:* 75 districts, 14 zones

*Legal system:* based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Birthday of the King and National Day, 28 December

*Branches:* Council of Ministers appointed by the King; Rastriya Panchayat (National Assembly; 112 directly elected, 28 appointed by King)

*Government leaders:* BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King (since 1973); Nagendra Prasad RIJAL, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* village, town, and district councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; a constitutional amendment in 1980 provided for direct elections to the National Panchayat, which consists of 140 members (including 28 appointed by the King), who serve five-year terms; Nepal's first general election in 22 years was held in May 1981; general elections are scheduled for 12 May 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties outlawed but operate more or less openly; Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Ganesh Man Singh, K. P. Bhattarai, G. P. Koirala

*Communists:* Communist Party of Nepal (CPN); factions include V. B. Manandhar,

Man Mohan Adhikari, Bharat Raj Joshi, Rai Majhi, Tulsi Lal, Krishna Raj Burma, Sahana Pradhan

*Other political or pressure groups:* numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; Indian merchants in Terai and capital

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* \$2.4 billion (FY84/85 current prices), \$142 per capita; 9% real growth in FY84/85 (est.)

*Natural resources:* quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty

*Agriculture:* over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

*Major industries:* small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

*Electric power:* 160,000 kW capacity (1985); 395 million kWh produced (1985), 23 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$157 million (FY84/85 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber, manufactured goods

*Imports:* \$450 million (FY84/85); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

*Major trade partner:* India

*Budget:* (FY84/85 revised est.) domestic revenues, \$290 million; expenditures, \$485 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 20.40 Nepalese rupees=US\$1 (November 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 15 July–14 July



## Nepal (continued)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 169 km (1985), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Terai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Birganj is government owned

**Highways:** 5,270 km total (1985); 2,322 km paved, 556 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,829 km improved and unimproved earth; additionally 241 km of seasonally motorable tracks

**Civil air:** 5 major and 11 minor transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 38 total, 38 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 10,000 telephones (less than 0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM or TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Nepalese Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,186,000; 2,114,000 fit for military service; 196,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 15 July 1986, \$62.0 million; 9.6% of central government budget

## Netherlands



### Land

40,844 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined; 70% cultivated, 8% forest, 8% inland water, 5% waste, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,022 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 451 km

### People

**Population:** 14,536,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

**Nationality:** noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

**Religion:** 40% Roman Catholic, 31% Protestant, 24% unaffiliated

**Language:** Dutch

**Infant mortality rate:** 8.4/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 76

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 5.9 million (1984); 57% services, 30% manufacturing and construction, 6%

transportation and communications, 5% agriculture; 12.5% unemployed, September 1985

**Organized labor:** 33% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Kingdom of the Netherlands

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

**Political subdivisions:** 11 provinces and 4 special municipalities governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

**Legal system:** civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Queen's Day, 30 April

**Branches:** executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral parliament (States General) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

**Government leaders:** BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard, Queen (since April 1980); Ruud LUBBERS, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** must be held at least every four years for lower house (next scheduled for 21 May 1986); following an amendment to the constitution that took effect in 1983, elections are held for the upper house every four years (most recent August 1983)

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Chairman Pieter Bukman; Labor (PvdA), Max van den Berg; Liberal (VVD), Jan Kamminga; Democrats

66 (D'66), Jacob Kohnstamm; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Bram van der Lek; Political Reformed (SGP), Hette G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GPV), Jan van der Jagt; Radical Party (PPR), Herman Verbeek; Democratic Socialist 70 (DS'70), Z. Hartog; Rightist Peoples Party (RVP), Hendrik Koekoek; Reformed Political Federation (RPF), P. Lamgeler; Center Party (CP), H. Janmatt; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), J. Renes

**Voting strength:** (1982 election) 30.8% PvdA (47 seats), 29.3% CDA (45 seats), 23% VVD (36 seats), 4.3% D'66 (6 seats), 2.3% PSP (3 seats), 1.9% SGP (3 seats), 1.8% CPN (3 seats), 1.7% PPR (2 seats), 1.3% RDF (2 seats), 0.8% GPF (1 seat), 0.8% CP (1 seat); 0.7% EVP (1 seat); two members of the CDA were expelled from the party in 1984 and are now serving as independents

**Communists:** CPN claims about 27,000 members

**Other political or pressure groups:** large multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises; and IKV—Interchurch Peace Council

**Member of:** ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INRO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$123.8 billion (1984), \$8,500 per capita; 59.3% consumption, 18.4% investment, 16.8% government, 0.5% inventories, 5.0% net foreign demand, 1.7% real GNP growth (1984)

**Natural resources:** natural gas, oil

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates; main crops—horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils

**Fishing:** catch 328,000 metric tons (1983); exports of fish and fish products, \$416.1 million (1982); imports, \$150.2 million (1982)

**Major industries:** food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas

**Shortages:** crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, oilseeds

**Crude steel:** 8.0 million metric ton capacity (1984); 5.7 million metric tons produced, 394 kg per capita (1984)

**Electric power:** 19,546,000 kW capacity (1985); 63.632 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,398 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$65.8 billion (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

**Imports:** \$62.3 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

**Major trade partners:** (1984) exports—71.9% EC (29.8% FRG, 13.8% Belgium-Luxembourg, 10.5% France, 9.4% UK), 5.0% US, 1.9% Communist; imports—53.3% EC (21.8% FRG, 11.4% Belgium-Luxembourg, 8.7% UK), 8.8% US, 5.3% Communist

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$11.0 billion

**Budget:** (1985 est.) revenues, \$47.4 billion; expenditures, \$56.4 billion; deficit, \$9.0 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.9820 guilders=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### **Communications**

**Railroads:** Netherlands Railways (NS) operates 2,867 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 3,033 km total trackage; 1,810 km electrified, 1,800 km double track; 166 km privately owned

**Highways:** 108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

**Pipelines:** 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 10,230 km natural gas

**Ports:** 8 major, 10 minor

**Civil air:** 98 major transport air craft

**Airfields:** 29 total, 28 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 8.27 million telephones (57.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 38 FM, 29 TV stations; 9 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

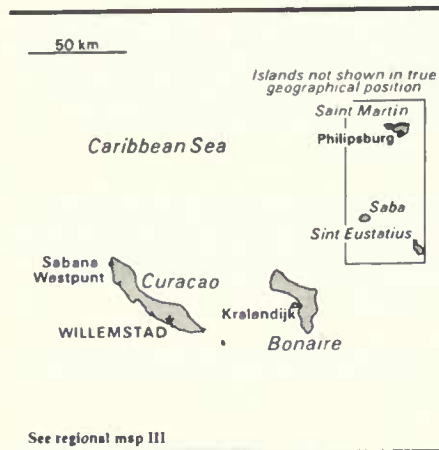
### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy/Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,004,000; 3,397,000 fit for military service; 132,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$4.1 billion; about 9.2% of central government budget

## Netherlands Antilles



### Land

1,821 km<sup>2</sup>; more than one and one-half times the size of New York City; 95% waste, urban, or other; 5% arable

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

*Coastline:* 364 km

### People

*Population:* 236,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic; Protestant, Jewish, Adventist

*Language:* Dutch (official); Papiamentu, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken; Spanish

*Literacy:* 95%

*Labor force:* 89,000 (1983); 65% government, 28% industry and commerce, 1.5% agriculture; unemployment about 16% on Curaçao and about 10% on Aruba (1984 est.)

*Organized labor:* 60-70% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Netherlands Antilles

*Type:* autonomous territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

*Capital:* Willemstad on Curaçao

*Political subdivisions:* three island territories—Bonaire, Curaçao, and the Windward Islands—St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba; Aruba, formerly part of the Antilles federation, assumed separate status (under Prime Minister Jan Hendrik Albert Eman) within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 1 January 1986

*Legal system:* based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; constitution adopted 1954

*Branches:* federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown); actual power exercised by eight-member Council of Ministers or cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor

*Government leaders:* Domenico Felip MARTINA, Prime Minister (since January 1986); Dr. Rene ROMER, Governor (since 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal age 18 and over

*Elections:* federal elections mandatorily held every four years, last regular held 22 November 1985; island council elections every four years, last held 25 April 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties are indigenous to each island:

*Curaçao:* Movement for a New Antilles (MAN), Domenico Felip Martina;

Democratic Party (DP), Augustin Diaz; People's National Party (PNP), Maria Liberia-Peters; Frente Obrero de Liberacion (FOL), Wilson "Papa" Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Efraim Cintje

*Bonaire:* Union Party of Bonaire (UPB), Charles E. R. Ellis; Democratic Party of Bonaire, Jopie Abraham; New Democratic Action (ADEN)

*Windward Islands:* Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI), Leo Chance and Claude Wathey; United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM); and others

*Voting strength:* in June 1984 the government of Prime Minister Don Martina lost its majority in the Legislative Council; an interim coalition government was appointed by the Governor; the coalition controls 15 of 22 seats in the Council and consists of members of the PNP, DP, MEP, DPWI, and UPB parties

*Communists:* small leftist groups

*Member of:* EC (associate), INTERPOL; associated with UN through the Netherlands; UPU, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$1.35 billion (1983), \$9,140 per capita; real growth rate, 1.0% (1984)

*Natural resources:* phosphates (Curaçao only), salt (Bonaire only)

*Agriculture:* corn, pulses

*Major industries:* petroleum refining on Curaçao (refinery currently closed but may start up again); petroleum transshipment facilities on Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire; tourism on Curaçao, Aruba, and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curaçao and Aruba

*Electric power:* 433,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.312 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,560 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 98% petroleum products, phosphate



## New Caledonia

**Imports:** \$4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); 64% crude petroleum, food, manufactures

**Major trade partners:** exports—46% US, 2% Canada, 1% Netherlands; imports—35% Venezuela, 11% US, 4% Netherlands (1977)

**Aid:** bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79), economic—Western (non-US) countries \$353 million

**Budget:** (1984) central government revenues, \$616 million; central government expenditures, \$656 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.8 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**  
**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

**Ports:** 4 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Philipsburg, Kralendijk); 6 minor (of which 4 are significant ports for petroleum tankers)

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

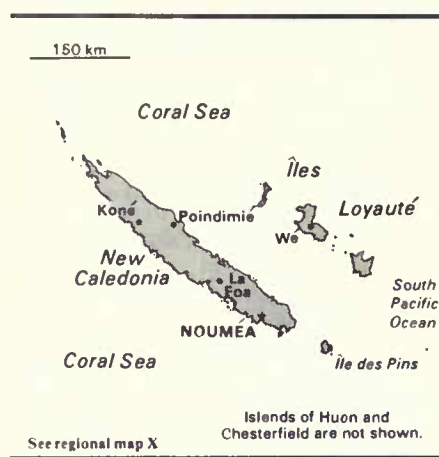
**Airfields:** 7 total, 7 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 65,000 telephones (24.6 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 7 FM, 3 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas

### Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 58,000; 33,000 fit for military service; about 2,400 reach military age (20) annually



### Land

22,139 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Massachusetts; 22% pasture, 15% forest, 6% arable, 57% waste or other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,254 km

### People

**Population:** 152,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

**Nationality:** noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

**Ethnic divisions:** Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%

**Religion:** over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant

**Language:** French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

**Labor force:** 50,469 (1980 est.); Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia; est. 8% unemployment

### Government

**Official name:** Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

**Type:** French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by two deputies and one senator

**Capital:** Nouméa

**Political subdivisions:** 4 islands or island group dependencies—Ile des Pins, Ile Loyauté, Ile Huon, Island of New Caledonia

**Legal system:** French law

**Branches:** administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 46-seat Territorial Assembly

**Government leader:** Fernand WIBAUX, French High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since 1985); Kanak Provisional Government—Jean-Marie TJIBAOU, President (since December 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** Assembly elections every five years, last in November 1984; referendum on New Caledonian independence scheduled for 1987

**Political parties:** white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR)—Conservative; Melanesian proindependence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS); Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS)

**Voting strength:** (1984 election) Territorial Assembly—RPCR, 34 seats; LKS, 6 seats; splinter groups, 2 seats; FLNKS boycotted the election

**Communists:** number unknown; Palita extreme left party; some politically active Communists deported during 1950s; small number of North Vietnamese

**Member of:** EIB (associate), WFTU, WMO

## New Caledonia *(continued)*

### Economy

GNP: \$637 million (1979), \$4,000 per capita; 1.0% growth (1977)

**Natural resources:** nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee, maize, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

**Industry:** mining of nickel

**Electric power:** 400,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 14,000 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$257.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

**Imports:** \$318.2 million (c.i.f., 1980); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

**Major trade partners:** (1980) exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France

**Budget:** (1981) revenues, \$187.1 million; expenditures, \$168.3 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 127.05 francs CFP=US\$1 (December 1982)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,399 km total (1979); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 major (Nouméa), 21 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 31 total, 30 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 23,000 telephones (17 per 100 pop.); 5 AM, no FM, 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

## New Zealand



### Land

268,676 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture; 16% forest; 10% park and reserve; 3% cultivated; 1% urban; 20% waste, water, or other; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** about 15,134 km

### People

**Population:** 3,305,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

**Nationality:** noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

**Ethnic divisions:** 87% European, 9% Maori, 2% Pacific Islander, 2% other

**Religion:** 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

**Language:** English (official), Maori

**Infant mortality rate:** 12.5/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 70.5, women 77.0

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 1,371,000 (1984); 22% manufacturing; 22% public service; 16% wholesale and retail trade; 10% agriculture,

hunting, and fishing; 8% transportation and communications; 7% finance; 5.7% registered unemployed (February 1984)

**Organized labor:** 588,000 members; 48% of labor force (1981)

### Government

**Official name:** New Zealand

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Wellington

**Political subdivisions:** 241 territorial units (128 boroughs, 90 counties, 10 town and district councils); 579 special-purpose bodies

**Legal system:** based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Waitangi Day, 6 February

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (92-member House of Representatives, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; three-level court system (magistrates and courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

**Government leader:** David LANGE, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal age 18 and over

**Elections:** held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election July 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; government), David Lange; National Party (NP; opposition), Jim McLay; Social Credit Political League (Socred), Bruce Beetham; New Zealand Party, Bob Jones; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), G. H. "Bill" Andersen

## Nicaragua

**Voting strength:** (1981 election)  
Parliament—National Party, 47 seats; Labor Party, 43 seats; Social Credit, 2 seats

**Communists:** CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

### Economy

**GDP:** \$21.7 billion (year ending March 1985), \$5,060 per capita; real average annual growth (1975-85), 1.1%

**Natural resources:** natural gas, iron sand, coal, timber

**Agriculture:** fodder and silage crops, 10% of land in use is planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

**Fishing:** catch 138,000 metric tons (1983); exports—130,000 metric tons valued at \$300 million (1984)

**Major industries:** food processing, wood and paper products, textile production, machinery, transport equipment

**Electric power:** 7,473,000 kW capacity (1985); 26.307 billion kWh produced (1985), 8,040 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$5.5 billion (f.o.b., year ending June 1985); principal products—beef, wool, dairy

**Imports:** \$6.0 billion (c.i.f., year ending June 1985); principal products—petroleum, cars, trucks, machinery and electrical equipment, iron and steel, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** (trade year 1982/83) exports—15% Japan, 16% Australia, 15% US, 9% UK; imports—20% Japan, 19% Australia, 17% US, 9% UK, 5% FRG

**Aid:** ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$406 million

**Budget:** (1984/85) expenditures, \$7.3 billion; receipts, \$6.0 billion; deficit, \$1.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** NZ\$1.88=US\$1 (5 February 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 4,716 km total (1980); all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

**Highways:** 93,137 km total (December 1980); 47,236 km paved, 45,901 km gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 1,000 km; refined products, 160 km; condensate, 150 km

**Ports:** 3 major

**Civil air:** about 40 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 205 total, 197 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent international and domestic systems; 1.7 million telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 64 AM, no FM, 14 TV stations, and 129 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal New Zealand Air Force, Royal New Zealand Navy, New Zealand Army

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 881,000; 633,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, \$500 million; about 5.1% of central government budget



### Land

130,000 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Iowa; 50% forest; 7% arable; 7% prairie and pasture; 36% urban, waste, or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,220 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 910 km

### People

**Population:** 3,342,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

**Ethnic divisions:** 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% black, 5% Indian

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish (official); English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

**Infant mortality rate:** 84/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 56, women 60

**Literacy:** 66%

**Labor force:** 1,047,000 (1985); 46% service, 41% agriculture, 13% industry; 22% unemployment



## Nicaragua (continued)

**Organized labor:** 35% of Nicaragua's labor force is organized; of the seven confederations, five are Sandinista or Marxist oriented—the government-sponsored Sandinista Workers' Central (CST), 115,000 members, including state and municipal employees; the Association of Campesino Workers (ATC), 130,000 members; the General Confederation of Independent Workers (CGI-I), approximately 15,000 members; the Workers Front, about 100 members; and the Central for Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), about 3,000 members; the other two unions are the Nicaraguan Workers' Central (CTN), 25,000 members, and the Confederation of Labor Unification (CUS), 50,000 members

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Nicaragua

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Managua

**Political subdivisions:** one national district and 16 departments; in 1982 the Sandinistas established six regions and three special zones, which both the government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) increasingly use for administrative purposes

**Legal system:** the Sandinista-appointed Government of National Reconstruction revoked the constitution of 1974 and issued a Fundamental Statute and a Program of the Government of National Reconstruction to guide its actions until a new constitution is drafted by the National Assembly, which was elected in November 1984

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 15 September; Anniversary of the Revolution, 19 July

**Branches:** executive and administrative responsibility formally reside in the President, Vice President, and Cabinet; in reality, the nine-member National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) shares power with and dominates the executive; National Assembly was elected in November 1984 and inaugurated in January 1985 with a mandate to draft a new constitution; the country's highest

judicial authority is the Sandinista-appointed Supreme Court, composed of seven members

**Government leaders:** Cdte. (José) Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra, President (since 10 January 1985); Sergio RAMIREZ Mercado, Vice President (since 10 January 1985)

**Elections:** national elections were held on 4 November 1984 for president and vice president (elected for a six-year term), and a 96-member National Assembly

**Political parties and leaders:** the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) is the ruling party and dominates political life; the FSLN has 61 seats in the National Assembly; only the Liberal Party, because of its ties to the Somoza family, has been specifically banned; the government prohibited most political activities by opposition parties under the state of emergency in March 1982 and expanded the emergency decree in October 1985; the main opposition parties boycotted the elections on the grounds that the regime had not provided them with sufficient political guarantees; the democratic opposition parties include the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Rivas Leiva; the Social Christian Party (PSC), Erick Ramírez; the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), Mario Rappaccioli; the Constitutionalist Liberal Party (PLC), Alfredo Reyes Duque Estrada; the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), Virgilio Godoy; the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), Mauricio Díaz; and the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), Eduardo Molina; the PSD, PSC, PCDN and PLC, as well as opposition business and union organizations form the Democratic Coordinating Board—Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, president; the PPSC and PLI were allied with the FSLN in the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) until early 1984 but fielded their own candidates in the elections; a pro-FSLN faction dominates the PCD; the PCD has 14 seats in the National Assembly, the PLI 9, and the PPSC 6; two additional relatively obscure parties, the Central American Unionist Party (PUCA) and the Revolutionary Party of the Workers (PRT), were founded in late 1984

**Communists:** the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), Luis Sánchez Sancho, founded in 1944, has served as Nicaragua's Moscow-line Communist party; the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdN), Eli Altamirano Pérez, is an ultraleft breakaway faction from the PSN; and the Popular Action Movement—Marxist-Leninist (MAP-ML), Isidro Téllez; only the PSN was a member of the FPR alliance with the FSLN, but all three have supported the revolution; the PCdN and MAP-ML have criticized the Sandinistas for moving too slowly toward consolidation of a Marxist-Leninist regime; each of the three Communist parties has two seats in the National Assembly

**Other political or pressure groups:** the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) is an umbrella group comprising 11 different chambers of associations, including such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry, and the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE)

**Member of:** CACM, CEMA (observer), FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$2.9 billion (1985), \$960 per capita; real GDP growth rate 1985, -7.1% (Note: conversion from national currency made at 50 cordobas=US\$1, a highly overvalued official exchange rate)

**Natural resources:** gold, silver, copper, tungsten, arable land, timber, livestock, fish

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle

**Major industries:** food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing, petroleum, beverages

**Electric power:** 400,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.14 billion kWh produced (1985), 350 kWh per capita

## Niger

**Exports:** \$320 million (f.o.b., 1985); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar, seafood

**Imports:** \$850 million (f.o.b., 1985); food and nonfood agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—41% EC, 13% US, 8% CACM, 24% Japan, 7% CEMA, 7% other; imports—10% Mexico, 14% US, 9% CACM, 21% EC, 32% CEMA, 14% other (1984)

**Aid:** economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), \$290 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$540 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$760 million; military—US commitments (FY70-79), \$20 million, Communist countries (1970-84) \$515 million

**Budget:** 1984 expenditures, \$1.1 billion; revenues, \$0.7 billion; converted at 50 cordobas=US\$1, at highest official exchange rate

**Monetary conversion rate:** multiple exchange policy; official rates vary from 10-50 cordobas=US\$1 (January 1986); free market 1,200 cordobas=US\$1 (January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 344 km 1.067-meter gauge, government owned; majority of system not operating; 3 km 1.435-meter gauge line at Puerto Cabezas (does not connect with mainline)

**Highways:** 23,585 km total; 1,655 km paved, 2,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 5,425 km earth or graded earth, 14,335 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 56 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Corinto), 7 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 296 total, 261 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** low-capacity radio-relay and wire system being expanded; connection into Central American microwave net; Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 60,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 42 AM, 6 TV stations; Intersputnik communications satellite facility planned

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Sandinista People's Army, Sandinista Navy, Sandinista Air Force/Air Defense, Sandinista People's Militia

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 678,000; 419,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$1.4 billion; 50% of central government budget (includes both defense and security expenditures)



### Land

1,267,000 km<sup>2</sup>; almost three times the size of California; 7.6% permanent meadow and pasture, 2.6% arable, 2.3% forest and woodland, .02% inland water, 87% other

**Land boundaries:** 5,745 km

### People

**Population:** 6,715,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.4%

**Nationality:** noun—Nigerien(s) adjective—Nigerien

**Ethnic divisions:** 56% Hausa; 22% Djerma; 8.5% Fula; 8% Tuareg; 4.3% Beri Beri (Kanouri); 1.2% Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche; about 4,000 French expatriates

**Religion:** 80% Muslim, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

**Language:** French (official); Hausa, Djerma

**Infant mortality rate:** 136/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 45

**Literacy:** 10%

**Labor force:** 2.5 million (1982) wage earners; 90% agriculture, 6% industry and commerce, 4% government

**Organized labor:** negligible

## Niger (continued)

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Niger

*Type:* republic; military regime in power since April 1974

*Capital:* Niamey

*Political subdivisions:* 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; committee appointed January 1984 to "reflect" on a new national charter; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holidays:* Independence Day, 3 August; Republic Day, 18 December

*Branches:* executive authority exercised by President Seyni Kountché in the name of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is composed of army officers; office of prime minister created January 1983; since November 1983, civilians have held all cabinet portfolios except Defense and Interior, which are held by President Kountché

*Government leader:* Brig. Gen. Seyni KOUNTCHE, President of Supreme Military Council, Chief of State (since 1974); Hamid ALGABID, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* popular elections currently allowed only for choosing representatives for village Development Councils, which advise on local economic development

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties banned

*Communists:* no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, CEA, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger

River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$1.2 billion (1985 est.), \$240 per capita (1985); annual real growth rate —3.1% (1985 est.)

*Natural resources:* uranium, coal, iron, tin, phosphates

*Agriculture:* commercial—cowpeas, groundnuts, cotton; main food crops—millet, sorghum, rice

*Major industries:* cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

*Electric power:* 101,700 kW capacity (1985); 133 million kWh produced (1985), 20 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$319.1 million (1985 est.); uranium, livestock, cowpeas, onions, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

*Imports:* \$351.9 million (1982 est.); petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* France (about half), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries; US (3.8%, 1981); preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

*Budget:* (1986 est.) revenue \$173 million, (1986 est.) \$364.6 million expenditures

*Monetary conversion rate:* 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs = US\$1 (1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 October-30 September

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 36,500 km total; 2,800 km bituminous, 10,700 km gravel and laterite, 23,000 km tracks

*Inland waterways:* Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 63 total, 58 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* small system of wire and radio-relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 9,800 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 12 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 4 domestic antennas

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary Republican Guard, paramilitary Presidential Guard, paramilitary National Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,456,000; 785,000 fit for military service; about 66,000 reach military age (18) annually



## Nigeria



### Land

923,768 km<sup>2</sup>; more than twice the size of California; 35% forest; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation); 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 4,034 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 30 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 853 km

### People

*Population:* 105,448,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

*Ethnic divisions:* of the more than 250 tribal groups, the Hausa and Fulani of the north, the Yoruba of the southwest, and the Ibos of the southeast comprise 65% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

*Religion:* no exact figures on religious breakdown, but about 50% Muslim, 30% Christian, and 20% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and several other languages also widely used

*Infant mortality rate:* 157/1,000 (1981)

*Life expectancy:* men 45.9, women 49.2

*Literacy:* 25-30%

*Labor force:* est. 35-40 million (1984); 56% agriculture; 17% industry, commerce, and services; 15% government

*Organized labor:* 3.52 million wage earners belong to one of 42 recognized trade unions, which are under a single national labor federation, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC)

### Government

*Official name:* Federal Republic of Nigeria

*Type:* military government since 31 December 1983

*Capital:* Lagos

*Political subdivisions:* 19 states, headed by appointed military governors

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Islamic and tribal law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 October

*Branches:* Armed Forces Ruling Council; National Council of Ministers and National Council of States; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Ibrahim BABANGIDA, President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces (since August 1985)

*Suffrage:* none

*Elections:* last national elections under civilian rule held August-September 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties banned after 31 December 1983

*Communists:* the pro-Communist underground comprises a fraction of the small Nigerian left; leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on government

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$63 billion (1984), \$630 per capita; —0.6% growth rate (1984 est.); 40% inflation rate (August 1985)

*Natural resources:* petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc

*Agriculture:* main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 512,000 metric tons (1982); imports nonprocessed and processed fish

*Major industries:* mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

*Electric power:* 3,732,900 kW capacity (1985); 8.175 billion kWh produced (1985), 80 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$11.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil (98%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

*Imports:* \$9.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, wheat

*Major trade partners:* UK, EC, US

*Budget:* (1985) revenues, \$12.3 billion; current expenditures, \$6.0 billion; capital expenditure \$6.4 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* .98 naira=US\$1 (December 1985)

## Nigeria (continued)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

*Highways:* 107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

*Pipelines:* 2,042 km crude oil; 120 km natural gas; 3,000 km refined products

*Ports:* 6 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele), 9 minor

*Civil air:* 72 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 89 total, 85 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

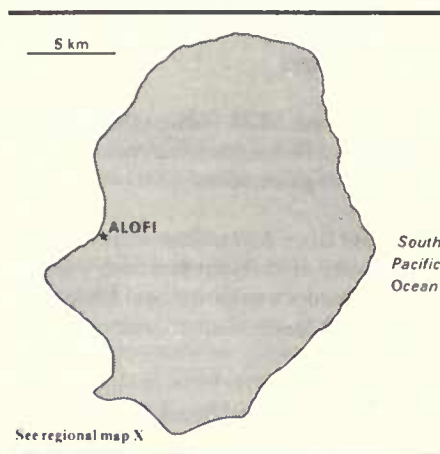
*Telecommunications:* above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in progress; radio-relay and cable routes; 155,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 37 AM, 9 FM, 34 TV stations; satellite station with Atlantic and Indian Ocean antennas, domestic satellite system with 19 stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 22,607,000; 12,999,000 fit for military service; 1,081,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Niue



### Land

259 km<sup>2</sup>; about twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 20% forest

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 64 km

### People

*Population:* 2,672 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -4.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Niuean(s); adjective—Niuean

*Ethnic divisions:* Polynesian, with some 200 Europeans, Samoans, and Tongans

*Religion:* 75% Ekalesia Nieu (Niuean Church)—a Christian Protestant church closely related to the London Missionary Society, 10% Mormon, 5% Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-day Adventist

*Language:* Polynesian tongue closely related to Tongan and Samoan; English

*Literacy:* education compulsory between 5 and 14 years of age

*Labor force:* approx. 1,000 (1981); most Niueans work on family plantations; paid work exists only in government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

### Government

*Official name:* n0 Niue

*Type:* (since 1974) self-governing territory "in free association with New Zealand"; Niueans retain New Zealand citizenship

*Capital:* Alofi

*Political subdivisions:* 14 village councils

*Legal system:* English common law

*Branches:* Executive consists of a Cabinet of four members—the Premier (elected by the Assembly) and three ministers (chosen by the Premier from among Assembly members); Legislative Assembly consists of 20 members (14 village representatives and 6 elected on a common roll); if requested by the Assembly, New Zealand will also legislate for the island

*Government leaders:* Sir Robert R. REX, Premier (since early 1950s); John SPRINGFORD, New Zealand Representative (since 1974)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* every three years; last election held March 1984

*Member of:* ESCAP (associate member), SPF

### Economy

*GNP:* \$3 million (1984), per capita GDP \$1,080 (1984)

*Agriculture:* coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes; subsistence crops—taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle

*Fishing:* 930,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* small tourist industry

*Electric power:* network completed in 1977, with all villages linked to service

*Exports:* \$301,224 (f.o.b. 1983); canned coconut cream, copra, honey, passion fruit products, pawpaw, root crops, limes, footballs, handicrafts

## Norfolk Island

**Imports:** \$1,504,180 (c.i.f. 1983); food and live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, drugs

**Major trade partners:** exports—New Zealand, Fiji, Cook Islands, Australia; imports—New Zealand, Fiji, Japan, Western Samoa, Australia, US

**Budget:** revenues (including New Zealand subsidy of \$2.3 million) \$3.2 million; expenditures, \$3.8 million (FY83/84 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** uses New Zealand currency; NZ\$1.88=US\$1 (5 February 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 123 km all-weather roads, 106 km access and plantation roads

**Ports:** no harbor; open roadstead offers anchorage offshore from Alofi, from where servicing is by small boat

**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runway of 1,650 m capable of taking intermediate-size jet aircraft

**Telecommunications:** single-line telephone system connects all villages on island; est. 1,000 radio receivers in use (1983); 1 radio station; no TV service

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of New Zealand



### Land

34.5 km<sup>2</sup>; less than one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of Norfolk, Nepean, and Philip Island (the last two are uninhabited); 400 hectares arable land

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 32 km (mostly inaccessible cliffs)

### People

**Population:** 2,473 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Norfolk Islander(s); adjective—Norfolk Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** descendants of the "Bounty" mutiny families; more recently, Australian and New Zealand settlers

**Religion:** Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Uniting Church in Australia, and Seventh-day Adventists

**Language:** English (official); "Norfolk"—a mixture of 18th Century English and ancient Tahitian

**Literacy:** probably high

### Government

**Official name:** Territory of Norfolk Island

**Type:** Australian territory

**Capital:** Kingston (administrative center), Burnt Pine (commercial center)

**Political subdivisions:** external territory of Australia

**Legal system:** wide legislative and executive responsibility under the Norfolk Island Act of 1979; Supreme Court

**National holiday:** Pitcairners Arrival Day Anniversary, 8 June

**Branches:** 9-member elected Legislative Assembly; chief executive is Australian administrator named by governor general

**Government leader:** David E. BUFFETT, Chief Minister of Norfolk Island (since 1983)

**Suffrage:** proportional representation; all persons born on the island are Australian citizens

**Elections:** last held 18 May 1983; every three years

### Economy

**Agriculture:** Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit

**Major industries:** tourism (\$10 million)

**Electric power:** 7,000 kW capacity (1985); 8 million kWh produced (1985), 3,300 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.9 billion (1982-83); seed of the Norfolk Island pine; Kentia palm seeds, small quantities of avocados

**Imports:** \$15.1 million (1982-83)

**Major trade partners:** imports—Australia and Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Asia, Europe; exports—Australia and Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Asia, and Europe

**Budget:** revenue, \$2.7 million; expenditure, \$3.3 million (1983); main source of income is sale of postage stamps and customs duties; expenses—administrative \$1.2 million, education \$0.5 million, health \$0.5 million, welfare \$0.2 million, maintenance \$0.4 million



## Norfolk Island (continued)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.44 Australian dollars=US\$1 (5 February 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 80 km of roads, including 53 km of sealed roads; remainder are earth formed or coral surfaced

**Inland waterways:** no water on Neapean and Philip

**Ports:** none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

**Airfields:** 1 (Australian-owned airport) with runway 1,220-2,429 m

**Telecommunications:** 1,500 radio receivers (1982); radio link service between island and Sydney; 987 telephones (1982)

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Australia

## Norway



### Land

Continental Norway, 324,219 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than New Mexico; Svalbard, 62,160 km<sup>2</sup>; Jan Mayen, 373 km<sup>2</sup>; 21% forest; 3% arable, 2% meadow and pasture; 74% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,579 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** mainland 3,419 km; islands 2,413 km (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations, which total as much as 16,093 km overall)

### People

**Population:** 4,165,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

**Ethnic divisions:** Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000 Lapps

**Religion:** 94% Evangelical Lutheran (state church), 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% other

**Language:** Norwegian (official); small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

**Infant mortality rate:** 7.9/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 72.7, women 79.5

**Literacy:** 100%

**Labor force:** 2.031 million (1984); 30.9% services; 19.6% mining and manufacturing; 16.7% commerce; 8.8% transportation; 7.6% construction; 7.2% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 5.7% banking and financial services (1983); 3.9% unemployed (1984)

**Organized labor:** 66% of labor force (1985)

### Government

**Official name:** Kingdom of Norway

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Oslo

**Political subdivisions:** 19 counties, 407 communes, 47 towns

**Legal system:** mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted in 1814 and modified in 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Constitution Day, 17 May

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

**Government leaders:** OLAV V, King (since 1957); Kare WILLOCH, Prime Minister (since September 1981)

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18 but not compulsory

**Elections:** held every four years (next in 1989)

**Political parties and leaders:** Labor, Gro Harlem Brundtland; Conservative, Rolf Presthus (in April 1986); Center, Johan J.

Jakobsen; Christian People's, Kjell Magne Bondevik; Liberal, Odd Einar Dorum; Socialist Left, Theo Koritzinsky; Norwegian Communist, Hans I. Kleven; Progressive, Carl I. Hagen

**Voting strength:** (1985 election) Labor, 40.8%; Conservative, 30.4%; Christian People's, 8.3%; Center, 6.6%; Socialist Left (Socialist Electoral Alliance), 5.5%; Progressive, 3.7%; Liberal, 3.1%; Red Electoral Alliance, 0.6%; Liberal People's Party (antitax), 0.5%; Norwegian Communist, 0.2%; other 0.4%

**Communists:** 15,500 est.; 5,500 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP); 10,000 Workers Communist Party Marxist-Leninist (AKP-ML, pro-Chinese)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$53.15 billion in 1984, \$12,838 per capita; 48.0% private consumption; 19.4% government consumption; 26.4% gross fixed investment; -0.7% change in stockbuilding; net exports of goods and services 10.0%; 1984 growth rate 3.8%, in 1980 prices

**Natural resources:** oil, copper, gas, pyrites, nickel, iron, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydroelectric power

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar

**Fishing:** catch 2.48 million metric tons (1984); exports \$766 million (1984)

**Major industries:** oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

**Shortages:** most raw materials except timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore; dairy products and fish

**Crude petroleum:** 35.0 million metric tons produced (1984), exports \$6.3 billion (1984)

**Crude steel:** 915,000 metric tons produced (1984), 228 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 23,035,000 kW capacity (1985); 119.082 billion kWh produced (1985), 28,626 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$18.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—oil, natural gas, metals, chemicals, machinery, fish and fish products, pulp and paper, ships

**Imports:** \$13.9 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—machinery, fuels and lubricants, transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothing, ships

**Major trade partners:** 59.4% EC (25.3% UK, 16.2% FRG, 12.9% Sweden), 6.7% US (1984)

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-83), \$2.1 billion

**Budget:** revenues, \$29.0 billion; expenditures, \$25.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.69 kroner= US\$1 (23 December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 4,257 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,242 km (2,443 km electrified and 94 km double track); 16 km privately owned and electrified

**Highways:** 78,116 km total; 17,699 km concrete and bitumen; 19,277 km bituminous treated; 41,140 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

**Pipelines:** refined products, 53 km

**Ports:** 9 major, 69 minor

**Civil air:** 62 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 96 total, 95 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex services; 2.39 million telephones (57.9 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 843 FM, 1,744 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 6 domestic satellite stations

### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Royal Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,049,000; 852,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$1.6 billion; 10.6% of central government budget

## Oman



### Land

About 212,380 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of New Mexico; negligible amount forested; remainder desert, waste, or urban

*Land boundaries:* 1,384 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 2,092 km

### People

*Population:* 1,271,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

*Ethnic divisions:* almost entirely Arab, with small Baluchi, Zanzibari, and Indian groups

*Religion:* 75% Ibadhi Muslim; remainder Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, some Hindu

*Language:* Arabic (official); English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 121/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 51, women 54

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 500,000; 50% are non-Omani; est. 60% agriculture

### Government

*Official name:* Sultanate of Oman

*Type:* absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual UK influence

*Capital:* Muscat

*Political subdivisions:* 1 province (Dhofar), 2 governorates (Musandam and Muscat), and numerous districts (wilayats)

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* executive—Sultan, who appoints 45-member State Consultative Assembly to advise him; legislative—none; judicial—traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

*National holiday:* National Day, 18-19 November

*Government leader:* QABOOS bin Said, Sultan (since July 1970)

*Political parties:* none

*Other political or pressure groups:* outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$7.7 billion (1984), \$6,300 per capita (est.)

*Natural resources:* oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum

*Agriculture:* based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing

*Major industries:* crude petroleum production in 1984, 415,000 b/d

*Electric power:* 950,900 kW capacity (1985); 2.082 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,695 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984), mostly petroleum; nonoil consist mostly of re-exports, processed copper, and some agricultural goods

*Imports:* \$2.7 billion (c.i.f., 1984), machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

*Major trade partners:* exports—52% Japan, 30% Europe, 8% US (1983); imports—21.3% Japan, 16.6% UK, 17.8% UAE, 7.6% US (1984)

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, \$5.1 billion; expenditures, \$6.1 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* .3454 rial=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 16,900 km total; 2,200 km bituminous surface, 14,700 km motorable track

*Pipelines:* crude oil 1,300 km; natural gas 1,030 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Mīnā' Qābūs, Mīnā' Raysūt), 5 minor

*Civil air:* 26 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Gulf Air Fleet

*Airfields:* 125 total, 119 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 58 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of open-wire, radio-relay, and radio communications stations; 23,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 3 FM, 11 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station, 8 domestic satellite stations, 1 Arab satellite station



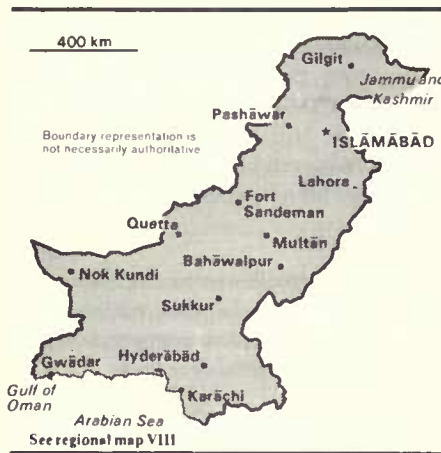
## Pakistan

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 285,000; 162,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$2.075 billion; 37.4% of central government budget



### Land

803,943 km<sup>2</sup> (excludes Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir, the Pakistani-controlled parts of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); larger than Texas; 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 34% probably mostly waste; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 3% forested

*Land boundaries:* 5,900 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 1,046 km

### People

*Population:* 101,855,000, excluding Jūnāgadh, Mānāvadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir (July 1986); average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

*Ethnic divisions:* Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtan (Pathan), Baluchi

*Religion:* 97% Muslim, 3% Christian, Hindu, and other

*Language:* Urdu and English (official); total spoken languages—64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 7% Urdu, 9% Baluchi and other; English is lingua franca

*Infant mortality rate:* 119/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 51, women 49

*Literacy:* 24%

*Labor force:* 25.24 million (1982 est.); extensive export of labor; 52% agriculture, 21% industry, 8% services, 19% other

*Organized labor:* negligible

### Government

*Official name:* Islamic Republic of Pakistan

*Type:* parliamentary with strong executive, federal republic; military seized power 5 July 1977; President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq lifted martial law and restored 1973 Constitution on 30 December 1985 but retained his position as Army Chief of Staff; parliament, elected in February 1985, serves 5-year term

*Capital:* Islāmābād

*Political subdivisions:* four provinces (Baluchistan, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sind), 1 territory (Federally Administered Tribal Areas)

*Legal system:* based on English common law but gradually being transformed to correspond to Koranic injunction; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; President Zia's government has established Islamic Sharia courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses; martial law courts abolished 30 December 1985, and all cases, including those concerning national security, now require due process

*National holiday:* Pakistan Day, 23 March

*Government leader:* Gen. Mohammed ZIA-UL-HAQ, President and Army Chief of Staff (since July 1977); confirmed as President through March 1990 in special referendum in December 1984; Prime Minister Mohammed Khan JUNEJO (since March 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal from age 18

## Pakistan (continued)

**Elections:** opposition agitation against rigging elections in March 1977 led to military coup; military promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 but postponed them indefinitely; elections for municipal bodies were held in 1979 and 1983; nonparty national elections were held in February 1985; many outlawed political parties boycotted polling

**Political parties and leaders:** relegalized in December 1985 under legislation requiring parties to register and open books for inspection; government still has wide authority under civil code to restrict political activity; law requires disqualification of any parliamentary delegate who changes party affiliation; majority party in parliament is Pakistan Muslim League (PML), Mohammed Khan Junejo; principle opposition party is secular socialist; Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazir Bhutto (major leader); others include Tehrik-i-Istiqal, Asghar Khan; National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari (formed in 1975 by members of outlawed National Awami Party—NAP—of Abdul Wali Khan, who is de facto NDP leader); all the aforementioned are in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), formed in February 1981; Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo (Baluch elements of the former NAP); Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazlur Rahman

**Communists:** party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand; party is outlawed

**Other political or pressure groups:** military remains dominant political force; Ulema (clergy), industrialists, and small merchants also influential

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, Economic Cooperation Organization, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** figures reflect impact of rupee devaluation in 1982; \$31 billion (FY85 est.); \$300 per capita (FY85); real growth 8.4% (FY85)

**Natural resources:** land, extensive natural gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore

**Agriculture:** extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 343,400 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** cotton textiles, steel, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

**Electric power:** 5,187,000 kW capacity (1985); 20.42 billion kWh produced (1985), 206 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.5 billion (f.o.b., FY85); primarily rice, cotton, and textiles

**Imports:** \$5.9 billion (f.o.b., FY85); petroleum (crude and products), cooking oil, and defense equipment

**Major trade partners:** FY85 exports—Japan 12%, US 10%, Saudi Arabia 7%, UK 7%, Iran 2%; imports—Japan 13%, US 12%, Saudi Arabia 11%, UK 6%, Malaysia 6%, China 3%, Iran 1%

**Budget:** FY85—current expenditures, \$4.9 billion; development expenditures, \$1.3 billion (reflects impact of rupee devaluation)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 15.89 rupees=US\$1 (FY85 average); in January 1982, the rupee was delinked from the US dollar and floated

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** (1984) 8,822 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 535 km 1.000-meter gauge, and 610 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; 1,037 km broad gauge double track and 286 km electrified; government owned

**Highways:** 98,000 km total (1984); 40,000 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, 29,000 improved earth, and unimproved earth road sand tracks

**Inland waterways:** negligible

**Pipelines:** 250 km crude oil; 2,269 km natural gas; 750 km refined products

**Ports:** 2 major, 4 minor

**Civil air:** 30 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 117 total, 98 usable; 69 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 41 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good international radiocommunication service over microwave and INTELSTAT satellite; domestic radio communications poor; broadcast service good; 314,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 27 AM, no FM, 16 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force, Navy, Civil Armed Forces, National Guards

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 24,519,000; 16,686,000 fit for military service; 1,234,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, \$2.19 billion; about 26% of central government budget, National Guards

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 24,519,000; 16,686,000 fit for military service; 1,234,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, \$2.19 billion; about 26% of central government budget

# Panama



## Land

77,080 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than West Virginia; 24% agricultural land (11% pasture, 9% fallow, 4% crop); 20% exploitable forest; 56% other forest, urban or waste

**Land boundaries:** 630 km

## Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 2,490 km

## People

**Population:** 2,227,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 70% mestizo, 14% West Indian, 10% white, 6% Indian

**Religion:** over 93% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant

**Language:** Spanish (official); 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

**Infant mortality rate:** 20.1/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 71

**Literacy:** 90%

**Labor force:** est. 680,471 (1984); 45% commerce, finance, and services; 29% agriculture, hunting, and fishing; 10% manufacturing and mining; 5% construction; 5% transportation and communications; 4% Canal Zone; 1.2% utilities; 2% other; unemployed estimated at 20% (January 1985); shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

**Organized labor:** approximately 15% of labor force (1982)

## Government

**Official name:** Republic of Panama

**Type:** centralized republic

**Capital:** Panama

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972, but major reforms adopted in April 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 3 November

**Branches:** under April 1983 reforms, a President, two Vice Presidents, and a 67-member Legislative Assembly are elected by popular vote for 5-year terms; nine Supreme Court Justices and nine alternates serve 10-year terms; two justices and their alternates are replaced every other December by presidential nomination and legislative confirmation

**Government leaders:** Eric Arturo DELVALLE Henríquez, President (since September 1985); Roderick ESQUIVEL, First Vice President (since October 1985); Second Vice President, unfilled

**Suffrage 18:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** seven electoral slates made up of 14 registered political parties were on the

May 1984 ballot with the president and other winners decided by simple pluralities; mayoral and municipal elections were held in June 1984

**Political parties and leaders:** (registered for 1984 presidential and legislative elections) National Democratic Union (UNADE; government coalition)—Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD, official government party), Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Carlos Ozores Typaldos; Republican Party (PR), Eric Arturo Devalle Henríquez; Liberal Party (PL), Roderick Lorenzo Esquivel; Labor Party (PALA), Ramón Sieiro Mungas and Carlos Eleta Almarán; Panamenista Party (PP), Luis Suarez; Popular Broad Front Party (FRAMPO), Alvaro Arosemena; Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADO, opposition)—Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Ricardo Arias Calderón; Authentic Panamenista Party (PPA), Arnulfo Arlas Madrid; Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), Alfredo Ramirez, Sr.; other opposition parties—Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), Olimpo A. Saez Maruci; Popular Action Party (PAPO), Carlos Iván Zuniga; People's Party (PdP, Soviet-oriented Communist), Rubén Darío Sousa Batista; Socialist Workers Party (PST), José Cambra; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), leader unknown

**Voting strength:** in the May 1984 elections the government coalition received 300,748 votes, narrowly defeating the opposition alliance, which received 299,035 votes; UNADE won 45 seats in the 67-member Legislative Assembly, and ADO won the remaining 22 seats

**Communists:** People's Party (PdP), progovernment mainline Communist party, did not obtain the 3 percent of the total vote in 1984 elections to retain its legal status

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO); National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)

**Member of:** FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC,



## Panama (continued)

ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

GNP: \$4.4 billion (1984), \$2,159 per capita; real growth (1984), -1.0%

*Natural resources:* copper, mahogany forests, shrimp

*Agriculture:* main crops—bananas, rice, sugarcane, coffee, corn; self-sufficient in basic foods; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 143,000 metric tons (1983); exports \$53.2 million (1984)

*Major industries:* food processing, beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products

*Electric power:* 1,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 3.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,420 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$419 million (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum products, bananas, shrimp, sugar

*Imports:* \$1.34 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—59.1% US, 17% Central America and Caribbean, 16% EC, 8% other; imports—30% US, 19% Central America and Caribbean, 10% Mexico, 8% Japan, 8% Venezuela, 6% EC, 15% other (1984)

*Aid:* economic—US, including Ex-Im commitments (FY70-84), \$394 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$468 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$5 million; military—US (FY70-84), \$37 million

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, \$886 million; expenditures, \$1.175 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 balboa=US\$1 (January 1986)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 238 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 160 km 0.914-meter gauge

*Highways:* 8,530 km total; 2,745 km paved, 3,270 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 130 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Cristóbal and Balboa), 8 minor

*Civil air:* 16 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 132 total, 128 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 220,000 telephones (10.5 per 100 popl.); 80 AM, 12 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (formerly known as the National Guard) includes military ground forces (still designated National Guard), Panamanian Air Force, National Navy, Panama Canal Defense Force, police force, traffic police/highway patrol, National Department of Investigation, Department of Immigration

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 571,000; 393,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year beginning 1 January 1985, \$99 million; 3.6% of central government budget

## Papua New Guinea



### Land

461,691 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than California; 70% forest, 3% cultivated, 2% pasture, 25% other

*Land boundaries:* 966 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of the outer islands or drying reefs

*Coastline:* about 5,152 km

### People

*Population:* 3,395,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

*Ethnic divisions:* predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian

*Religion:* over half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder indigenous beliefs

*Language:* 715 indigenous languages; pidgin English in much of the country and Motu in Papua region are lingua franca; English spoken by 1-2% of population

**Infant mortality rate:** 102/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 50

**Literacy:** 32%

**Labor force:** 1.66 million (1980); 732,806 (1980) in salaried employment; 54% agriculture, 25% government, 9% industry and commerce, 8% services

## **Government**

**Official name:** Papua New Guinea

**Type:** independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Port Moresby

**Political subdivisions:** 20 provinces

**Legal system:** based on English common law

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 16 September

**Branches:** executive—National Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (district courts, local courts, children's courts, wardens' courts)

**Government leaders:** Sir Kingsford DIBELA, Governor General (since March 1983); Pias WINGTI, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every five years, last held in June 1982

**Political parties:** Pangu Party, People's Progress Party, United Party, Papua Besena, National Party, Melanesian Alliance

**Communists:** no significant strength

**Member of:** ADB, ANRPC, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## **Economy**

**GNP:** \$2.2 billion (1984), \$660 per capita; real growth (1984) 2.2% est.; 8.5% inflation rate (1985 est.)

**Natural resources:** gold, copper, silver, gas

**Agriculture:** main crops—coffee, cocoa, coconuts, timber, tea

**Major industries:** sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville), fish canning

**Electric power:** 750,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 511 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$840 million (f.o.b., 1983); gold (\$206 million), copper (\$149 million), coffee (\$123 million), palm oil (\$84 million), logs (\$78 million), cocoa (\$74 million), copra (\$54 million), coconut oil (\$43 million), tea (\$17 million)

**Imports:** \$906 million (f.o.b., 1983); machinery and equipment (\$259 million), fuels and lubricants (\$186 million), food and live animals (\$50 million), chemicals (\$71 million), other manufactured (\$67 million)

**Major trade partners:** Australia, UK, Japan

**Aid:** economic—Australia, commitments (1970-83) \$4.0 billion; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$219 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-84), \$6.0 billion

**Budget:** (1984) total revenue \$518 million—tax revenue \$441 million, non-tax \$77 million; total expenditures—\$698 million, capital \$165 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** .9009 kina= US\$1 (February 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## **Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 10,940 km

**Ports:** 5 principal, 9 minor

**Civil air:** about 15 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 534 total, 433 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 45,274 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, no FM, or TV stations

## **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Papua New Guinea Defense Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 817,000; about 452,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** dependent on Australia

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$33.4 million; about 3% of central government budget

## Paraguay



### Land

406,750 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of California; 52% forest; 24% meadow and pasture; 22% urban, waste, and other; 2% crop

*Land boundaries:* 3,444 km

### People

*Population:* 4,119,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% mestizo (Spanish and Indian), 5% white and Indian

*Religion:* 97% Roman Catholic; Mennonite and other Protestant denominations

*Language:* Spanish (official) and Guaraní

*Infant mortality rate:* 64/1,000 (1981)

*Life expectancy:* 68

*Literacy:* 81%

*Labor force:* 1.1 million (1983 est.); 44% agriculture; 34% industry and commerce, 18% services, 4% government; unemployment rate 15% (1984)

*Organized labor:* about 5% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Paraguay

*Type:* republic; under authoritarian rule

*Capital:* Asunción

*Political subdivisions:* 19 departments and the national capital

*Legal system:* based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asunción and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 14 May

*Branches:* President heads executive; bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary headed by Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Gen. (Ret.) Alfredo STROESSNER, President (since May 1954)

*Suffrage:* universal; compulsory between ages of 18 and 60

*Elections:* President and Congress elected together every five years (last election February 1983)

*Political parties and leaders:* Colorado Party, Juan Ramón Chaves; Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Miguel Angel Martínez Yaryes; Christian Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Alfredo Rojas León; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Fernando Vera; Liberal Party (PL), Joaquín Burgos; Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), Waldino Lovera; Radical Liberal Party (PLR), Emilio Forestieri

*Voting strength:* (February 1983 general election) 90% Colorado Party, 5.6% Radical Liberal Party, 3.2% Liberal Party; Febrerista Party boycotted elections

*Communists:* Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est.

3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

*Other political or pressure groups:* Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Méndez, in exile; National Accord includes MoPoCo and Febrerista, Radical Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

### Economy

*GDP:* \$4.8 billion (1985), \$1,020 per capita, depending on exchange rate (1984); 7% public consumption; 66% private consumption (1983), 28% gross domestic investment; real growth rate 1985, 4.5%

*Natural resources:* iron, manganese, limestone, hydroelectric power, forests

*Agriculture:* main crops—oilseeds, soybeans, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods

*Major industries:* meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement, construction

*Electric power:* 1,675,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.118 billion kWh produced (1985), 280 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$361.3 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

*Imports:* \$649.1 million (f.o.b., 1984); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, food-stuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—21% Brazil, 14% Netherlands, 12% Argentina, 12% FRG, 9% US, 7% Switzerland, 2% Japan; imports—28% Brazil, 19% Argentina, 7% FRG, 6% US, 5% Japan, 5% UK (1983)



## Peru

**Aid:** economic bilateral commitments, US (FY70-84) \$154 million, other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$596 million; military commitments (FY70-84), US \$18 million

**Budget:** (1983 est.) revenues, \$494 million; expenditures, \$741 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 240 guaranies=US\$1 (January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

**Highways:** 21,960 km total; 1,788 km paved, 474 km gravel, and 19,698 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,100 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Asunción), 9 minor (all river)

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 880 total, 770 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** principal center in Asunción, fair intercity microwave net; 78,300 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 6 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Paraguayan Army, Paraguayan Navy, Paraguayan Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 979,000; 778,000 fit for military service; 48,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$76.4 million; 17.2% of central government budget



### Land

1,285,216 km (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km); five-sixths the size of Alaska; 55% forest; 14% meadow and pasture; 2% crop; 29% urban, waste, or other

**Land boundaries:** 6,131 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 2,414 km

### People

**Population:** 20,207,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Peruvian(s); adjective—Peruvian

**Ethnic divisions:** 45% Indian; 37% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 3% black, Japanese, Chinese, and other

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish and Quechua (official), Aymara

**Infant mortality rate:** 80/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 56.5

**Literacy:** est. 80%

**Labor force:** 4.9 million (1981); 40% government and other services, 41% agriculture, 19% industry (1981); unemployment about 10.9% (1984); underemployment 54.2%

**Organized labor:** about 40% of salaried workers (1983 est.)

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Peru

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Lima

**Political subdivisions:** 24 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 28 July

**Branches:** executive, judicial, bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

**Government leader:** Alan GARCIA Pérez, President (since July 1985); Luis ALVA Castro, Prime Minister (since July 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections for president and congress held every five years; election for president and congress held 14 April 1985; new government inaugurated 28 July 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Alan García; United Left (IU), Alfonso Barrantes; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaúnde Terry

**Voting strength:** (1985 presidential election) 48% APRA, 23% IU, 14% PPC, 5% AP

## Peru (continued)

**Communists:** Communist Party of Peru (PCP), pro-Soviet, 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

**Member of:** Andean Pact, AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, INTERPOL, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$17 billion (1984), \$980 per capita (1984); 72% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 13% gross investment; 1% net foreign balance (1983); real growth rate (1985), 2.5%

**Natural resources:** minerals, metals, petroleum, forests, fish

**Agriculture:** main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 1.450 million metric tons (1983); exports—oil, other products, \$137 million (1984); meal, \$202 million (1982)

**Major industries:** mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

**Electric power:** 3,720,000 kW capacity (1985); 13.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 671 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); fishmeal, cotton, sugar, coffee, copper, iron ore, gold, refined silver, lead, zinc, crude petroleum and byproducts

**Imports:** \$2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); food-stuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

**Major trade partners:** exports—38% US, 20% EC, 11% Japan, 9% Latin America, 4% UK (1984); imports—29% US, 22% EC, 17% Latin America, 7% Japan, 5% FRG (1984)

**Budget:** 1984—revenues, \$2.7 billion; expenditures, \$3.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 13,943 soles=US\$1 (November 1985); new currency, the inti, has been in circulation since January 1986; 1 inti=1,000 soles (January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,876 km total; 1,576 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

**Highways:** 56,645 km total; 6,030 km paved, 11,865 km gravel, 14,610 km improved earth, 24,140 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lago Titicaca

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 800 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

**Ports:** 7 major, 25 minor

**Civil air:** 27 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 246 total, 228 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide radio-relay system; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 12 domestic antennas; 544,000 telephones (2.9 per 100 popl.); 250 AM, 138 TV stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Peruvian Army, Peruvian Navy, Peruvian Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,843,000; 3,282,000 fit for military service; 188,000 reach military age (20) annually

## Philippines



### Land

300,440 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Nevada; 53% forest, 30% arable, 5% pasture, 12% other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** up to 285 nm, based on limits described in the Treaty of Paris, 10 December 1898, the US-Spain Treaty of 7 November 1900, and the US-UK Treaty of 2 January 1930, are considered to be the territorial sea (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** about 22,540 km

### People

**Population:** 58,091,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

**Ethnic divisions:** 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

**Religion:** 83% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 5% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

**Language:** Pilipino (based on Tagalog) and English (both official)

**Infant mortality rate:** 59/1,000 (1982)

**Life expectancy:** 64

**Literacy:** about 88%

**Labor force:** 20.0.61 million (1985 prelim); 47.0% agriculture, 20% industry and commerce, 13.5% services, 10.0% government, 9.5% other; 6.2% unemployment rate (1984 prelim.)

## **Government**

**Official name:** Republic of the Philippines

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Manila (de facto), Quezon City (designated)

**Political subdivisions:** 74 provinces and 61 chartered cities

**Legal system:** based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; constitution amended in 1981 to provide for French-style mixed presidential-parliamentary system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 12 June

**Branches:** constitution provides for unicameral legislature (Batasang Pambansa) and a strong executive branch under President and Prime Minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a three-tiered system of local, regional trial, and intermediate appellate courts

**Government leader:** Corazon AQUINO, President (since February 1986); Salvador LAUREL, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister (since February 1986)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory

**Elections:** presidential election held on 7 February 1986; Ferdinand Marcos initially declared winner; following civil unrest and military rebellion, he left office and Aquino assumed presidency; provincial and legislative elections may be scheduled for late 1986

**Political parties:** national parties are New Society Movement (KBL); United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO); and the Liberals, Nacionalistas, and PDP-Laban;

prominent regional parties include the Mindanao Alliance and the Pasyon Visaya

**Communists:** the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) controls about 16,000 full-time insurgents; not recognized as legal party; a second Communist party, the pro-Soviet Philippine Communist Party (PKP), has quasi-legal status

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## **Economy**

**GNP:** \$33.590 billion (1985 prelim.), \$590 per capita; -3.8% real growth, 1985 prelim.

**Natural resources:** timber, petroleum, nickel, iron, cobalt, silver, gold

**Agriculture:** main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

**Fishing:** catch 1.8 million metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly

**Electric power:** 6,290,000 kW capacity (1985); 22 billion kWh produced (1985), 387 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$4.636 billion (f.o.b., 1985 prelim.); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, electrical components, gold

**Imports:** \$5.085 billion (f.o.b., 1985 prelim.); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

**Major trade partners:** (1983) exports—36% US, 20% Japan; imports—23% US, 17% Japan

**Budget:** (1984) revenues, \$3.1 billion; expenditures, \$2.8 billion, deficit, \$0.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** (floating) 18.8 pesos=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## **Communications**

**Railroads:** 378 km operable (1982); 34% government owned

**Highways:** 152,800 km total (1980); 27,800 km paved; 73,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 52,000 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

**Pipelines:** refined products, 357 km

**Ports:** 10 major, numerous minor

**Civil air:** approximately 53 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 331 total, 284 usable; 70 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 707,000 telephones (1.28 per 100 popl.); 267 AM stations, including 6 US; 55 FM stations; 33 TV stations, including 4 US; submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; tropospheric-scatter link to Taiwan; 2 international ground satellite stations; 11 domestic satellite stations

## **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Constabulary—Integrated National Police

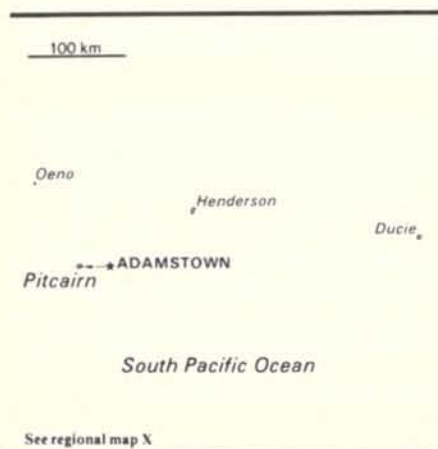
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,553,000; 10,315,000 fit for military service; about 610,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Supply:** limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft production; licensed assembly of transport aircraft; most other materiel obtained from US; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Singapore, US, and FRG; aircraft and helicopters from FRG, US, Italy, Australia, and the Netherlands

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$569 million; about 15.7% of central government budget



## Pitcairn Islands



### Land

47 km<sup>2</sup>; about one third the size of Washington, D. C.; Pitcairn (5 km<sup>2</sup>), plus four uninhabited islands (Oeno—5 km<sup>2</sup>, Ducie—5 km<sup>2</sup>, Henderson—31 km<sup>2</sup>, Sandy 1 km<sup>2</sup>); volcanic, fertile land

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

*Coastline:* Pitcairn 10 km; Oeno 5.5 km; Ducie 8 km; Henderson 26 km; Sandy 1.5 km

### People

*Population:* 62 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 5.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Pitcairn Islander(s); adjective—Pitcairn Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* descendants of "Bounty" mutineers

*Religion:* 100% Seventh Day Adventists

*Language:* English (official); also a Tahitian/English dialect

*Literacy:* probably high

*Labor force:* no business community in the usual sense; some public works; subsistence farming and fishing

### Government

*Official name:* Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* Adamstown—main settlement

*Legal system:* Island Court; provisions for a Supreme Court

*Branches:* administered locally by Island Council consisting of four elected island officers, a secretary, and five nominated members

*Government leader:* Terence D. O'LEARY, Governor and UK High Commissioner to New Zealand (since 1982); B. YOUNG, Island Magistrate and Chairman of the Island Council (since 1985)

*Suffrage:* 18 years old and 3 years residency

*Elections:* annual; Island Magistrate elected for a 3-year term

*Communists:* none

### Economy

*GNP:* expenditure \$NZ911,000 (1981/82); bartering important part of life

*Natural resources:* re-forestation of miro trees (used for handicrafts)

*Agriculture:* local use—citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, taro, beans, pumpkin, coconuts, wild goats, poultry

*Fishing:* plentiful

*Major industries:* postage stamp sales

*Electric power:* 25 kW capacity (1985); .05 million kWh produced (1985), 1,850 kWh per capita

*Exports:* fruits, vegetables, curios

*Imports:* fuel oil, machinery, building materials, flour, sugar, other foodstuffs

*Budget:* revenue \$NZ812,639, expenditure \$NZ1,119,882 (1983/84 est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* NZ\$1.88=US\$1 (5 February 1986)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 6.4 km dirt roads

*Ports:* boat harbor and jetty at Bounty Bay

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* party line telephone service on the island; radio station at "Taro Ground"; diesel generator provides electricity

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

## Poland



### Land

312,612 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than New Mexico; 49% arable, 27% forest, 14% other agricultural, 10% other

*Land boundaries:* 3,090 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (6 nm contiguous zone claimed in addition to the territorial sea; 200 nm fishing zone, with lateral limits based on geographic coordinates)

*Coastline:* 491 km

### People

*Population:* 37,546,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

*Ethnic divisions:* 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian, less than 0.05% Jewish, 0.2% other

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

*Language:* Polish, no significant dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 19.3/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* 71.6

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 17.54 million; 44% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 11% services, 8% government (1985)

*Organized labor:* new government trade unions formed following dissolution of Solidarity and all government unions in October 1982

### Government

*Official name:* Polish People's Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Warsaw

*Political subdivisions:* 49 provinces

*Legal system:* mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at seven law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* National Liberation Day, 22 July

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

*Government leaders:* Zbigniew MESSNER, Chairman of Council of Ministers (Premier; since November 1985); Army Gen. Wojciech JARUZELSKI, Chairman of Council of State (President; since November 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* parliamentary and local government every four years; last election held October 1985

*Political party and leader:* Polish United (Communist) Workers' Party (PZPR), Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary (since October 1981)

*Voting strength:* (March 1985 election) 78.86% voted for Communist-approved candidates

*Communists:* 2.2 million (1984)

*Other political or pressure groups:* United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD); powerful Roman Catholic Church, Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON)

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICES, IHO, ILO, Indochina Truce Commission, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, Korea Truce Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, Warsaw Pact, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$228.5 billion in 1984 (1984 dollars), \$6,190 per capita; 1984 growth rate 3.4%

*Natural resources:* coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver

*Agriculture:* self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains

*Fishing:* catch 672,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* machinebuilding, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing

*Crude steel:* 16.5 million metric tons produced (1984), about 445 kg. per capita

*Electric power:* 30,020,000 kW capacity (1985); 143.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,854 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$17.448 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 47.8% machinery and equipment; 29.2% fuels, minerals, and metals; 11.8% manufactured consumer goods, 8.5% agricultural and forestry products; 2.7% other (1984)

*Imports:* \$16.197 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 27.2% machinery and equipment; 41.0% fuels, minerals, and metals; 14.0% agricultural and forestry products; 10.0% manufactured consumer goods, 7.8% other (1984)

## Poland (continued)

**Major trade partners:** \$32.726 billion (1984); 66% with Communist countries, 24% with West, 10% with less developed countries

**Monetary conversion rate:** 148 zlotys=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 27,176 km total; 23,969 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 397 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 2,810 km narrow gauge; 8,843 km double track; 8,307 km electrified; government owned (1984)

**Highways:** 254,000 km total; 57,353 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 97,561 km crushed stone, gravel; 99,086 km earth (1983)

**Inland waterways:** 4,017 km navigable rivers and canals (1984)

**Pipelines:** 4,500 km for natural gas; 1,986 km for crude oil (1984); 322 km for refined products

**Freight carried:** rail—425.5 million metric tons, 123.5 billion metric ton/km (1985); highway—1,420 million metric tons, 36.5 billion metric ton/km (1985); inland waterway—15.45 million metric tons, 1.44 billion metric ton/km (1985); ocean—193.4 billion metric ton/km (1985)

**Ports:** 4 major (Gdańsk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Świnoujście), 12 minor (1979); principal inland waterway ports are Gliwice, Wrocław, and Warsaw (1979)

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Ground Forces, National Air Defense Forces, Air Force Command, Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,392,000; 7,454,000 fit for military service; 258,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 307 billion zlotys; 7.7% of total budget

## Portugal



### Land

Portugal, 92,082 km<sup>2</sup>, including the Azores and Madeira Islands; slightly smaller than Indiana; 49% arable; 31% forest; 6% meadow and pasture; 14% waste, urban, inland water, or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,207 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 860 km; excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira Islands (225 km)

### People

**Population:** 10,095,000 (July 1986), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; average annual growth rate 0.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Portuguese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Portuguese

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

**Language:** Portuguese

**Infant mortality rate:** 19.8/1,000 (1982)

**Life expectancy:** 71

**Literacy:** 80%

**Labor force:** 4.5 million (1984); 37% services, 36% industry, 27% agriculture; unemployment, 10.6% (December 1984)

**Organized labor:** about 45% of Portuguese labor is organized; the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—Intersindical (CGTP-IN) represents about half of the unionized labor force; its main competition, the General Workers Union (UGT), is organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats and represents a little less than half of unionized labor

### Government

**Official name:** Portuguese Republic

**Type:** republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976

**Capital:** Lisbon

**Political subdivisions:** 18 districts in mainland Portugal; Portugal's two autonomous regions, the Azores and Madeira Islands, have 4 districts (3 of them in the Azores); Macau, Portugal's remaining overseas territory, was granted broad executive and legislative autonomy in February 1976; Portugal has not officially recognized the unilateral annexation of Portuguese Timor by Indonesia

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution adopted April 1976 and revised October 1982; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 25 April

**Branches:** executive with President and Prime Minister; unicameral legislature (popularly elected 250-seat Assembly of the Republic); independent judiciary



**Government leaders:** Mario SOARES, President (since March 1986); Anibal Cavaco SILVA, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** national elections for Assembly of the Republic normally to be held every four years; Assembly elections held October 1985; national election for President to be held every five years (scheduled for 29 January 1986), second constitutional president elected in December 1980; local elections to be held every three years, last elections in December 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic Party (PSD), Anibal Cavaco Silva; Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Mario Soares; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Herminio Martinho; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Alvaro Cunhal; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adriano Moreira

**Voting strength:** (1985 parliamentary election) Social Democrats, 29.87%; Socialists, 20.77%; Democratic Renewal, 17.92%; Communists (in a front coalition called the United Peoples Alliance—APU), 15.49%; Center Democrats, 9.96% (1985 local elections) PSD, 34.02%; PS, 27.39%; APU, 19.44%; CDS, 9.7%; PRD, 4.74% (unofficial results)

**Communists:** Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 200,753 (December 1983)

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

**GNP:** \$19.2 billion (1984); 15% government consumption, 71% private consumption; 23% fixed capital formation; -0.7% change in stocks; -8% net exports; real growth rate -1.7% (1984)

**Natural resources:** fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron, uranium ores

**Agriculture:** generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed

**Fishing:** catch 243,423 metric tons (1984)

**Major industries:** textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

**Crude steel:** 690,675 tons produced (1983), 69 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 5,124,000 kW capacity (1985); 16.829 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,675 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$5.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, and appliances

**Imports:** \$7.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** 58% EC, 9% US, 2% Communist countries, 18% other developed countries, 11% less developed countries

**Aid:** economic authorizations—US, including Ex-Im, \$1.5 billion (FY70-84); other Western countries (ODA and OOF), \$749 million (1970-82); military authorizations—US, \$475 million (FY70-84)

**Budget:** (1984) expenditures, \$7.0 billion; revenues, \$4.5 billion; deficit, \$2.5 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 163.31 escudos=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## Communications

**Railroads:** 3,630 km total: state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,858 km 1.665-meter gauge (434 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km 1.000-meter gauge; 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double, nongovernment owned

**Highways:** 57,499 km total; 49,537 km paved (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth; plus an additional 4,100 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

**Inland waterways:** 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297-metric-ton cargo capacity

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 11 km

**Ports:** 7 major, 34 minor

**Civil air:** 34 major transport aircraft

**Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands):** 69 total, 66 usable; 35 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** facilities are generally adequate; 1.68 million telephones (16.6 per 100 popl.); 50 AM, 52 FM, 66 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 3 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas (on mainland and Azores)

## Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,430,000; 1,989,000 fit for military service; 90,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$652 million; about 10% of central government budget

## **Qatar**



### **Land**

About 11,000 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than Connecticut; negligible forest; mostly desert, waste, or urban

*Land boundaries:* 56 km

### **Water**

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (exclusive economic zone to median line)

*Coastline:* 563 km

### **People**

*Population:* 305,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

*Ethnic divisions:* 40% Arab, 18% Pakistani, 18% Indian, 10% Iranian

*Religion:* 95% Muslim

*Language:* Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

*Life expectancy:* 72

*Literacy:* 40%

*Labor force:* 104,000 (1983); 85% non-Qatari in private sector

### **Government**

*Official name:* State of Qatar

*Type:* traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

*Capital:* Doha

*Legal system:* discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 3 September

*Branches:* executive—Amir and Council of Ministers; legislature—State Advisory Council

*Government leader:* Khalifa bin Hamad Al THANI, Amir and Prime Minister (since February 1972)

*Suffrage:* no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

*Elections:* constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, a consultative body, but no elections have been held

*Political parties and leaders:* none

*Other political or pressure groups:* a few small clandestine organizations are active

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### **Economy**

*GNP:* \$7.6 billion (1983); \$27,000 per capita (1983)

*Natural resources:* petroleum, natural gas, fish

*Agriculture:* farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

*Major industries:* oil production and refining; crude oil production averaged 399,000 b/d (1984); oil revenues accrued \$3.1 billion (est.) in FY85, representing 95% of government revenue

*Electric power:* capacity 1,304,200 kW (1985); 4.569 billion kWh produced (1985), 15,650 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984), of which petroleum accounted for \$4.2 billion

*Imports:* \$1.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984)

*Budget:* (FY85) revenues, \$2.7 billion; expenditures, \$4.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.64 Qatar riyals=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### **Communications**

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 840 km total; 490 km bituminous; 350 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 235 km; natural gas, 400 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Doha, Musay'id), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* modern system centered in Doha; 96,000 telephones (37 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station under construction; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Bahrain and UAE; 2 AM, 1 FM, 3 TV stations

### **Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Sea Arm, Air Force, Police Department

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 130,000; 70,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, \$157 million; 7.3% of central government budget

## Reunion



### Land

2,512 km<sup>2</sup>; about three times the size of New York City; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 48,600 hectares (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 201 km

### People

*Population:* 539,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Reunionese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Reunionese

*Ethnic divisions:* most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

*Religion:* 94% Roman Catholic

*Language:* French (official); Creole widely used

*Literacy:* over 80% among younger generation

*Labor force:* primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

### Government

*Official name:* Department of Reunion

*Type:* overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three deputies and two senators

*Capital:* Saint-Denis

*Legal system:* French law

*Branches:* Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary General and an elected 36-man General Council; in 1974 France created an elected 45-member Regional Assembly to coordinate economic and social development policies; in 1981 both the General Council and the Regional Assembly received greater authority for fiscal policy

*Government leader:* Michel BLANGY, Commissioner of the Republic (since February 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* last municipal and General Council elections in 1983; parliamentary election June 1981; Regional Assembly election February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Reunion Communist Party (RCP), Paul Verges; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion, Georges Sinamale; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

*Voting strength:* (parliamentary election 1981) Union for French Democracy – Rally for the Republic coalition elected two deputies; the Socialists elected one; in the 1983 Regional Assembly election, leftist parties received 45.7% of the vote

*Communists:* Communist Party small but has support among sugarcane cutters and the minuscule Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion (MPLR) and in Le Port District

*Member of:* WFTU

### Economy

*Agriculture:* cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

*Major industries:* 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and several small shops producing handicraft items

*Electric power:* 180,000 kW capacity (1985); 551 million kWh produced (1985), 1,026 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$128 million (f.o.b., 1980); 90% sugar, 5% rum and molasses, 4% perfume essences, 1% vanilla and tea

*Imports:* \$871 million (c.i.f., 1980); manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials, and petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* France and Mauritius

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), \$4.0 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.974 French francs=US\$1 (31 October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* probably calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,800 km total; 2,200 km paved, 600 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Port de la Pointe des Galets at Le Port)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m



## Reunion (continued)

**Telecommunications:** adequate system for needs; modern open-wire line and radio-relay network; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros Islands, France, Madagascar; new radio-relay route to Mauritius; 71,500 telephones (14.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 9 FM stations; 1 TV station with 17 relay transmitters; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 156,000; 81,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Romania



### Land

237,499 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Oregon; 44% arable, 27% forest, 19% other agricultural, 10% other

**Land boundary:** 2,969 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 225 km

### People

**Population:** 22,830,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

**Nationality:** noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 88.1% Romanian; 7.9% Hungarian; 1.6% German; 2.4% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

**Religion:** 80% Romanian Orthodox; 6% Roman Catholic; 4% Calvinist, Lutheran, Jewish, Baptist

**Language:** Romanian, Hungarian, German

**Infant mortality rate:** 23.9/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 69.3, women 71.8

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 10.5 million (1983); 37.8% industry, 29.2% agriculture, 33.0% other non-agricultural (1983)

### Government

**Official name:** Socialist Republic of Romania

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Bucharest

**Political subdivisions:** 40 counties; city of Bucharest has administrative status equal to a county

**Legal system:** mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Liberation Day, 23 August

**Branches:** Presidency; Council of Ministers; Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

**Government leaders:** Nicolae CEAUȘESCU, President of the Socialist Republic (head of state; since 1967); Constantin DASCĂLESCU, Prime Minister (since May 1982)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** elections held every five years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils; last election held March 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceașescu, Secretary General (since March 1965)

**Voting strength:** (1985 election) overall participation reached 99.99%; of those registered to vote (15,733,060), 97.73% voted for party candidates

**Communists:** 3,400,000 (November 1984)

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$117.6 billion in 1984 (1984 dollars), \$5,200 per capita; 1984 real growth rate, 4.3%

**Natural resources:** oil, timber, natural gas, coal

**Agriculture:** net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak

**Fishing:** catch 244,000 metric tons (1982)

**Major industries:** mining, forestry, construction materials, metal production and processing, chemicals, machine-building, food processing

**Shortages:** energy, iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

**Crude steel:** 14.4 million metric tons produced (1984), 635 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 18,768,000 kW capacity (1985); 76.313 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,351 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 32.0% machinery and equipment; 28.0% fuels, minerals, and metals; 16.0% manufactured consumer goods; 12.0% agricultural materials and forestry products; 12.0% other (1984)

**Imports:** \$10.3 billion (f.o.b. 1984); 24.7% machinery and equipment; 52.6% fuels, minerals, and metals; 10.8% agricultural and forestry products; 4.2% manufactured consumer goods; 7.7% other (1984)

**Major trade partners:** \$23.0 billion in 1984; 48% non-Communist countries, 52% Communist countries (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 17.1 lei=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 11,106 km total; 10,589 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 472 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 3,113 km electrified, 2,642 km double track; government owned (1983)

**Highways:** 73,369 km total; 29,233 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 38,880 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 5,256 km other (1983)

**Inland waterways:** 1,724 km (1984)

**Pipelines:** 2,800 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 6,400 km natural gas

**Freight carried:** rail—270.5 million metric tons (1985), 72.3 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—469.2 million metric tons (1983), 8.3 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—14.6 million metric tons (1983), 2.3 billion metric ton/km (1983)

**Ports:** 4 major (Constanța, Galați, Braila, Mangalia), 7 minor; principal inland waterway ports are Giurgiu, Turnu Severin, and Orșova

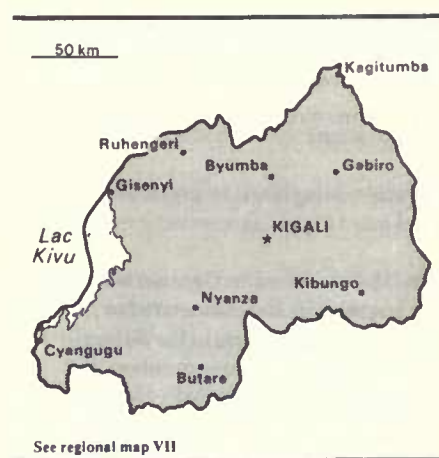
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Romanian People's Army, Security Troops; Patriotic Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces, Romanian Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,630,000; 4,758,000 fit for military service; 202,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 12.3 billion lei; about 3.4% of total budget

## Rwanda



### Land

26,338 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Maryland; almost all arable land; about 33% cultivated; about 33% pasture; 9% forest

**Land boundaries:** 877 km

### People

**Population:** 6,489,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Hutu, 14% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

**Religion:** 65% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

**Language:** Kinyarwanda, French (official); Kiswahili used in commercial centers

**Infant mortality rate:** 102/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 48

**Literacy:** 37%

**Labor force:** 3.6 million (1985); 92% agriculture, 2% industry and commerce, 7% government and services

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Rwanda

## Rwanda (continued)

**Type:** republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution adopted 17 December 1978

**Capital:** Kigali

**Political subdivisions:** 10 prefectures, subdivided into 143 communes

**Legal system:** based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** National Day, 1 July

**Branches:** executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); unicameral legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

**Government leader:** Maj. Gen. Juvénal HABYARIMANA, President and Head of State (since 1973)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** national elections, including constitutional referendum and presidential plebiscite, held December 1978; National Development Council elected and President reelected in December 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), General Habyarimana (officially a "development movement," not a party)

**Communists:** no Communist party

**Member of:** AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.6 billion (1984), \$257 per capita; real growth rate (1984 est.), 5.5%

**Natural resources:** gold, cassiterite, wolframite

**Agriculture:** cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

**Major industries:** mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin factory, cement factory, agricultural processing, and production of beer, soft drinks, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

**Electric power:** 42,000 kW capacity (1985); 110 million kWh produced (1985), 17 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$147.9 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

**Imports:** \$204.9 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

**Major trade partners:** US, Belgium, FRG, Kenya

**External debt:** \$225 million (1983), external debt ratio 4.5% (1983)

**Budget:** (1983 est.) revenues, \$161.5 million; current expenditures, \$164.3 million; development expenditures, \$30.6 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 100.96 Rwanda francs=US\$1 (August 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,000 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, 2,700 km unimproved

**Inland waterways:** Lake Kivu navigable by shallow draft barges and native craft

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 8 total, 8 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system with low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 4,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 5 FM, no TV stations; SYMPHONIE satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

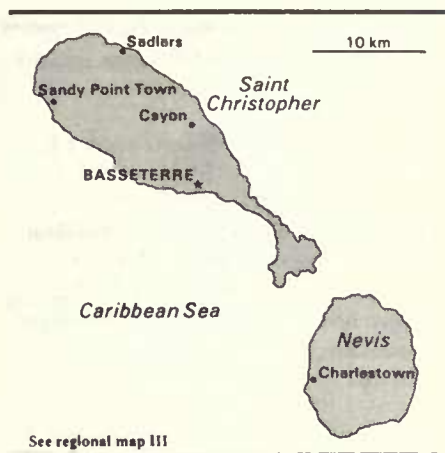
**Branches:** Army, paramilitary, Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,386,000; 702,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, \$34.4 million; 14% of central government budget



## St. Christopher and Nevis



### Land

261 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-third the size of New York City; 40% arable, 33% waste and built on, 17% forest, 10% pasture

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 135 km

### People

*Population:* 40,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -1.2%

*Ethnic divisions:* mainly of African Negro descent

*Nationality:* noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian

*Religion:* Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

*Language:* English

*Literacy:* 80%

*Labor force:* 20,000 (1981)

*Organized labor:* 6,700

### Government

*Official name:* Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Basseterre, St. Christopher; Charlestown, Nevis

*Political subdivisions:* 11 districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

*Branches:* legislative, 11-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; separate Nevis Island Legislature and Nevis Island Assembly headed by Premier

*Government leaders:* Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS, Prime Minister (since 1980); Sir Clement ARRINDELL, Governor General (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal adult suffrage

*Elections:* at least every five years; last election held June 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* St. Christopher and Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Lee Moore; People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy Simmonds; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon Daniel

*Voting strength:* (June 1984 election) House of Assembly—PAM, 6 seats; SKNLP, 2 seats; NRP, 3 seats

*Communists:* none known

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, IBRD, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN

### Economy

*GNP:* \$61.9 million (1983), \$820 per capita; 4.1% real growth in 1984

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

*Major industries:* sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra

*Electric power:* 12,000 kW capacity (1985); 32 million kWh produced (1985), 780 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$30.6 million (1983); sugar

*Imports:* \$47.3 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel

*Major trade partners:* exports—50% US, 35% UK; imports—21% UK, 17% Japan, 11% US (1973)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), \$15 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, \$19 million; expenditures, \$26 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

### Communications

*Railroads:* 58 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge on St. Christopher for sugarcane

*Highways:* 300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

*Ports:* 1 major—Basseterre, St. Christopher, and 1 minor—Charlestown, Nevis

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

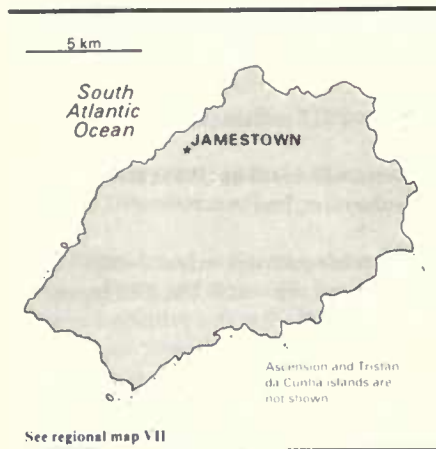
*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* good interisland VHF/UHF/SHF radio connections and international link via Antigua and Barbuda and St. Martin; about 2,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 TV stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force

## St. Helena



### Land

122 km<sup>2</sup> St. Helena; smaller than Washington, D. C.; 88 km<sup>2</sup> Ascension Island; 104 km<sup>2</sup> Tristan da Cunha; 243 hectares cultivable land; islands are of volcanic origin and include St. Helena, Ascension Island (no water), and the Tristan da Cunha island group

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

*Coastline:* about 60 km

### People

*Population:* 7,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.3%

*Nationality:* noun—St. Helenian(s); adjective—St. Helenian

*Religion:* Anglican majority; also Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, and Roman Catholic

*Language:* English

*Infant mortality rate:* 22.37/1,000 (1982)

*Literacy:* probably high

*Labor force:* large proportion from employed overseas, particularly on Ascension

*Organized labor:* St. Helena General Workers' Union, 472 members; 10% professional and technical, 9% management and

clerical, 5% sales, 9% farming and fishing, 6% transport, 17% crafts, 10% service, 1% security, and 33% other

### Government

*Official name:* St. Helena

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* Jamestown

*Political subdivisions:* Ascension and Tristan da Cunha are dependencies of St. Helena

*Legal system:* Constitution in effect since 1967; Supreme Court

*Branches:* Executive Council, 12-member elected Legislative Council

*Government leader:* Francis BAKER, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1984)

*Elections:* general elections held in October 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* St. Helena Labor Party, G. A. O. Thornton; St. Helena Progressive Party, leader unknown

*Voting strength:* both political parties inactive since 1976

*Communists:* probably none

### Economy

*Natural resources:* Ascension—sea turtle and sooty tern breeding ground; no minerals

*Agriculture:* maize, potatoes, vegetables; timber production being developed; crawfishing on Tristan da Cunha

*Fishing:* 453 metric ton catch (1982)

*Major industries:* crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork)

*Electric power:* 1,700 kW capacity (1985); 3 million kWh produced (1985), 428 kWh per capita

*Exports:* fish (frozen skipjack, tuna, salt-dried skipjack), handicrafts

*Imports:* food, drink, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts (1981/82)

*Major trade partners:* imports—59% UK, 29% South Africa

*Aid:* development aid from UK—8 million pounds sterling (1982 est.)

*Budget:* revenue, 5,656,518 pounds sterling; expenditure, 5,681,933 pounds sterling (1981/82)

*Monetary conversion rate:* UK currency; 1 pound sterling=US\$1.235

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 87 km bitumen sealed roads, 20 km earth roads on St. Helena; 80 km sealed on Ascension; 2.7 km sealed on Tristan da Cunha

*Ports:* Jamestown on St. Helena, Georgetown on Ascension, and St. James Bay

*Airfields:* none on St. Helena; airstrip (Miracle Miles) near Georgetown on Ascension; 1 permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 on Tristan da Cunha

*Telecommunications:* 1,500 radio receivers; no television service; wireless service to Cape Town and Ascension; telephones 310 (1982); coaxial cable relay point between South Africa, Portugal, and UK at Ascension

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom; United Kingdom Royal Air Force and United States NASA bases on Ascension

*Military manpower:* St. Helena Constabulary

## St. Lucia



### Land

619 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-fifth the size of Rhode Island; 50% arable, 23% wasteland and built on, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 3% pasture

### Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 158 km

### People

Population: 123,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% African descent, 5.5% mixed, 3.2% East Indian, 0.8% Caucasian

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 3% Church of England

Language: English (official), French patois

Infant mortality rate: 27.4/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 68.3, women 72.4

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 43,800 (1983 est.); 43.4% agriculture, 38.9% services, 17.7% industry and commerce; 30% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

### Government

Official name: St. Lucia

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Castries

Political subdivisions: 16 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: bicameral legislative (Senate, House of Assembly); executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: John G. M. COMPTON, Prime Minister (since February 1975); Sir Allen LEWIS, Governor General (since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: every five years; last election held May 1982

Political parties and leaders: United Workers' Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Julian Hunte; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George Odum

Voting strength: (1982 election) House of Assembly—UWP, 14 seats; SLP, 2 seats; PLP, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

GDP: \$148.1 million (1984), \$1,105 per capita; 5.0% real GDP growth (1984)

Natural resources: forests, beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coconuts, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: garments, electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes, tourism, lime processing, tropical agriculture

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 20,000 kW capacity (1985); 75 million kWh produced (1985), 615 kWh per capita

Exports: \$49.7 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, cocoa

Imports: \$106.8 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—58% UK, 16% US, 24% CARICOM; imports—37% US, 13% UK, 17% CARICOM, 9% Trinidad and Tobago (1984 est.)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF, Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), \$34 million; no military aid

Budget: (FY84) revenues, \$61 million; expenditures, \$64 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

Communications  
Railroads: none

Highways: 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 9,500 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; interisland troposcatter link to Barbados; 3 AM stations, 1 cable TV station

### Defense Forces

Branches: Royal St. Lucia Police Force



## St. Vincent and the Grenadines



### Land

389 km<sup>2</sup> (including northern Grenadines); about twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 50% arable, 44% forest, 3% pasture, 3% waste and built on

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 84 km

### People

*Population:* 103,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

*Ethnic divisions:* mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed, with some white, East Indian, Carib Indian

*Religion:* Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic

*Language:* English, some French patois

*Literacy:* 82%

*Labor force:* 67,000 (1984 est.); about 40% unemployed (1984)

*Organized labor:* 10% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* St. Vincent and the Grenadines

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Kingstown

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (13-member elected House of Representatives and 6-member appointed Senate), judiciary (Supreme Court)

*Government leaders:* James "Son" MITCHELL, Prime Minister (since 1984); Sir Joseph EUSTACE, Governor General (since February 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* every five years; last held 18 July 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* New Democratic Party (NDP), James "Son" Mitchell; St. Vincent Labor Party (SVLP), Hudson Tannis; United People's Movement (UPM), Renwick Rose and Oscar Allen; Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph Gonsalves

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) House of Assembly—NDP, 9 seats; SVLP, 4 seats

*Member of:* CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IMF, IMO, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$88.9 million (1983), \$781 per capita; 3% real growth in 1984

*Agriculture:* bananas, arrowroot

*Major industries:* food processing

*Electric power:* 16,000 kW capacity (1985); 32 million kWh produced (1985), 314 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$42.0 million (f.o.b., 1983 prelim.); bananas, arrowroot, copra

*Imports:* \$71.4 million (c.i.f., 1983 prelim.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—32% UK, 57% CARICOM, 34% Trinidad and Tobago (1983); imports 11% UK, 33% US, 32% CARICOM, 24% Trinidad and Tobago, 6% Canada (1983 est.)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral economic commitments, ODA and OOF, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), \$25 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, \$32 million; expenditures, \$32 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* approx. 1,000 km total; 300 km paved; 400 km improved; 300 km unimproved

*Ports:* 1 major (Kingstown), 1 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 6 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 6,500 sets (4.6 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; new SHF links to Grenada and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force

## San Marino



### Land

62 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadow and pasture, 4% built on

*Land boundaries:* 34 km

### People

*Population:* 23,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Sanmarinese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

*Religion:* Roman Catholic

*Language:* Italian

*Infant mortality rate:* 9.6/1,000 (1983)

*Literacy:* 97%

*Labor force:* approx. 4,300

*Organized labor:* Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated General Federation of Labor, 1,400 members

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of San Marino

*Type:* republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally

sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

*Capital:* San Marino

*Political subdivisions:* San Marino is divided into 9 "castles"—Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

*Legal system:* based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic, 5 February

*Branches:* the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

*Government leaders:* Giordano Bruno REFFI (Socialist), Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information (since July 1978); Alvaro SELVA (Communist), Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice (since July 1978); Dr. Emilio DELLA BALDA (Unitary Socialist), Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning (since July 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal (since 1960)

*Elections:* elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every five years; last election was held 29 May 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Clara Boscaglia; Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Alvaro

Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Gilberto Ghiotti; Unitary Socialist Party (PSU), Emilio Della Balda; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 42.1% DCS, 24.4% PCS, 14.8% PSS, 13.9% PSU, 2.9% PSDS

*Communists:* approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); the PCS, in conjunction with the PSS, PSU, and PSDS, has led the government since 1978

*Other political parties or pressure groups:* political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy; the two Socialist parties are not united

*Member of:* ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, ITU, IRC, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WTO; observer status in NAM

### Economy

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian Government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

*Natural resources:* building stones

*Agriculture:* principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

*Electric power:* power supplied by Italy (1985)

## San Marino (continued)

**Manufacturing:** consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogana, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogana, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

**Foreign transactions:** dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; several hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1704.0 Italian lire=US\$1 (January 1984)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

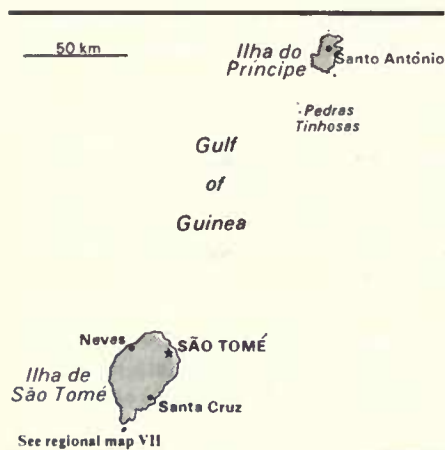
**Highways:** about 104 km

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system serving 7,700 telephones (25.7 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities

## Sao Tome and Principe



### Land

963 km<sup>2</sup> (São Tomé, 855 km<sup>2</sup> and Príncipe, 109 km<sup>2</sup>; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas); slightly larger than New York City

### Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

**Coastline:** estimated 209 km

### People

**Population:** 108,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Sao Tomean(s); adjective—Sao Tomean

**Ethnic divisions:** mestiço, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), and Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

**Religion:** Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist

**Language:** Portuguese (official)

**Infant mortality rate:** 63/1,000 (1983)

**Literacy:** est. 50%

**Labor force:** (1981) 21,096; most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; some unemployment; labor shortages on plantations and for skilled work

### Government

**Official name:** Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** São Tomé

**Political subdivisions:** seven counties

**Legal system:** based on Portuguese law system and customary law; constitution adopted December 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holidays:** Martyr's Day, 4 February; Independence Day, 12 July; Armed Forces Day, first week in September (varies); Farmer's Day, 30 September

**Branches:** President heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (elected National Popular Assembly)

**Government leader:** Dr. Manuel Pinto DA COSTA, President (since 1975)

**Suffrage:** universal for age 18 and over

**Elections:** da Costa reelected by Popular Assembly May 1980 and September 1985; Assembly elections in September 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Manuel Pinto da Costa

**Communists:** no Communist party, probably a few sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO



## Saudi Arabia

### Economy

**GDP:** \$30 million (1981 est.); per capita income \$260 (1983 est.); average annual growth rate —10% (1981 est.); average inflation rate 10% (1981)

**Natural resources:** agricultural products, fish

**Agriculture:** cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas

**Fishing:** catch 4,050 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

**Electric power:** 4,300 kW capacity (1985); 7 million kWh produced (1985), 67 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$8.8 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

**Imports:** \$20.0 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); food products, machinery and electrical equipment, fuels

**Major trade partners:** main partner Netherlands, followed by Portugal, US, and FRG

**Aid:** economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), \$583 million; US (FY77-84), \$93.7 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$23 million

**Budget:** (1981 est.) central government budget \$22.0 million; (1979 est.) revenues, \$15.7 million; current expenditures, \$10.4 million; capital expenditures, \$9.1 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 46.2051 dobras=US\$1 (December 1984)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 300 km, of which two-thirds is paved; roads on Príncipe are mostly unpaved and in need of repair

**Ports:** 1 major (São Tomé), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** minimal system; 2,200 telephones (1.7 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy



### Land

Estimated at about 2,149,690 km<sup>2</sup> (boundaries undefined and disputed); one-third the size of the US; 98% desert, waste, or urban; 1% agricultural; 1% forest

**Land boundaries:** 4,537 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 2,510 km

### People

**Population:** 11,519,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi or Saudi Arabian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian

**Religion:** 100% Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Infant mortality rate:** 118/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 54

**Literacy:** 52%

**Labor force:** about one-third (one-half foreign) of population; 45% commerce, services, government, and other; 30% agriculture; 15% construction; 5% industry; 5% oil and mining

## Saudi Arabia (continued)

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

*Type:* monarchy

*Capital:* Riyadh

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 23 September

*Branches:* King rules in consultation with royal family and Council of Ministers

*Government leader:* FAHD bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, King and Prime Minister (since 1982)

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Maritime Satellite Organization, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$108 billion (FY84 est.), \$10,335 per capita; annual growth in nonoil GDP in constant 1969/70 prices approx. 7% (1981-84)

*Natural resources:* oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

*Agriculture:* dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food except wheat

*Major industries:* crude oil production 3.6 million b/d (1985); oil revenue payments to Saudi Arabian Government, \$28 billion (FY85); petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement production and small steel-rolling mill; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture

*Electric power:* 18,997,500 kW capacity (1985); 49.925 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,476 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$40 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 98% petroleum and petroleum products

*Imports:* \$35 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

*Major trade partners:* exports—Japan, US, France; imports—US, Japan, FRG

*Budget:* FY85 proposed appropriations, \$55 billion; current expenditures, \$21.5 billion (est.); capital expenditures, \$33.5 billion (est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.65 Saudi riyals=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* follows Islamic calendar months Rajab through Jumada II; the Saudi fiscal year covers 21 March 1985-10 March 1986

### Communications

*Railroads:* 886 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

*Highways:* 67,000 km total; 28,000 km bituminous, 39,000 km gravel and improved earth

*Pipelines:* 6,400 km crude oil; 150 km refined products; 2,200 km natural gas, includes 1,600 km of natural gas liquids

*Ports:* 7 major (Jiddah [Jeddah], Ad Dammām, Ras Tanura, Jīzān, Al Jubayl, Yanbu' al Baḥr, Yanbu' aṣ Ṣinā'iyah), 17 minor

*Civil air:* 181 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 202 total, 170 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways over 3,659 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good system exists, major expansion program completed with extensive microwave and coaxial cable systems; 960,000 telephones (14.0 per 100

popl.); 21 AM, 2 FM, 63 TV stations; 2 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean satellite stations, 1 Arab satellite control station; radio-relay to Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait; submarine cable to Djibouti under construction

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Saudi Arabian Land Forces, Royal Saudi Naval Forces, Royal Saudi Air Force, Air Defense Force, Saudi Arabian National Guard, Frontier Force, Coast Guard, Special Security Force, Public Security Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,079,000; 1,760,000 fit for military service; about 106,000 reach military age (18) annually

# Senegal



## Land

196,192 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of South Dakota; 40% agricultural (12% cultivated); 13% forest; 47% built up, waste, or other

**Land boundaries:** 2,680 km

## Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):**

12 nm

**Coastline:** 531 km

## People

**Population:** 6,980,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Senegalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Senegalese

**Ethnic divisions:** 36% Wolof, 17% Fulani, 17% Serer, 9% Toucouleur, 9% Diola, 9% Mandingo, 1% European and Lebanese

**Religion:** 92% Muslim, 6% indigenous beliefs, 2% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

**Language:** French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

**Infant mortality:** 140/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 45.5

**Literacy:** 10%

**Labor force:** 2,509,000; 77% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners—40% private sector, 60% government and parapublic

**Organized labor:** majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited; major confederation is National Confederation of Senegalese Labor (CNTS), an affiliate of governing party

## Government

**Official name:** Republic of Senegal

**Type:** republic under multiparty democratic rule; (early in 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces)

**Capital:** Dakar

**Political subdivisions:** 8 regions, subdivided into 28 departments, 95 arrondissements

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963, 1970, and 1981; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 4 April

**Branches:** government dominated by the President; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; President elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

**Government leaders:** Abdou DIOUF, President (since January 1981)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** presidential and legislative elections held February 1983; Socialist Party holds 111 of 120 seats

**Political parties and leaders:** Socialist Party (PS), Abdou Diouf; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye Wade; 13 other small uninfluential parties

**Communists:** small number of Communists and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** students, teachers, labor, Muslim Brotherhood

**Member of:** AfDB, APC, CEA, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

**GDP:** \$2.3 billion (1984), \$360 (1984) per capita; real growth —4.2% in 1983

**Natural resources:** fish, phosphates

**Agriculture:** main crops—peanuts (primary cash crop); millet, sorghum, manioc, maize, rice, livestock; deficit production of food

**Fishing:** catch 230,000 metric tons (1984); exports \$120 million (1984)

**Major industries:** fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

**Electric power:** 187,000 kW capacity (1985); 737 million kWh produced (1985), 109 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$525 million (f.o.b., 1984); peanuts and peanut products, phosphate rock, fish, petroleum products (reexport)

**Imports:** \$805 million (f.o.b., 1984); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** France, other EC, and franc zone



## Senegal (continued)

**Budget:** (1984/85) public revenues, \$467 million; current expenditures, \$489 million; capital expenditures, \$75 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,034 km 1,000-meter gauge; 70 km double track

**Highways:** 13,898 km total; 3,461 km paved, 6,741 km gravel or graded earth, 3,696 km of unimproved roads

**Inland waterways:** 1,505 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 25 total, 21 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** above-average urban system, using radio-relay and cable; 40,200 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

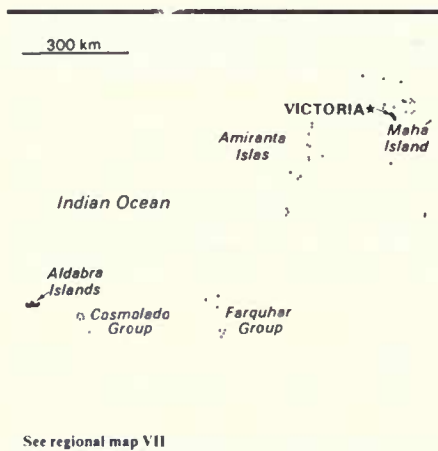
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,551,000; 782,000 fit for military service; 72,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$66.9 million; about 8.8% of central government budget

## Seychelles



### Land

280 km<sup>2</sup>; less than two-thirds the size of New York City; 54% arable land, nearly all cultivated; 17% woods and forest; 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 50 or more coralline islands

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

**Coastline:** 491 km (Mahé Island 93 km)

### People

**Population:** 67,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Seychellois (sing. and pl.); adjective—Seychelles

**Ethnic divisions:** Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

**Religion:** 90% Roman Catholic, 8% Anglican, 2% other

**Language:** English and French (official); Creole

**Infant mortality rate:** 26/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 66

**Literacy:** 60%

**Labor force:** 1984 (prelim.) formal employment (all sectors)—38.4 government, 30.7% parastatal, 30.8% private; formal employment (by sector)—49.0% industry and commerce, 39.0% services, 11.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing

**Organized labor:** 3 major trade unions

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Seychelles

**Type:** republic; member of the Commonwealth

**Capital:** Victoria, Mahé Island

**Legal system:** based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

**National holidays:** 5 and 29 June

**Branches:** President, Council of Ministers, People's Assembly

**Government leader:** France Albert RENE, President (since June 1979)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** general election held June 1979 gave 98% approval to René as only presidential candidate on yes/no ballot; reelected in June 1984 with 92% of vote

**Political parties and leaders:** René, who heads the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, came to power by a military coup in June 1977; until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed the Seychelles Democratic Party; René banned the Seychelles Democratic Party in March 1978 and announced a new constitution in March 1979 that turned the country into a one-party state

**Communists:** negligible, although some Cabinet ministers espouse pro-Soviet line

**Other political or pressure groups:** trade unions, church

## Sierra Leone

**Member of:** AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$150 million (1983 prelim.); \$2,320 per capita (1984 est.); real growth rate —1.8% (1984 prelim.)

**Natural resources:** fish, copra, spices

**Agriculture:** islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; fish is an important food source

**Major industries:** tourism is largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

**Electric power:** 20,000 kW capacity (1985); 58 million kWh produced (1985), 878 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$4.4 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); fish, copra, cinnamon bark

**Imports:** \$72.7 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); manufactured goods, food, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transport equipment, and petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** exports—Pakistan, France, Reunion, UK, Mauritius; imports—Bahrain, UK, South Africa, Singapore, Japan, France

**Aid:** economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1978-83), \$216 million; US (FY78-84), \$11 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$32 million

**Budget:** (1984) revenues, \$61 million; grants, \$4 million; current expenditures, \$64 million; capital expenditures, \$11 million; net lending, \$3.5 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.80 Seychelles rupees=US\$1 (31 October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 215 km total; 145 km bituminous, 70 km crushed stone or earth

**Ports:** 1 port (Victoria); development underway will double capacity

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 14 total, 14 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

**Telecommunications:** direct radio communications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 9,100 telephones (14.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; USAF tracking station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$8.5 million, 9.5% of central government budget



### Land

71,740 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than South Carolina; 65% arable (6% cultivated), 27% pasture, 4% swamp, 4% forest

**Land boundaries:** 933 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 402 km

### People

**Population:** 3,987,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

**Nationality:** noun—Sierra Leonean(s); adjective—Sierra Leonean

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% native African (30% Temne, 30% Mende, 2% Creole), rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

**Religion:** 30% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian, 30% other or none

**Language:** English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled exslave population of the Freetown area, is lingua franca

**Life expectancy:** 46

**Literacy:** about 15%

## Sierra Leone *(continued)*

**Labor force:** about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 65,000, earn wages

**Organized labor:** 35% of wage earners

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Sierra Leone

**Type:** republic under presidential regime since April 1971

**Capital:** Freetown

**Political subdivisions:** 3 provinces and the Western Area; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus Western Area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

**Legal system:** based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted 1978; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 19 April

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by President; unicameral parliament consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint up to seven members; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Gen. Joseph MOMOH, President (since 28 November 1985); Francis MINAH, First Vice President (since November 1985); A. B. KARMARA, Second Vice President (since November 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act, 1971, has been replaced by the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1978, which provides for one-party rule

**Political parties and leaders:** All People's Congress (APC), headed by Momoh

**Communists:** no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** (current factor cost) \$1 billion. (1983/84 est.); real growth rate 0.5% (1983/84)

**Natural resources:** diamonds, rutile, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

**Agriculture:** main crops—palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

**Fishing:** catch 53,000 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** mining—diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

**Electric power:** 65,000 kW capacity (1985); 113 million kWh produced (1985), 29 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$104 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

**Imports:** \$126 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** UK, EC, US, Japan, Communist countries

**Budget:** (1983/84) revenues, \$109 million; current expenditures, \$146 million; development expenditures, \$68 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** (official) 2.5 leones=US\$1 (October 1983)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** about 84 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

**Highways:** 7,460 km total; 1,225 km bituminous, 490 km laterite (some gravel), remainder improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

**Ports:** 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 14 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair telephone and telegraph service; 16,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 INTELSAT Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

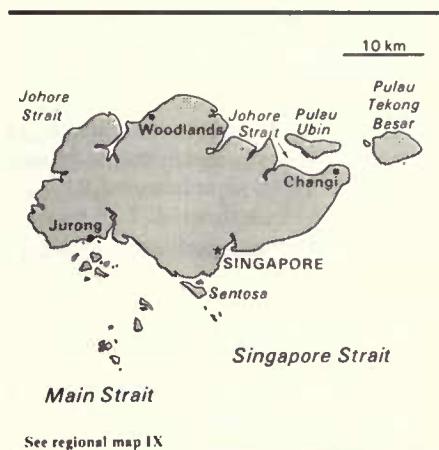
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 876,000; 425,000 fit for military service; no conscription



## Singapore



### Land

618 km<sup>2</sup>; smaller than New York City; 31% built on, roads, railroads, and airfields; 22% agricultural; 47% other

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing, as defined by treaties and practices)

*Coastline:* 193 km

### People

*Population:* 2,584,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

*Ethnic divisions:* 76.4% Chinese, 14.9% Malay, 6.4% Indian, 2.3% other

*Religion:* majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

*Language:* Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (official); Malay (national)

*Infant mortality rate:* 9.4/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 69, women 74

*Literacy:* 84.2%

*Labor force:* 1,174,827 (June 1984); 29.2% services, 27.4% manufacturing, 22.6% trade,

10.4% transport and communication, 8.5% construction, 0.8% agriculture and fishing; 2.7% unemployment (June 1984)

*Organized labor:* 18.6% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Singapore

*Type:* republic within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Singapore

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 9 August

*Branches:* ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (Parliament)

*Government leaders:* WEE Kim Wee, President (since September 1985); LEE Kuan Yew, Prime Minister (since June 1959)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 20

*Elections:* normally held every five years; last held 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis (BS), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party (WP), J. B. Jeyaretnam; United People's Front (UPF), Harbans Singh; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), Chiam See Tong; Communist Party illegal

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) PAP won 77 of 79 seats in Parliament and received 63% of the vote; WP and SDP won one seat each

*Communists:* 200-500; Barisan Sosialis infiltrated by Communists

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77,

GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$17.6 billion (1984 est.), \$7,000 per capita; 8.7% average annual real growth (1973-83), -1.7% (1985)

*Agriculture:* occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork (but pig farming outlawed as of 1985), poultry, and eggs; must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

*Fishing:* catch 22,763 metric tons (1984), imports—97,976 metric tons (1984), exports 55,666 metric tons (1984)

*Major industries:* petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services, biotechnology

*Electric power:* 3,388,000 kW capacity (1985); 9.865 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,860 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$24.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactured goods, petroleum, rubber, electronics

*Imports:* \$28.7 billion (c.i.f., 1984); major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, FRG; imports—Japan, US, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1970-83), \$562 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), \$575 million; military—US (FY70-84), \$2 million

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, \$5.4 billion; expenditures, \$3.9 billion; lending minus repayment, \$0.5 billion; surplus, \$1.0 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.13 Singapore dollars=US\$1 (5 February 1986)

## Singapore (continued)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 38 km of 1,000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 2,314 km total (1980); 2,006 km paved, 308 km crushed stone or improved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 3 major, 2 minor

*Civil air:* approx. 30 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 6 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 700,000 telephones (26.5 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Hong Kong via Sabah (Malaysia), Philippines; 1 ground station to Hong Kong via Sabah (Malaysia); 1 ground satellite station

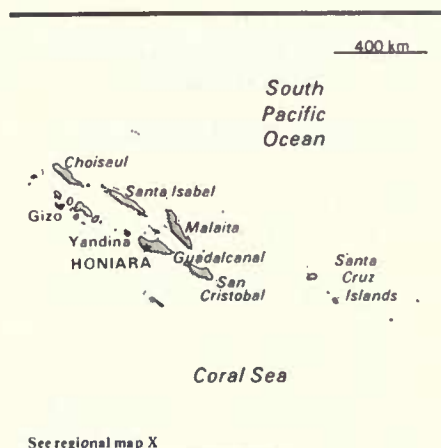
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, Singapore Armed Forces (SAF)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 771,000; 604,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, \$1.1 billion; about 11.4% of central government budget

## Solomon Islands



### Land

*NOTE:* This archipelagic nation includes the southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, and Choiseul; the northern Solomon Islands constitute part of Papua New Guinea.

### Land

About 29,785 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Maryland

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* about 5,313 km

### People

*Population:* 283,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Solomon Islander(s); adjective—Solomon Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* 93.0% Melanesian, 4.0% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian, 0.8% European, 0.3% Chinese, 0.4% other

*Religion:* almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

*Language:* English (official), local languages

*Infant mortality rate:* 46/1,000 (1980)

*Life expectancy:* 54

*Literacy:* 60%

*Labor force:* 20,631 economically active (1980); 30.0% forestry and fishing 28.2% social services, 10.8% manufacturing, 9.6% commerce, 7.7% construction, 7.1% transportation and communications

### Government

*Official name:* Solomon Islands

*Type:* independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Honiara on the island of Guadalcanal

*Political subdivisions:* 4 administrative districts

*Legal system:* a High Court plus Magistrates Courts; also a system of native courts throughout the islands

*Branches:* executive authority in Governor General; unicameral legislature (38-member National Parliament)

*Government leaders:* Sir Baddeley DEVESI, Governor General (since July 1978); Sir Peter KENILOREA, Prime Minister (since November 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 21

*Elections:* every four years; last held October 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* United Party, Sir Peter Kenilorea; People's Alliance Party, Solomon Mamaloni, National Democratic Party, Bartholemew Ulufa'alu

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, SPF, UN, UPU, WHO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$131 million (1982), \$520 per capita

*Natural resources:* forests, agricultural land, marine shell, some minerals, water

## Somalia

**Agriculture:** largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

**Electric power:** 15,000 kW capacity (1985); 30 million kWh produced (1985), 110 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$93.7 million (1984); copra, timber, fish

**Imports:** \$79.2 million (c.i.f., 1984)

**Major trade partners:** exports—Japan 37%, UK 11%, Australia 3%; imports—Australia 31%, Singapore 16%, Japan 15%, UK 9% (1981)

**Aid:** economic commitments from Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1979), \$13.3 million

**Budget:** (1979) million revenues, \$22.45 million; expenditures, \$37.3 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.44 Australian dollars=US\$1 (6 February 1986)

### Communications

**Railroad:** none

**Highways:** 834 km total; 241 km sealed or all-weather

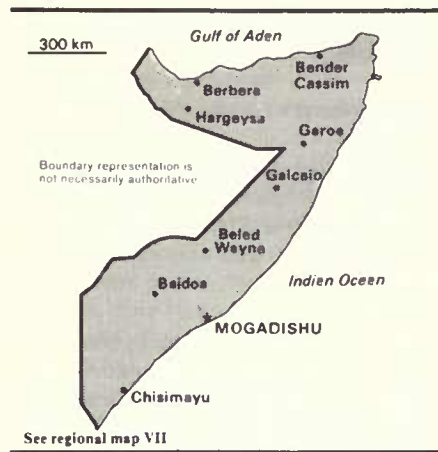
**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 5 minor (including Honiara, Gizo, Yandina)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 24 total, 22 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 2,000 telephones; 4 AM, no FM, no TV stations; no TV sets; one ground satellite station



### Land

637,657 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Texas; 32% grazing; 14% scrub and forest; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated); 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

**Land boundaries:** 2,263 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 nm

**Coastline:** 3,025 km

### People

**Population:** 7,825,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

**Nationality:** noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Somali, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

**Religion:** almost entirely Sunni Muslim

**Language:** Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

**Infant mortality rate:** 150/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 43.9

**Literacy:** 60%

**Labor force:** about 2.2 million; very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomad, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

**Organized labor:** General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, a government-controlled organization, established in 1977

### Government

**Official name:** Somali Democratic Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Mogadishu

**Political subdivisions:** 18 regions, 60 districts

**National holiday:** 21 October

**Branches:** President dominates political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but has little power

**Government leader:** Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre, President and Commander in Chief of the Army (since October 1969)

**Political party and leader:** the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), created on 1 July 1976, is the sole legal party; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre is general secretary of the SRSP

**Elections:** parliamentary elections held 31 December 1984

**Communists:** probably some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

**Member of:** AfDB, Arab League, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$1.875 million (1982 est.), \$380 per capita



## Somalia (continued)

**Natural resources:** uranium, iron, tin, gypsum, bauxite

**Agriculture:** mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

**Major industries:** a few small industries, including sugar refining, tuna, beef canning, textiles, iron rod plant, and petroleum refining

**Electric power:** 63,600 kW capacity (1985); 83 million kWh produced (1985), 10 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$107 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); livestock, hides, skins, bananas

**Imports:** \$561 million (c.i.f., 1985 est.); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction materials and equipment, petroleum products; also military materiel in 1977

**Major trade partners:** exports—Saudi Arabia 65.8%, Italy 14.1% (1983); imports—Italy 28.1%, Saudi Arabia 15.5%, US 12% (1983)

**External debt:** \$1.5 billion (1985 est.); external debt service 48% of exports of goods and services

**Budget:** (1983 est. in percent of GDP) revenues and grants, 13.9%; current expenditures, 7.2%; investment expenditures, 10%

**Monetary conversion rate:** official rate—40.6 Somali shillings=US\$1; legal free market—100 Somali shillings=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 17,215 km total; 2,335 km bituminous surface, 2,880 km gravel, and 12,000 km improved earth or stabilized soil

**Pipelines:** 15 km crude oil

**Ports:** 3 major (Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimayu)

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 63 total, 49 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** poor telephone and telegraph service; radio-relay system centered on Mogadishu connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Somali National Army (including Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Force), National Police Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,528,000; 825,000 fit for military service; no conscription

## South Africa



### Land

1,221,037 km<sup>2</sup> (includes exclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km<sup>2</sup>; Transkei, 44,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and Bophuthatswana, 38,000 km<sup>2</sup>); four-fifths the size of Alaska; 86% desert, waste, or urban; 12% cultivable; 2% forest

**Land boundaries:** 2,044 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

**Coastline:** 2,881 km, including Transkei

### People

**Population:** 33,241,000 (July 1986), including Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Kwazulu, Lebowa, Transkei, and Venda; average annual growth rate 2.4%; Bophuthatswana 1,688,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.9%; Ciskei 781,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%; Kwazulu 4,554,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.6%; Lebowa 2,310,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.5%; Transkei 3,063,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.4%; Venda 423,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

**Nationality:** noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

**Ethnic divisions:** 69.9% African, 17.8% white, 9.4% colored, 2.9% Indian

**Religion:** most whites and coloreds and roughly 60% of Africans are Christian; roughly 60% of Indians are Hindu, 20% Muslim

**Language:** Afrikaans, English (official); Africans have many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

**Infant mortality rate:** whites 14.9/1,000 (1982), coloreds 80.6/1,000 (1982), blacks 80.6/1,000 (1982), Asians 25.3/1,000 (1982), Africans unknown

**Life expectancy:** whites 70, coloreds 59, blacks 59, Asians 66, Africans 55

**Literacy:** almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of Africans literate

**Labor force:** 11 million economically active (1985); 34% services, 30% agriculture, 29% industry and commerce, 7% mining

**Organized labor:** about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); African unions represent less than 15% of black labor force

## Government

**Official name:** Republic of South Africa

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

**Political subdivisions:** 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers; numerous districts; 10 homelands' administered in areas set aside for black Africans

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a republic; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 31 May

**Branches:** state president is chief of state, head of government, and chairman of cabinet; tricameral legislature—House of Assembly (whites), House of Representatives (coloreds), and House of Delegates (Indians) elected directly by respective racial electorates; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

**Government leaders:** Pieter Willem BOTHA, State President (since September 1984)

**Suffrage:** general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province) and to coloreds and Indians over 18

**Elections:** must be held at least every five years; last white election April 1981; last colored and Indian elections August 1984; because of the introduction of a new constitution in 1984, the next white elections probably will be delayed until 1989 to coincide with nonwhite elections

**White political parties and leaders:** National Party, P. W. Botha; Progressive Federal Party, Colin Eglin; New Republic Party, Bill Sutton; Conservative Party, Dr. Andries P. Treurnicht; Herstigte National Party, Jaap Marais

**Colored political parties and leaders:** Labor Party, Allan Hendrickse (majority party); People's Congress Party, Peter Marais

**Indian political parties and leaders:** National People's Party, Amichand Rajbansi (majority party); Solidarity, J. N. Reddy

**Voting strength:** white parliamentary seats—National Party, 127; Progressive Federal Party, 27; Conservative Party, 18; New Republic, 5; Herstigte National Party, 1

**Communists:** small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Joe Slovo

**Other political groups:** (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Johnson Mlambo

**Member of:** GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, INTELSTAT, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG (membership rights in IAEA, ICAO, ITU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO suspended or restricted)

## Economy

**GDP:** \$73 billion (1984), about \$2,500 per capita; 4.5% real growth in 1984

**Natural resources:** gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 599,897 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 26,150,000 kW capacity (1985); 137.444 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,233 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$19.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984, including gold); gold, coal, diamonds, corn, uranium, other mineral and agricultural products; net gold output \$8.1 billion (1984)

**Imports:** \$14.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** US, FRG, Japan, UK; member of Southern African Customs Union

**Budget:** (FY1984/85) revenues, \$16.4 billion; current expenditures, \$18.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.3 South African rand=US\$1 (29 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

## South Africa (continued)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 36,499 km total (includes Namibia); 35,793 km 1.067-meter gauge, of which 6,830 km are multiple track, 16,271 km electrified; 706 km single track

**Highways:** 229,690 km total; 80,796 km paved, 148,894 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

**Pipelines:** 931 km crude oil; 1,748 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

**Ports:** 7 major (Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay, East London, and Mosselbaai)

**Civil air:** 76 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 922 total, 829 usable; 112 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 207 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 3.47 million telephones (13.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 286 FM, 67 main TV stations with 450 relay transmitters; 1 submarine cable; 1 satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 7,917,000; 4,770,000 fit for military service; 286,000 reach military age (18) annually; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is two years; figures do not include Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda

## Soviet Union



**NOTE:** The US Government does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

### Land

22,402,200 km<sup>2</sup>; nearly two and one-half times the size of the US; 35.5% forest, 16.7% pasture and hay, 10.1% cultivated, 37.7% other

**Land boundaries:** 20,619 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

### People

**Population:** 279,904,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

**Nationality:** noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

**Ethnic divisions:** 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census

**Religion:** 18% Russian Orthodox; 9% Muslim; 3% Jewish, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, or Roman Catholic; population is 70% atheist

**Language:** Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

**Infant mortality rate:** 27.9/1,000 (1982)

**Life expectancy:** men 64, women 74

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** civilian 148 million (midyear 1984), 20% agriculture, 80% industry and other nonagricultural fields; unemployed not reported; shortage of skilled labor reported

### Government

**Official name:** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Moscow

**Political subdivisions:** 15 union republics, consisting of 20 autonomous republics, 6 krais, 123 oblasts, 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 autonomous okrugs

**Legal system:** civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** October Revolution Day, 7 November

**Branches:** executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

**Government leaders:** Mikhail Sergeyevich GORBACHEV, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (since 11 March 1985); Nikolay Ivanovich RYZHKOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (since 28 September 1985); Andrey Andreyevich GROMYKO, President of the Soviet Union (since 2 July 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; direct, equal



**Elections:** to Supreme Soviet every five years; 1,500 seats in 1984; 71.5% held by party members

**Political party:** Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

**Voting strength:** (1984 election) 184,006,350 persons over 18; allegedly 99.95% voted

**Communists:** over 18 million party members

**Other political or pressure groups:** Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control

**Member of:** CEMA, ESCAP, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCAT, ICCO, ICES, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INRO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

#### **Economy**

**GNP:** \$1,957.6 billion (1984, in 1984 geometric mean prices), \$7,120 per capita; in 1984 percentage shares were—53% consumption, 30% investment, 17% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP (1971-84), 3.0%, average annual growth rate (1976-84), 2.6%, (1984) 2.5%

**Natural resources:** fossil fuels, hydroelectric power, timber, manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, potash, phosphates

**Agriculture:** principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields, particularly grain; large grain importer over past decade

**Fishing:** catch 10.6 million metric tons (1984); exports 452,755 metric tons (1983), imports 371,237 metric tons (1984); exports exclude canned fish, canned crab, and caviar

**Major industries:** diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

**Shortages:** fertilizer, pesticides, feed, natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, molybdenum, and finished steel products

**Crude steel:** 174 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1985; 154.2 million metric tons produced in 1984, 560 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 316,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 1,540 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,549 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$91.492 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms)

**Imports:** \$80,352 billion (f.o.b., 1984); grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures

**Major trade partners:** \$171.8 billion (1984 total turnover); trade 58% with Communist countries, 29% with industrialized West, and 13% with less developed countries

**Aid:** economic—total extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-84), \$30 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** official, 0.743 ruble=US\$1 (1983 average)

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 144,100 km total; 142,967 km 1.524-meter broad gauge; 1,833 km mostly 0.750-meter narrow gauge; 113,315 km broad-gauge single track; 47,900 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1984)

**Highways:** 1,516,700 km total; 439,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 354,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 723,700 km earth (1984)

**Inland waterways:** 136,700 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1984)

**Freight carried:** rail—3,909 million metric tons, 3.64 trillion metric ton/km (1984); highways—25.9 billion metric tons, 477 billion metric ton/km (1984); waterway—619 million metric tons, 265 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1984)

**Pipelines:** 78,300 km crude oil and refined products; 165,000 km natural gas (1984)

**Ports:** 53 major (most important—Leningrad, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepāja, Ventspils, Murmansk, Arkhangel'sk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Il'ichevsk, Nikolayev, Sevastopol', Vladivostok, Nakhodka); over 180 selected minor; 58 major inland ports (some of the more important—Astrakhan', Baku, Gor'kiy, Kazan, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kuybyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, Kiev (1984)

#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Ground Forces, Navy, Air Defense Forces, Air Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 68,559,000; 55,173,000 fit for military service; 2,096,000 reach military age (17) annually

## Spain



### Land

504,782 km<sup>2</sup>, including Canary (7,511 km<sup>2</sup>) and Balearic (5,025 km<sup>2</sup>) Islands; the size of Arizona and Utah combined; 41% arable and crop, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

*Land boundaries:* 1,899 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 4,964 km (includes Balearic Islands, 677 km, and Canary Islands, 1,158 km)

### People

*Population:* 39,075,000 (July 1986), including the Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta and Melilla (two towns on the Moroccan coast); average annual growth rate 0.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

*Ethnic divisions:* composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

*Religion:* 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

*Language:* Castilian Spanish; second languages include 17% Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

*Infant mortality rate:* 10.3/1,000 (1982)

*Life expectancy:* men 73, women 78

*Literacy:* 97%

*Labor force:* 13.3 million (1985); 44.3% services, 22.9% industry, 15.3% agriculture, 8.6% construction, 8.8% other; unemployment now estimated at nearly 21.9% of labor force (June 1985)

*Organized labor:* labor unions legalized April 1977; represent no more than a quarter of the labor force (1983)

### Government

*Official name:* Spanish State

*Type:* parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco and confirmed Juan Carlos I as monarch, but without the exceptional powers inherited from Franco on being proclaimed King 22 November 1975

*Capital:* Madrid

*Political subdivisions:* metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces, which form 17 autonomous regions assuming numerous powers previously exercised by the central government; also five places of sovereignty (presidios) on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; transferred administration of Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania on 26 February 1976

*Legal system:* civil law system, with regional applications; new constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on unconstitutionality of laws and to serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 24 June

*Branches:* executive, with King's acts subject to countersignature, Prime Minister (*Presidente*) and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislature—Cortes

Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; judiciary, independent

*Government leaders:* JUAN CARLOS I, King (since November 1975); Felipe GONZALEZ Márquez, Prime Minister (*Presidente*; since December 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 18

*Elections:* parliamentary election 28 October 1982 for four-year term; local elections for municipal and provincial councils April 1983; regional elections staggered

*Political parties and leaders:* principal national parties, from right to left—Popular Alliance (AP), Manuel Fraga Iribarne; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Oscar Alzaga; Liberal Union (UL), José Antonio Segurado; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adolfo Suárez; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe González Márquez; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Gerardo Iglesias; chief regional parties—Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi Pujol, in Catalonia; Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC), Herriberri Barrera; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier Arzallus; Basque radical coalitions Popular Unity (HB) and Basque Left (EE) Juan Haría Bandres; Andalusian Party (PA), Luis Uruñuela; Democratic Reform Party (PRD), Antonio Garrigues Walker

*Voting strength:* (1982 parliamentary election in lower house) PSOE 46%, and 202 seats (26 seats over a majority); AP, PDP, and UL in coalition 25.4%, 106 seats; UCD 7.31%, 12 seats; PCE 3.9%, 4 seats; CiU 3.7%, 12 seats; CDS 2.9%, 2 seats; PNV 1.9%, 8 seats; HB 1%, 2 seats; EE .47%, 1 seat; ERC .47%, 1 seat; PA .33% 0 seats

*Communists:* PCE membership has declined from a possible high of 160,000 in 1977 to roughly 60,000 today; the party lost 64% of its voters and 20 deputies in the 1982 election; remaining strength is in labor, where it dominates the Workers Commissions trade union (one of the country's two



major labor centrals), which claims a membership of about 1 million; experienced a modest recovery in 1983 municipal election, receiving 8% of the vote

*Other political or pressure groups:* on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Anti-fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; university students

*Member of:* Andean Pact (observer), ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### **Economy**

*GNP:* \$160.4 billion (1984); 68% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 18% gross fixed capital investment; 3% change in stocks; 3% net exports; real growth rate 2.2% (1984)

*Natural resources:* coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluor spar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, hydroelectric power

*Agriculture:* main crops—grains, vegetables, fruits; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

*Fishing:* catch, 1,123,100 metric tons (1984)

*Major industries:* textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

*Crude steel:* 13.5 million metric tons produced (1984), 348 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 38,490,000 kW capacity (1985); 122.644 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,160 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$23.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, fruits and vegetables, textiles, footwear

*Imports:* \$28.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—fuels (40%), machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, vegetables, automobiles

*Major trade partners:* (1984) 49% EC, 24% less developed countries, 12% other developed countries, 10% US, 4% Communist countries

*Aid:* economic commitments—US authorizations, \$1.9 billion, including Ex-Im (FY70-84); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), \$545.0 million (1970-79); military authorizations—US (FY70-84), \$2.0 billion

*Budget:* (1984 central government) revenues, \$59 billion; expenditures, \$70 billion; deficit, \$11 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 161.65 pesetas= US \$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### **Communications**

*Railroads:* 16,295 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,556 km 1.668-meter gauge, 6,156 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge and 441 km electrified; privately owned railways operate 918 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track

*Highways:* 150,306 km total; 82,070 km national 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block; the remaining 68,326 km are provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

*Inland waterways:* 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

*Pipelines:* 265 km crude oil; 1,862 km refined products; 1,130 km natural gas

*Ports:* 23 major, 175 minor

*Civil air:* 142 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* (including Balearic and Canary Islands) 118 total, 114 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* generally adequate, modern facilities; 13.8 million telephones (34.5 per 100 popl.); 180 AM, 391 FM, 1,378 TV stations; 21 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 5 antennas

### **Defense Forces**

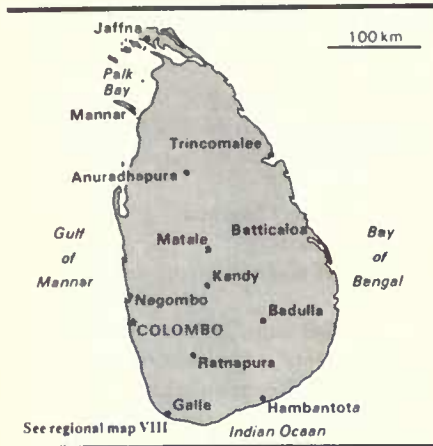
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 9,417,000; 7,652,000 fit for military service; 348,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$3.5 billion; 10.2% of the central government budget



## Sri Lanka



### Land

65,610 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-half the size of North Carolina; 44% forest; 31% waste, urban, or other; 25% cultivated

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 1,340 km

### People

*Population:* 16,638,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

*Ethnic divisions:* 74% Sinhalese; 18% Tamil; 7% Moor; 1% Burgher, Malay, and Veddha

*Religion:* 69% Buddhist, 15% Hindu, 8% Christian, 8% Muslim, 0.1% other

*Language:* Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; Sinhala spoken by about 74% of population; Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

*Infant mortality rate:* 37/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 68

*Literacy:* 87%

*Labor force:* 6.4 million (1984 est.); 45.9% agriculture, 13.3% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 26.3% services and other; extensive underemployment; 12% unemployment (1984)

*Organized labor:* about 33% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

### Government

*Official name:* Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

*Type:* independent state since 1948

*Capital:* Colombo

*Political subdivisions:* 9 provinces, 24 administrative districts

*Legal system:* a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstituted a strong, independent judiciary; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Colombo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 22 May

*Branches:* the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who had been Prime Minister since his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene was elected to a second term in October 1982 and will serve until 1989 regardless of whether Parliament is dissolved; the current Parliament was extended until August 1989 by a national referendum held in December 1982

*Government leader:* Junius Richard JAYEWARDENE, President (since 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* national elections ordinarily held every six years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; the constitution was amended in August 1982 to permit the President to call an early presidential election

*Political parties and leaders:* Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike; Sri Lanka Mahajana Party, Vijaya Kumaratunga; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP; Trotskyite), C. R. de Silva; Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP), V. Nanayakkara; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam; United National Party (UNP), J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, K. P. Silva; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathan; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP; People's Liberation Front), Rohana Wijeweera; All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Kumar Ponnambalam

*Voting strength:* (October 1982 presidential election) UNP 52.91%, SLFP 39.07%, JVP 4.18%, All Ceylon Tamil Congress 2.67%, LSSP .9%, NSSP .27%

*Communists:* approximately 107,000 voted for the Communist Party in the July 1977 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Tamil separatist groups, Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$6.0 billion (1984), \$380 per capita; real growth rate 5% (1984)

*Natural resources:* limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates

*Agriculture:* agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP; main crops—rice, rubber, tea, coconuts

*Fishing:* catch 170,000 metric tons (1984 est.)

## Sudan

**Major industries:** processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture; garment industry

**Electric power:** 972,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.352 billion kWh produced (1985), 145 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); tea, rubber, petroleum products, textiles, coconuts

**Imports:** \$1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1984); petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, sugar, textiles and textile materials

**Major trade partners:** (1984) exports—US, Iraq, UK, UAR, FRG, Singapore, Japan; imports—Japan, Saudi Arabia, US, India, Singapore, FRG, UK, Iran

**Budget:** (1984) revenues, \$1.3 billion; expenditures, \$1.8 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 27.4 rupees=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 January-31 December

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,868 km total (1985); all 1.868-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

**Highways:** 66,176 km total (1985); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 28,916 km crushed stone or gravel, 12,960 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition, several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

**Inland waterways:** 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

**Pipelines:** crude, 14 km; refined products, 55 km

**Ports:** 3 major, 9 minor

**Civil air:** 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

**Airfields:** 14 total, 12 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

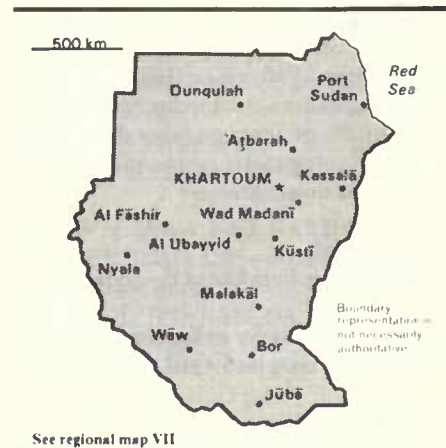
**Telecommunications:** good international service; 75,000 (est.) telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to India; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force, Navy, Police Force, Special Police Task Force, National Auxiliary Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,416,000; 3,468,000 fit for military service; 193,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, \$256 million, 9% of central government estimated budget



**Land**  
2,505,813 km<sup>2</sup>; over one-fourth the size of the US; 37% arable (3% cultivated); 33% desert, waste, or urban; 15% grazing; 15% forest

**Land boundaries:** 7,805 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 853 km

### People

**Population:** 22,932,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate -0.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 52% black, 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 2% foreigners, 1% other

**Religion:** 70% Sunni Muslim in north, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly in south)

**Language:** Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

**Infant mortality rate:** 118.9/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** 47

## Sudan (continued)

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 6.086 million (1982); roughly 78.4% agriculture, 9.8% industry and commerce, 6.0% government; labor shortages for almost all categories of employment coexist with urban unemployment

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of the Sudan

*Type:* republic under an interim military regime since coup on 6 April 1985

*Capital:* Khartoum

*Political subdivisions:* 9 regions

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Islamic law; in September 1983 President Nimeiri declared the penal code would conform to Islamic law; some separate religious courts; interim constitution promulgated August 1985; legal education at University of Khartoum and extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* 1 January, Independence Day

*Branches:* Transitional Military Council and Provisional Civilian Cabinet; regional military governors

*Government leader:* Gen. Abdel Rahman SUWAR EL DAHAB, Chairman, Transitional Military Council (since April 1985); Dr. El Gizouli DAFALLA, Prime Minister (since April 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* elections scheduled in April 1986 to select representation to a Constituent Assembly that will draft a new constitution in one year and thereafter turn itself into a parliament to serve for three years

*Political parties and leaders:* following coup in April 1985, more than 30 different political parties declared; most significant include the Umma Party (Ansar Muslim Sect), the Democratic Unionist Party (Khatmiyyah

Muslim Sect), the rightist Islamic fundamentalist National Islamic Front (Muslim Brotherhood), the Sudanese Communist Party, and the B'ath Party; major southern parties include the Sudan African Congress and the Southern Sudanese Political Association

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$7.31 billion at current prices (FY84), \$350 per capita at current prices (FY83)

*Natural resources:* modest reserves of oil, iron ore, copper, chrome, and other industrial minerals

*Agriculture:* main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

*Major industries:* cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

*Electric power:* 542,700 kW capacity (1985); 1.188 billion kWh produced (1985), 54 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$409 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton (31%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$40 million exports to Communist countries (FY82)

*Imports:* \$465.7 million (c.i.f., 1984); textiles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, transport equipment, manufactured goods

*Major trade partners:* UK, FRG, Italy, US, Saudi Arabia, France, Egypt, Japan

*Budget:* (FY84) public revenue \$551 million, total expenditures \$829 million, including development expenditure of \$203 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.45 Sudanese pounds=US\$1 (December 1985) official; 3.70 Sudanese pounds=US\$1 free market (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter gauge plantation line

*Highways:* 20,000 km total; 2,000 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth; remainder unimproved earth and track

*Inland waterways:* 5,310 km navigable

*Pipelines:* refined products, 815 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Port Sudan)

*Civil air:* 13 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 89 total, 77 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* large system by African standards, but barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radio communications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations; 68,500 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 5,275,000; 3,224,000 fit for military service; 241,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$534.1 million; 17.7% of central government budget



## Suriname



### Land

163,265 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Georgia; negligible arable land, meadow and pasture; 76% forest; 16% built on, waste, or other; 8% unused but potentially productive

*Land boundaries:* 1,561 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 386 km

### People

*Population:* 381,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

*Ethnic divisions:* 37.0% Hindustani (East Indian), 31.0% Creole (black and mixed), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.1% other

*Religion:* 27.4% Hindu, 19.6% Muslim, 22.8% Roman Catholic, 25.2% Protestant (predominantly Moravian), about 5% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Dutch (official); English widely spoken; Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others; also

Hindi Suriname Hindustani (a variant of Bhojpuri), and Javanese

*Infant mortality rate:* 23/1,000 (1984)

*Life expectancy:* men 64.8, women 69.8

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 104,000 (1984); unemployment 25% (1985); about 10.6% of work force engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing

*Organized labor:* 49,000 members of labor force organized

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Suriname

*Type:* military-civilian rule

*Capital:* Paramaribo

*Political subdivisions:* 9 districts, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs and Local Administration; 100 "People's Committees" installed at local level

*Legal system:* suspended constitution; judicial system functions in ordinary civil and criminal cases

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 November

*Branches:* civilian government controlled by the military

*Government leaders:* Lt. Col. Desire BOUTERSE, Head of Government, Army Commander and strongman (since February 1980); Lachmipersad Frederick RAMDAT-MISIER, Acting President (figurehead; since February 1982); Willem Alfred UDEN-HOUT, Prime Minister (since February 1984)

*Suffrage:* suspended

*Elections:* none planned

*Political parties and leaders:* 25 February National Unity Movement (November 1983)

established by Bouterse; regular party activity limited; given greater freedom of assembly in 1985; leftists (all small groups)—Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Michael Naarendorp; Progressive Workers and Farmers (PALU), Iwan Krolis

*Member of:* ECLA, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$1.1 billion (1984); \$2,980 per capita (1984); real growth rate —1.0% (1984)

*Natural resources:* forests, hydroelectric power potential, fish, shrimp, bauxite, iron ore, and other minerals

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, bananas, palm oil, timber

*Major industries:* bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

*Electric power:* 420,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.61 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,290 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$356 million (f.o.b., 1984); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

*Imports:* \$346 million (c.i.f., 1984); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

*Major trade partners:* exports—26% Netherlands, 17% US, 13% FRG; imports—30% US, 21% Trinidad and Tobago, 9% Netherlands (1983)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im—US (FY70-83), \$2.5 million, Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$1.4 billion; no military aid

*Budget:* revenues, \$261 million; expenditures, \$421 million (1984 est.)

## Suriname (continued)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.79 Suriname guilders=US\$1 (September 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 166 km total; 86 km 1,000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1,435-meter standard gauge; all single track

*Highways:* 8,300 km total; 500 km paved; 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 2,400 km sand or clay

*Inland waterways:* 1,200 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

*Ports:* 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 42 total, 40 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 27,500 telephones (6.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 4 FM stations; 1 TV station; 2 Atlantic satellite stations

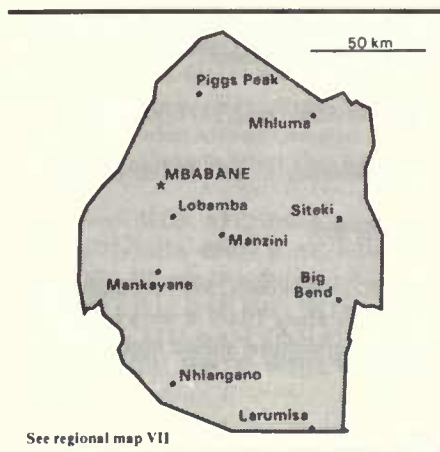
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* National Army (including Infantry Battalion, Military Police Brigade, Navy [company-size], Air Force)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 72,000; 43,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* 1983, \$41.8 million; 8.2% of central government budget

## Swaziland



### Land

17,363 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than New Jersey; mostly crop or pasture

*Land boundaries:* 435 km

### People

*Population:* 692,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

*Religion:* 57% Christian, 43% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

*Infant mortality rate:* 156/1,000 (1982)

*Life expectancy:* men 46.8, women 50.0

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 36% agriculture and forestry, 20% community and social services, 14% manufacturing, 9% construction, 21% other; 12,000 employed in South Africa (1982)

*Organized labor:* about 15% of wage earners are unionized

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Swaziland

*Type:* monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

*Capital:* Mbabane (administrative); Lobamba (legislative capital)

*Political subdivisions:* 4 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September

*Branches:* constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King Sobhuza II (deceased August 1982) in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in the King or Queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State), whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

*Government leaders:* Head of State, Ntombi THWALA, Queen Regent (since September 1983); Prince Bhekimpi DLAMINI, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Communists:* no Communist party

## Sweden

**Member of:** AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

### Economy

**GNP:** approximately \$478 million (1984), about \$900 per capita; real growth 11% (1984)

**Natural resources:** asbestos, coal, clay, tin, diamonds, hydroelectric power, forests

**Agriculture:** main crops—maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

**Major industry:** mining, pulping

**Electric power:** 60,000 kW capacity (1985); 84 million kWh produced (1985), 125 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$360 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, and canned fruit

**Imports:** \$498 million (f.o.b., 1984); motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum products, and foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** South Africa, UK, US; member of South African Customs Union

**Aid:** economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$340 million; US (FY70-84), \$80 million

**Budget:** 1984/85 (est.)—revenues, \$204 million; current expenditures, \$149 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** the Swazi lilangeni exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.3 emalangeni=US\$1 (29 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** 515 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 27 total, 27 usable; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low capacity radio-relay links; 15,400 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 8 FM, 11 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 151,000; 87,000 fit for military service



### Land

449,964 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than California; 55% forest, 7% arable, 2% meadow and pasture, 36% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,196 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

**Coastline:** 3,218 km

### People

**Population:** 8,357,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; est. 12% foreign born or first generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks)

**Religion:** 93.5% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.0% Roman Catholic, 5.5% other

**Language:** Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

**Infant mortality rate:** 7/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 75, women 81



## Sweden (continued)

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 4.41 million (1984); 32.8% private services; 30.0% government services; 22.0% mining and manufacturing; 5.9% construction; 5.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 0.9% electricity, gas, and waterworks; 3.1% unemployed (1984 average)

*Organized labor:* 90% of labor force (1985 est.)

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Sweden

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Stockholm

*Political subdivisions:* 24 counties, 284 municipalities (townships)

*Legal system:* civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975 replacing the Acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* no national holiday; King's birthday, 30 April, celebrated as such by Swedish embassies

*Branches:* legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

*Government leaders:* CARL XVI Gustaf, King (since September 1973); Ingvar CARLSSON, Prime Minister (since March 1986)

*Suffrage:* universal but not compulsory over age 18; after three years of legal residence immigrants may vote in county and municipal but not national elections

*Elections:* every three years; next scheduled for September 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Moderate Coalition (conservative), Ulf Adelsohn; Center,

Karen Söder; Liberal People's Party, Bengt Westerberg; Social Democratic, Ingvar Carlsson; Left Party-Communist (VPK), Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party (SKP), Roland Pettersson; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel

*Voting strength:* (1985 election) 45.0% Social Democratic, 21.3% Moderate Coalition, 12.5% Center (includes votes for Christian Democratic Alliance), 14.3% Liberal, 5.4% Communist, 1.5% other

*Communists:* VPK and SKP; VPK, the major Communist party, is reported to have roughly 17,800 members; in the 1985 election, the VPK attracted 293,543 votes; in addition, there are 4 other active Communist parties, including the SKP, for which membership figures are not available; in the 1985 elections, these parties obtained an additional 16,000 votes

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, INTELSTAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

### Economy

*GDP:* \$96.0 billion, \$11,510 per capita (1984); 51.9% private consumption, 28.8% government consumption, 12.9% private investment; 6.0% public investment; -1.0% change in stock building; 1.4% net exports of goods and services; 1984 growth rate, 3.3%

*Natural resources:* zinc, iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, forests, hydroelectric power

*Agriculture:* animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets

*Fishing:* catch 285,000 metric tons (1984), exports \$77 million, imports \$196.0 million

*Major industries:* iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

*Shortages:* coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt, oils and fats, tropical products

*Crude steel:* 4.7 million metric tons produced (1984), 564 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 38,956,000 kW capacity (1985); 129.6 billion kWh produced (1985), 15,543 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$29.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products

*Imports:* \$26.33 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing

*Major trade partners:* EC 50.2%, other developed 34.9%, non-OPEC less developed countries 5.5%, OPEC 4.5%, CEMA 4.9% (1984)

*Aid:* donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), \$5.4 billion

*Budget:* (1984/85) revenues \$31.0 billion, expenditures \$38.7 billion, deficit \$7.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.8 kronor=US\$1 (November 1985 average)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* 12,518 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,179 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,959 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately owned railways—511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 332 km electrified; 371 km 0.891-meter gauge electrified

## Switzerland

**Highways:** classified network, 97,400 km, of which 51,899 km paved; 20,659 km gravel; 24,842 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

**Pipelines:** 84 km natural gas

**Ports:** 17 major and 30 minor

**Civil air:** 65 major transports

**Airfields:** 263 total, 259 usable; 135 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 88 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international facilities; 7.41 million telephones (89.0 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 345 FM, 810 TV stations; 9 submarine coaxial cables, 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas, 1 Eutelsat antenna

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Swedish Army, Royal Swedish Air Force, Royal Swedish Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,091,000; 1,465,000 fit for military service; 62,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$2.5 billion; 6.5% of central government budget



### Land

41,228 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined; 43% meadow and pasture, 24% forest, 20% waste or urban, 3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 1,884 km

### People

**Population:** 6,466,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

**Ethnic divisions:** total population—65% German, 18% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 5% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

**Religion:** 49% Catholic, 48% Protestant, 0.3% Jewish

**Language:** total population—65% German, 18% French, 12% Italian, 1% Romansch, 4% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

**Infant mortality rate:** 9/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 70.3, women 76.2

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 3.05 million, about 706,000 foreign workers, mostly Italian; 42% services, 39% industry and crafts, 11% government, 7% agriculture and forestry, 1% other; approximately 0.9% unemployed (1985)

**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Swiss Confederation

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Bern

**Political subdivisions:** 23 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)

**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva, and Lausanne and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** National Day, 1 August

**Branches:** bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

**Government leader:** Alfons EGLI, President (1986; presidency rotates annually)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** held every four years; next elections scheduled for 1987

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmuth Hubacher, chairman; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Bruno Hunziker, president; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Flavio Cotti, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Adolf Ogi, president; Workers' Party (PdA), Armand Magnin, secretary general; National Action Party (NA), Rodolf Keller, president; Independents' Party (LdU), Walter Biel, president; Republican Movement

## Switzerland (continued)

(Rep); Liberal Party (LPS), Gilbert Coutau, president; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), Paul Gysel, president; Progressive Organizations of Switzerland (POCH); Green Party (GP); Autonomous Socialist Party (PSA), Werner Carobbio, secretary; Progressive Swiss Organization (POS), Georg Degen, secretary

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) 23.4% FDP, 22.8% SPS, 20.5% CVP, 11.1% SVP, 3.5% NA, 2.9% GP, 16.1% others

**Communists:** about 5,000 members

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; permanent observer status at the UN

### Economy

**GNP:** \$96.1 billion (1984), \$14,300 per capita; 58% consumption, 22% investment, 0.13% government, —1% net foreign balance; real growth rate 2.5% (1984)

**Natural resources:** hydroelectric power (potential), timber, salt

**Agriculture:** dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

**Major industries:** machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

**Shortages:** practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

**Electric power:** 17,690,000 kW capacity (1985); 56.765 billion kWh produced (1985), 8,790 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$25.8 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

**Imports:** \$28.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

**Major trade partners:** 59% EC, 21% other developed, 17% less developed countries, 3% Communist

**Aid:** donor—ODA and OOF economic aid committed (1970-83), \$1.4 billion

**Budget:** receipts, \$8.50 billion; expenditures, \$8.75 billion; deficit, \$0.25 billion (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.17 francs=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 5,155 km total; 2,952 km government owned (SBB), 2,879 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 74 km 1.000-meter narrow gauge; 1,432 km double track, 99% electrified; 2,203 km nongovernment owned, 710 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,418 km 1.000-meter gauge, 75 km 0.790-meter gauge, 100% electrified

**Highways:** 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 18,620 km are canton and 1,057 km are national highways (740 km autobahn); 42,468 km are communal roads

**Pipelines:** 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

**Inland waterways:** 65 km; Rhine River—Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Bodensee; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes

**Ports:** 1 major (Basel), 2 minor (all inland)

**Civil air:** 89 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 73 total, 71 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 5.11 million telephones (78.9 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 250 FM, 1,253 TV stations; 1 satellite station with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas

### Defense Forces

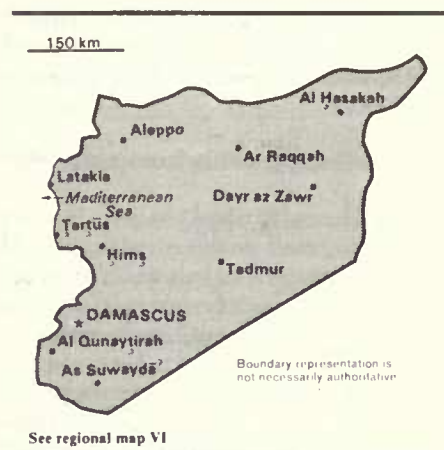
**Branches:** Army, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,695,000; 1,465,000 fit for military service; 50,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$1.9 billion; 20.6% of proposed central government budget



# Syria



## Land

185,180 km<sup>2</sup> (including 1,295 km<sup>2</sup> of Israeli-occupied territory); the size of North Dakota; 48% arable, 29% grazing, 21% desert, 2% forest

**Land boundaries:** 2,196 km (1967); excludes 2,156 km occupied area

## Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 35 nm

**Coastline:** 193 km

## People

**Population:** 10,931,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.7%

**Nationality:** noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

**Religion:** 74% Sunni Muslim; 16% Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects; 10% Christian (various sects)

**Language:** Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French and English widely understood

**Infant mortality rate:** 57/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 64.9, women 67.6

**Literacy:** about 50%

**Labor force:** 2.4 million; 36% miscellaneous services, 32% agriculture, 32% industry (including construction); majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 5% of labor force

## Government

**Official name:** Syrian Arab Republic

**Type:** republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963

**Capital:** Damascus

**Political subdivisions:** 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 17 April

**Branches:** executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; power rests in unicameral legislative (People's Council); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

**Government leader:** Lt. Gen. Hafiz al-ASSAD, President (since February 1971)

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18

**Elections:** People's Council election held November 1983; presidential election held February 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the Progressive National Front is dominated by Ba'thists but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Socialist Unionist Movement, and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

**Communists:** mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Assad regime lies in factionalism in the military; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## Economy

**GDP:** \$20.7 billion (1984), \$2,000 per capita; real GDP growth rate 2% (1984)

**Natural resources:** crude oil, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum—170,000 b/d production (1984), 229,000 b/d refining capacity

**Electric power:** 2,256,700 kW capacity (1985); 6.919 billion kWh produced (1985), 656 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

**Imports:** \$4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—Romania, Italy, France, USSR; imports—Iran, FRG, Italy, Libya

## Syria (continued)

**Budget:** 1985—revenues \$6.3 billion (excluding aid payments); expenditures \$10.9 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.925 Syrian pounds=US\$1 (official rate, February 1984); two other officially sanctioned rates—the “parallel” and “tourist” rates—are determined by the government guided by supply and demand

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,543 km total; 1,281 km standard gauge, 262 km 1.050-meter narrow gauge

**Highways:** 16,939 km total; 12,051 km paved, 2,625 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,263 km improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 672 km; of little importance

**Pipelines:** 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

**Ports:** 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 95 total, 90 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system currently undergoing significant improvement; 512,600 telephones (5.3 per 100 pop.); 9 AM, no FM, 40 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Intersputnik satellite station under construction; 1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon (inactive)

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Navy

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,403,000; 1,347,000 fit for military service; about 113,000 reach military age (19) annually

## Tanzania



### Land

942,623 km<sup>2</sup> (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km<sup>2</sup>); more than twice the size of California; forest 45%, meadow and pasture 37%, inland water 6%, arable 4%, crop 1%, other 7%

**Land boundaries:** 3,883 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 nm

**Coastline:** 1,424 km (this includes 113 km Mafia Island, 177 km Pemba Island, and 212 km Zanzibar)

### People

**Population:** 22,415,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

**Ethnic divisions:** mainland—99% native African consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab; Zanzibar—almost all Arab

**Religion:** mainland—33% Christian, 33% Muslim, 33% indigenous beliefs; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

**Language:** Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used

for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages; primary education is generally in Swahili

**Infant mortality rate:** 103/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 52

**Literacy:** 79%

**Labor force:** 208,680 in paid employment (1983); 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce

**Organized labor:** 15% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** United Republic of Tanzania

**Type:** republic; single party constitutionally supreme on the mainland and on Zanzibar

**Capital:** Dar es Salaam

**Political subdivisions:** 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar

**Legal system:** based on English common law; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; Zanzibar has its own constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union constitution; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Union Day, 26 April; Independence Day, 9 December

**Branches:** President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the mainland (these numbers are slated to be changed when amendments to the Constitution are approved)

**Government leaders:** Ali Hassan MWINYI, President (since November 1985); Joseph Sinde WARIOBA, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal adult over age 18

**Political party and leader:** Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere; has considerable power over domestic policies and the enforcement of them

**Voting strength:** (October 1980 national elections) close to 7 million registered voters; Nyerere received 93% of about 6 million votes cast; general elections scheduled for late 1985

**Communists:** a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

#### **Economy**

**GDP:** \$4.2 billion (1984), \$210 per capita; real growth rate, 0.6% (1984 prelim.)

**Natural resources:** hydroelectric power potential, large unexploited iron and coal, gemstone and gold mines, natural gas, nickel

**Agriculture:** main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar

**Major industries:** primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

**Electric power:** 372,800 kW capacity (1985); 816 million kWh produced (1985), 37 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$396 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, cloves, tobacco, tea, coconut products

**Imports:** \$831 million (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—FRG, UK, US; imports—FRG, UK, US, Iran

**External debt:** \$2.8 billion (1983); debt service ratio 68.1% (1984—not including IMF)

**Budget:** (1984/85) revenues, \$891.8 million; current expenditures, \$1.017 billion; development expenditures, \$359.5 million

**Aid:** economic aid commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-79), ODA and OOF, \$100 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), \$200 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 17 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1 (14 June 1984)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

#### **Communications**

**Railroads:** 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge; 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, 6.4 km double track, 962 km Tan-Zam Railroad 1.067-meter gauge in Tanzania; 115 km 1.000-meter gauge planned by end of decade

**Highways:** total 34,500 km, 3,600 km paved; 5,600 km gravel or crushed stone; remainder improved and unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 982 km crude oil

**Inland waterways:** several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Malawi; principal inland waterway ports are Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika

**Ports:** 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 100 total, 93 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 103,800 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

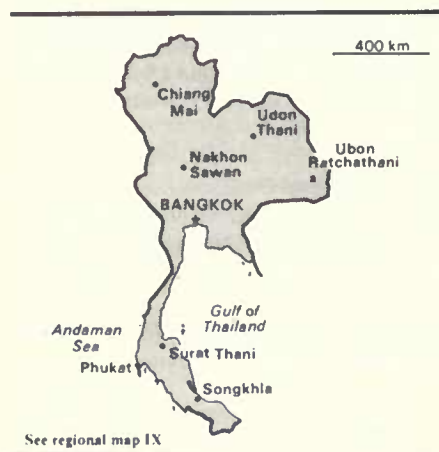
#### **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Tanzanian People's Defense Force includes Army, Navy, and Air Force; paramilitary Police Field Force Unit

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,712,000; 2,706,000 fit for military service



# Thailand



## Land

514,820 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Texas; 56% forest, 24% farm, 20% other

*Land boundaries:* 4,868 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 3,219 km

## People

*Population:* 52,438,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Thai (sing. and pl.); adjective—Thai

*Ethnic divisions:* 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% other

*Religion:* 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% other

*Language:* Thai; English is the secondary language of the elite; ethnic and regional dialects

*Infant mortality rate:* 51.4/1,000 (1985)

*Life expectancy:* men 59.5, women 65.1

*Literacy:* 84%

*Labor force:* 26 million (1984); 73% agriculture, 11% industry and commerce, 10%

services, 6% government; 1.5% unemployment rate

## Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Thailand

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Bangkok

*Political subdivisions:* 72 centrally controlled provinces

*Legal system:* based on civil law system, with influences of common law; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* King's Birthday, 5 December

*Branches:* King is head of state with nominal powers; bicameral legislature (National Assembly—Senate appointed by King, elected House of Representatives); judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

*Government leaders:* BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King (since June 1946); Gen. (Ret.) PREM TINSULANONDA, Prime Minister (since March 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 20

*Elections:* last held April 1983

*Political parties:* Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party, Thai People's Party, Thai Citizen Party, Democrat Party, Freedom and Justice Party, Nation and People Party, New Force Party, National Democracy Party; other small parties represented in parliament

*Communists:* strength of illegal Communist Party is probably less than 1,000; Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 1,000

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, GATT, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT,

INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GNP:* \$52.4 billion (1984), \$1,030 per capita; 5.4% real growth in 1984

*Natural resources:* tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, timber, fisheries products

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, manioc; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

*Fishing:* catch 2.2 million metric tons (1984); major fishery export, shrimp, 19,428 metric tons, about \$117 million (1984)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

*Shortages:* fuel sources, including coal and petroleum; scrap iron; and fertilizer

*Electric power:* 5,826,000 kW capacity (1985); 20.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 393 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$7.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, textiles and garments, integrated circuits, canned seafood, fruit

*Imports:* \$10.37 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, Japan, Singapore, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports—Japan, US, FRG, UK, Singapore, Saudi Arabia; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

*Budget:* (FY84) estimate of expenditures, \$7.6 billion; revenues \$6.2 billion; deficit \$1.4 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 27 baht=US\$1 (January 1986)

## Togo

*Fiscal year:* 1 October-30 September

### Communications

*Railroads:* 3,940 km 1,000-meter gauge, 99 km double track

*Highways:* 44,534 km total; 28,016 km paved, 5,132 km earth surface, 11,386 km under development

*Inland waterways:* 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

*Pipelines:* natural gas, 350 km; refined products, 67 km

*Ports:* 2 major, 16 minor

*Civil air:* 30 (plus 2 leased) major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 131 total, 104 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; domestic satellite system being developed; 496,558 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); approx. 150 AM, 20 FM, 10 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (includes Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 13,536,000; 8,307,000 fit for military service; about 631,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 September 1986, \$1.5 million (est.); 18.9% of central government budget



### Land

56,980 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than West Virginia; nearly 50% arable, under 15% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 1,646 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 30 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 56 km

### People

*Population:* 3,118,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Togolese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Togolese

*Ethnic divisions:* 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabyè; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

*Religion:* about 70% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 10% Muslim

*Language:* French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabyè in the north

*Infant mortality rate:* 112/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 47

*Literacy:* 18%

*Labor force:* 78% agriculture, 22% industry; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

*Organized labor:* one national union, the National Federation of Togolese Workers

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Togo

*Type:* republic; one-party presidential regime with a centralized national administration

*Capital:* Lomé

*Political subdivisions:* 21 prefectures

*Legal system:* French-based court system with a court of appeals

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 27 April

*Branches:* strong executive President; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970; a new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979 that provided for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

*Government leader:* Gen. Gnassingbé EYADEMA, President (since 1967)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* to be held every seven years; last held in December 1979; General Eyadéma, the sole candidate, was elected by almost 100% of votes cast

*Political party:* single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rally of the Togolese People (RPT); structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

*Communists:* no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, CEA (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Togo (continued)

### Economy

GNP: \$950 million (1982 est.), about \$340 per capita; 3.2% real growth in 1982

**Natural resources:** phosphates, limestone, marble

**Agriculture:** main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish

**Fishing:** catch 14,556 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

**Electric power:** 47,900 kW capacity (1985); 83 million kWh produced (1985), 27 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$202 million (f.o.b., 1982); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels

**Imports:** \$390 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** mostly France and other EC countries

**Budget:** (1982 proj.), revenues, \$243.1 million; current expenditures, \$219 million; development expenditures, \$89 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs = US\$1 (1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 570 km 1,000-meter gauge, single track

**Highways:** 7,562 km total; 1,505 km paved, 1,257 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

**Ports:** 1 major (Lomé), 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 11 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

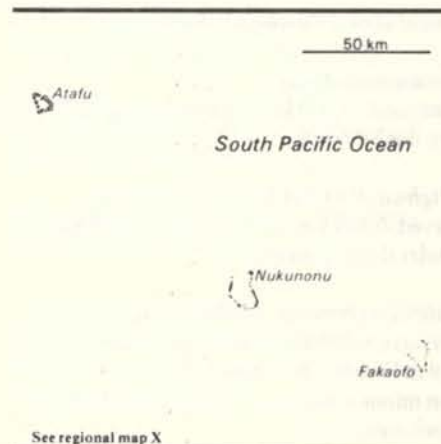
**Telecommunications:** fair system based on network of open-wire lines supplemented by radio-relay routes; 12,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 1 SYMPHONIE station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 681,000; 354,000 fit for military service; no conscription

## Tokelau



### Land

about 10.1 km<sup>2</sup>; about one-fifteenth the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of three atolls (Atafu—2 km<sup>2</sup>, Nukunonu—5.5 km<sup>2</sup>, and Fakaofa—2.6 km<sup>2</sup>)

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** Fakaofa, about 36 km; Nukunonu, about 45 km; Atafu, about 20 km

### People

**Population:** 1,538 (July 1986), average annual growth rate —0.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Tokelauan(s); adjective—Tokelauan

**Ethnic divisions:** all Polynesian, with cultural ties to Western Samoa

**Religion:** 70% Congregational Christian Church, 30% Roman Catholic—on Atafu, all Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu, all Roman Catholic; on Fakaofa, both denominations

**Language:** Tokelauan (a Polynesian language) and English

**Literacy:** probably high

### Government

**Official name:** Tokelau



## Tonga

**Type:** New Zealand Associated Territory; Tokelauans are British subjects and New Zealand citizens; administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948 as amended in 1970

**Capital:** no capital—each atoll has its own administrative center

**Branches:** the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand is empowered to appoint an Administrator to the region; the powers of the Administrator are delegated to the Official Secretary at the Office of Tokelau Affairs, Apia, Western Samoa

**Political subdivisions:** each village has a Council of Elders (Taupulega) made up of heads of family groups together with the commissioner (faipule) and the mayor (pulenuku); the commissioner administers the law and presides over the court

**Legal system:** British and local statutes

**National holiday:** 6 February (Waitangi Day)

**Government leaders:** H. H. FRANCIS, Administrator (since February 1985); A. H. MACEY, Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs (since February 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** elections for a commissioner and a mayor from each atoll held at three-year intervals

**Communists:** probably none

### Economy

**Natural resources:** negligible

**Agriculture:** coconuts, copra; basic subsistence crops—pulaka, breadfruit, pawpaw, bananas; pigs, poultry

**Fishing:** ocean and lagoon fish and shellfish for local consumption

**Major industries:** copra production, wood work, plaited craft goods, stamps, coins

**Electric power:** 200 kW capacity (1985); .3 million kWh produced (1985), 187 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$23,648 (1982/3); copra, handicrafts

**Imports:** foodstuffs, building materials, fuel

**Major trade partner:** New Zealand

**Budget:** (1983/4) expenditures, \$1,358,105; revenue, \$208,419; New Zealand subsidy, \$1,149,686

**Monetary conversion rate:** New Zealand currency and the Tokelau souvenir coin are legal tender—NZ\$1.88=US\$1 (5 February 1986); Western Samoan currency is also used

**Fiscal year:** 1 April-31 March

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

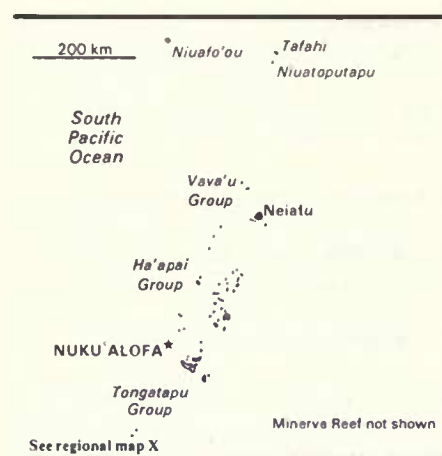
**Ports:** no harbor facilities; off-shore anchorages

**Airfields:** none; lagoon landings by amphibious aircraft from Samoa

**Telecommunications:** telephone service links islands to each other and to Western Samoa (1985)

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of New Zealand



### Land

997 km<sup>2</sup> (169 islands, only 36 inhabited); smaller than New York City; 77% arable, 13% forest, 3% pasture, 3% inland water, 4% other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 419 km (est.)

### People

**Population:** 104,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

**Ethnic divisions:** Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

**Religion:** Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

**Language:** Tongan, English

**Infant mortality rate:** 6.4/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 58

**Literacy:** 90-95%; compulsory education for children ages 6-14

**Labor force:** 75% engaged in agriculture; 600 engaged in mining

## Tonga (continued)

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Tonga

*Type:* constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth

*Capital:* Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island

*Political subdivisions:* three main island groups (Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u)

*Legal system:* based on English law

*Branches:* executive—King, Cabinet, and Privy Council; unicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, eight Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the seven nobles to be the speaker; judiciary—Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Land Court

*Government leaders:* Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV, King (since December 1965); Prince Fatafehi TU'IPELEHAKE, Premier (since December 1965)

*Suffrage:* all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

*Elections:* supposed to be held every three years; last held in April 1978

*Communists:* none known

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, FAO, ESCAP, GATT (de facto), IFAD, ITU, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$65 million (1984), \$580 per capita

*Natural resources:* fish

*Agriculture:* largely dominated by coconut and banana production, with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, breadfruit

*Major industry:* tourism

*Electric power:* 5,000 kW capacity (1985); 8 million kWh produced (1985), 75 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$7 million (1979); 65% copra, 8% bananas, 7% coconut products

*Imports:* \$29 million (1979); food, machinery, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—36% Australia, 34% New Zealand, 14% US; imports 38% New Zealand, 31% Australia, 6% Japan, 5% Fiji (1979)

*Aid:* economic commitments—\$27 million (1983); Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), \$77 million

*Budget:* (1981-82) revenues, 14,744,237 pa'anga; expenditures, 14,735,833 pa'anga (est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.0778 pa'anga=US\$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 198 km sealed road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads usable only in dry weather

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 2 minor (Nuku'alofa, Neiafu)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

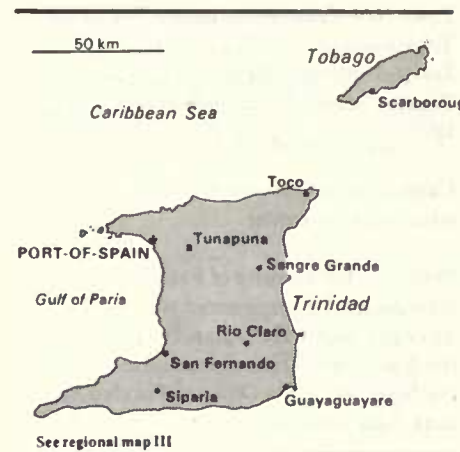
*Airfields:* 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 2,608 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 65,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Land Force, Maritime Force

## Trinidad and Tobago



### Land

5,128 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Delaware; 41.9% farm (25.7% cultivated or fallow, 10.6% forest, 4.1% unused or built on, and 1.5% pasture); 58.1% grassland, forest, built on, wasteland, and other

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 362 km

### People

*Population:* 1,204,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagan(s); adjective—Trinidadian, Tobagan

*Ethnic divisions:* 43% black, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 1% Chinese, 1% other

*Religion:* 36.2% Roman Catholic, 23.0% Hindu, 13.1% Protestant, 6.0% Muslim, 21.7% unknown

*Language:* English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish

*Infant mortality rate:* 197/1,000 (1982)

*Life expectancy:* men 65, women 70

*Literacy:* 89%

**Labor force:** about 470,900 (est. 1984); 16.6% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing; 22.7% commerce; 20.9% construction and utilities; 8.3% agriculture; 7.8% transportation and communication; 23.7% other services (1983); 12% unemployment rate (1984 est.)

**Organized labor:** 40% of labor force (1984)

## **Government**

**Official name:** Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

**Type:** parliamentary democracy

**Capital:** Port-of-Spain

**Political subdivisions:** 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 31 August

**Branches:** bicameral legislature (36-member elected House of Representatives and 31-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

**Government leaders:** George Michael CHAMBERS, Prime Minister (since 1981); Ellis Emmanuel Innocent CLARKE, President (since 1976)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 9 November 1981

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Movement (PNM), George Chambers; United Labor Front (ULF), Basdeo Panday; Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karl Hudson-Phillips; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; Tapia House Movement, Michael Harris

**Voting strength:** (1981 election) 55% of registered voters cast ballots; House of Representatives—PNM, 26 seats; ULF, 8; DAC, the 2 Tobago seats

**Communists:** People's Popular Movement (PPM), Michael Als; February 18 Movement (F/18), James Millette; Workers' Revolutionary Committee (WRC), John Poon

**Other political pressure groups:** National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), radical antigovernment black-identity organization; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council, leftist organization affiliated with the World Peace Council; Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; Trinidad and Tobago Labor Congress, moderate labor federation; Council of Progressive Trade Unions, radical labor federation

**Member of:** CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**  
**GNP:** \$8.6 billion (1984), \$7,370 per capita; real growth rate (1984), -7.4%

**Natural resources:** oil, gas, petroleum, asphalt

**Agriculture:** main crops—sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

**Fishing:** catch 4,461 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement

**Electric power:** 1,171,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,275 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum and petroleum products, ammonia, fertilizer, chemicals, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus; includes exports of oil under processing agreement

**Imports:** \$1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1984); crude petroleum (33%), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals; includes imports under processing agreement

**Major trade partners:** (1984 prelim.) exports—US 56%, CARICOM 10%, UK 8%; imports—US 37%, UK 10%, CARICOM 7%

**Aid:** economic—bilateral commitments, US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$355 million; (1970-83) other Western countries, ODA and OOF, \$233 million

**Budget:** (1984 prelim.) consolidated central government revenues, \$2.7 billion; expenditures, \$3.4 billion (current, \$2.5 billion; capital, \$889 million)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.60 Trinidad and Tobago dollars=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## **Communications**

**Railroads:** minimal agricultural system near San Fernando

**Highways:** 8,000 km total; 4,000 km paved, 1,000 km improved earth, 3,000 km unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 1,032 km crude oil; 19 km refined products; 904 km natural gas

**Ports:** 1 major (Port-of-Spain), 8 minor

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 7 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 109,000 telephones (9.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 5 TV stations

## **Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 345,000; 247,000 fit for military service



## Tunisia



### Land

163,610 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Missouri; 43% desert, waste, or urban; 28% arable and tree crop; 23% range and esparto grass; 6% forest

*Land boundaries:* 1,408 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):*  
12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,143 km (includes offshore islands)

### People

*Population:* 7,424,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

*Religion:* 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Jewish

*Language:* Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

*Infant mortality rate:* 83/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 60, women 63

*Literacy:* about 62%

*Labor force:* 1.9 million, 32% agriculture; 15%-25% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

*Organized labor:* about 360,000 members claimed, roughly 20% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Tunisia

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Tūnis

*Political subdivisions:* 18 governorates (provinces)

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and US constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Superior School of Law of the University of Tūnis

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 June

*Branches:* executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

*Government leaders:* Habib BOURGUIBA, President (Prime Minister in 1956; President since 1957; President for Life since November 1974); Mohamed MZALI, Prime Minister (since April 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* national election held every five years; last election held 1 November 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Destourian Socialist Party is official ruling party; two small parties—Movement of Social Democrats and Movement of Popular Unity—legalized in 1983; Communist Party legalized in 1981

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) over 95% Destourian Socialist Party; 3.2% Social Democrats, under 1% Movement of Popular Unity, under 1% Communist Party

*Communists:* a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAEPC, OAU, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$9.3 billion (1985 est.), \$1,280 per capita (1985); 57% private consumption, 16% government consumption, 29% gross fixed capital formation; average annual real growth (1980-83), 4%

*Natural resources:* oil, phosphates, iron, ore, lead, zinc

*Agriculture:* main crops—cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus fruits, and vegetables

*Major sectors:* agriculture; industry—mining (phosphate), energy (petroleum, natural gas), manufacturing (food processing and textiles), services (transport, telecommunications, tourism, government)

*Electric power:* 1,070,300 kW capacity (1985); 3.75 billion kWh produced (1985), 510 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 40% crude petroleum, 21% textiles, 21% phosphates and chemicals, 18% other

*Imports:* \$2.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985)

*Major trade partners:* France, Italy, FRG, Greece

*Tourism and foreign worker remittances:* \$825 million (1985)

## Turkey

**Budget:** (1985 prelim.) total revenues, \$3.04 billion; operating budget, \$2.5 billion; capital budget, \$1.2 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.80 Tunisian dinar (TD)=US\$1 (30 October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 2,089 km total; 503 1.435-meter km standard gauge; 1,586 km 1.000-meter gauge, 18 km 1.000-meter gauge double track

**Highways:** 17,700 km total; 9,100 km bituminous; 8,600 km improved and unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** 797 km crude oil; 86 km refined products; 742 km natural gas

**Ports:** 5 major, 14 minor; 2 petroleum, oils, and lubricants terminal

**Civil air:** 19 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 29 total, 27 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, multiconductor cable, and radio relay; key centers are Şafâqis, Sūsah, Bizerte, and Tūnis; 232,000 telephones (3.4 per 100 popl.); 18 AM, 4 FM, 14 TV stations; 4 submarine cables; ARABSAT satellite back-up control station under construction; coaxial cable to Algeria; radio-relay to Algeria, Libya, and Italy

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,794,000; 1,002,000 fit for military service; about 84,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, \$284 million; 7.4% of central government budget



### Land

780,576 km<sup>2</sup>; twice the size of California; 35% crop, 25% meadow and pasture, 23% forest, 17% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,574 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm, except in Black and Mediterranean Seas, where it is 12 nm

**Coastline:** 7,200 km

### People

**Population:** 51,819,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

**Nationality:** noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

**Religion:** 98% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 2% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

**Language:** Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

**Infant mortality rate:** 15.3/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 57

**Literacy:** 70%

**Labor force:** 18.1 million (1984); 58.8% agriculture, 27.5% service, 11.9% industry and commerce; 16.5% surplus of unskilled labor (1984); about 1 million Turks work abroad (1983)

**Organized labor:** 10-15% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Turkey

**Type:** republican parliamentary democracy

**Capital:** Ankara

**Political subdivisions:** 67 provinces

**Legal system:** derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted in November 1982; legal education at Universities of Ankara and İstanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Republic Day, 29 October

**Branches:** executive—President empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (400-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Gen. Kenan EVREN, President (since 1982); Turgut ÖZAL, Prime Minister (since 1983)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** according to the 1982 Constitution, elections to the Grand National Assembly to be held every five years; most recent election 6 November 1983

**Political parties and leaders:** military leaders banned all traditional parties from taking part in the parliamentary election of November 1983 and banned many prominent party leaders from taking part in politics for five to 10 years; three new parties allowed to take part in the election—Motherland Party (ANAP), Turgut Özal; Populist Party (PP), Necdet Calp; Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), Ülk Söylemezoglu; additional parties permitted to take part in local elections in March 1984—Social Democracy Party (SODEP), Erdal İnön; Correct Way Party

## Turkey (continued)

(CWP), Husamettin Cineruk; SODEP and PP merged in 1985 to form the Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP) under Aydin Grkan; Democratic Left Party (DLP) founded in 1985 under Rahsan Ecevit;

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 211 seats; Populist Party, 117 seats; Nationalist Democracy Party, 71 seats; as of end of 1985, Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 207 seats; Social Democratic Populist Party, 82 seats; National Democracy Party, 53 seats; Democratic Left Party, 4 seats; independents, 46 seats; vacant, 8 seats

*Communists:* strength and support negligible

*Member of:* ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, OIC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$50.0 billion (1984), \$990 per capita; 5.9% real growth 1983, 4.6% average annual real growth 1974-84

*Natural resources:* antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, oil

*Agriculture:* main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

*Major industries:* textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

*Crude steel:* 3.0 million tons produced (1984)

*Electric power:* 8,685,500 kW capacity (1985); 34.238 billion kWh produced (1985), 667 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$7,134 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles, clothing, cement, leather, glass, ceramics

*Imports:* \$10,757 million (c.i.f., 1984); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* (1984) exports—17.9% FRG, 13.1% Iraq, 10.5% Iran, 7.0% Italy, 5.3% Saudi Arabia; imports—14.3% Iran, 10.9% FRG, 9.9% US, 8.7% Iraq, 6.1% Libya

*Budget:* (FY84) revenues, \$7.55 billion; expenditures, \$10.1 billion; deficit, \$2.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 551.55 Turkish liras=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 8,193 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 204 km double track; 109 km electrified

*Highways:* 49,615 km total; 26,915 km bituminous; 16,500 km gravel or crushed stone; 4,000 km improved earth; 2,200 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* approx. 1,200 km

*Pipelines:* 1,288 km crude oil; 2,145 km refined products

*Ports:* 4 major, 8 secondary, 16 minor

*Civil air:* 30 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 120 total, 104 usable; 62 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 27 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio-relay network; 2.66 million telephones (5.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 27 FM, 252 TV stations; 2 satellite ground station antennas, 1 submarine telephone cable

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Land Forces, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 12,685,000; 7,507,000 fit for military service; about 533,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$2.3 billion; 17% of central government budget



## Turks and Caicos Islands



### Land

430 km<sup>2</sup>; about two-thirds the size of New York City; more than 30 islands, including 8 inhabited; largest island is Grand Caicos

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

### People

*Population:* 7,436 (1980)

*Ethnic division:* majority of African descent

*Religion:* Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist

*Language:* English (official)

*Infant mortality rate:* 24.4/1,000 (1981/82)

*Literacy:* about 99%

*Labor force:* some subsistence agriculture; majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries

*Organized labor:* St. George's Industrial Trade Union (Cockburn Harbor), 250 members

### Government

*Official name:* Turks and Caicos Islands

*Type:* British dependent territory; constitution introduced in 1976

*Capital:* Grand Turk (Cockburn Town)

*Political subdivisions:* 3 districts

*Legal system:* probably based on English common law

*National holiday:* Commonwealth Day, 31 May

*Branches:* executive, bicameral legislature (Executive Council, 14-member Legislative Council), judicial (Supreme Court)

*Government leader:* Nathaniel FRANCIS, Chief Minister (since March 1985); Christopher J. TURNER, Governor (since 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* last 1984 for 11 Legislative Council seats

*Political parties and leaders:* People's Democratic Movement (PMD), Oswald Skipings; Progressive National Party (PNP), Nathaniel Francis

*Voting strength:* PDM, 3 seats, PNP, 8 seats

Communist: none known

### Economy

*GDP:* \$15 million, per capita GDP \$2,020 (1980)

*Natural resources:* spiny lobster, conch

*Agriculture:* corn, beans

*Fishing:* catch 1,050 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* fishing, tourism; formerly produced salt by solar evaporation

*Exports:* \$2.5 million (1982); crawfish, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

*Imports:* \$20.9 million (1982); foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, clothing

*Major trade partners:* US (lobster, conch, tourism) and UK

*Budget:* revenues, \$5.9 million; expenditures, \$7.2 million (1981/82)

*Monetary conversion rate:* uses the US dollar

*Fiscal year:* probably calendar

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 121 km, including 24 km tarmac

*Ports:* 4 major (Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbor)

*Civil air:* Air Turks and Caicos (passenger service) and Turks Air Ltd. (cargo service)

*Airfields:* 8 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

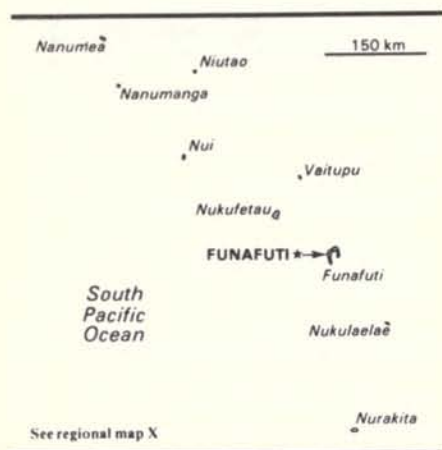
*Telecommunications:* fair cable and radio services; 1,400 telephones (16.9 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; 2 submarine cables, 1 satellite ground station

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

*Branches:* police

## Tuvalu (formerly Ellice Islands)



**NOTE:** On 1 October 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony are now named Kiribati. Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and the four islands of the Tuvalu group formerly claimed by the United States—Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae, and Niulakita

### Land

26 km<sup>2</sup>; less than one-half the size of Manhattan; low-lying atolls composed of coral reefs

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* about 24 km

### People

*Population:* 8,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Tuvaluans(s); adjective—Tuvaluan

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% Polynesian

*Religion:* Christian, predominantly Protestant

*Language:* Tuvaluan, English

*Infant mortality rate:* 42/1,000 (1979)

*Life expectancy:* men 57, women 60

*Literacy:* less than 50%

### Government

*Official name:* Tuvalu

*Type:* independent state with special "membership" in the Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

*Capital:* Funafuti

*Political subdivisions:* 8 island councils on the permanently inhabited islands

*Branches:* executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature—12-member House of Parliament judicial—High Court, 8 island courts with limited jurisdiction

*Government leaders:* Dr. Tomasi PUAPUA, Prime Minister (since September 1981); Sir Fiatau Penitela TEO, Governor General (since October 1978)

*Elections:* last general election September 1985, next scheduled for September 1989

*Political parties:* none

*Member of:* ESCAP (associate member), GATT (de facto), SPF, SPC, UPU

### Economy

*GNP:* \$4 million (1984), \$450 per capita

*Agriculture:* limited; coconut palms, copra

*Major industry:* copra

*Electric power:* 2,600 kW capacity (1985); 3 million kWh produced (1985), 375 kWh per capita

*Exports:* copra—\$26,789 (1981)

*Imports:* \$2.8 million (1981); food and mineral fuels

*Major trade partners:* UK, Australia

*Aid:* economic commitments—\$4.2 million (1983); Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1970-79), \$22 million

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, \$2.59 million; expenditures, \$3.6 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.44 Australian dollars=US\$1 (6 February 1986)

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 8 km gravel

*Inland waterways:* none

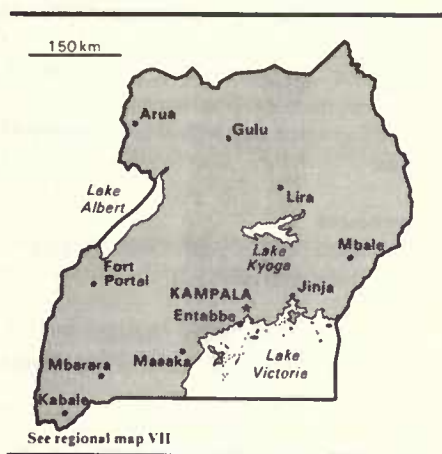
*Ports:* 2 minor (Funafuti, Nukufetau)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 1 AM station; about 300 radio telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio sets

# Uganda



## Land

235,885 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Oregon; 45% forest, wood, and grass; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria; about 21% cultivated; 13% national park, forest, and game reserve

**Land boundaries:** 2,680 km

## People

**Population:** 15,158,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

**Nationality:** noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

**Religion:** 33% Roman Catholic, 33% Protestant, 16% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

**Language:** English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

**Infant mortality rate:** 92/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 48, women 50

**Literacy:** 52.3%

**Labor force:** estimated 4.5 million; about 250,000 in paid labor; remainder in subsistence activities

**Organized labor:** 125,000 union members

## Government

**Official name:** Republic of Uganda

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Kampala

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces and 34 districts

**Legal system:** government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law to reinstitute a normal judicial system; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 9 October

**Branches:** present government, which assumed power in January 1986, consists of a National Resistance Council headed by the President; the constitution has been suspended and the unicameral legislature (National Assembly) has been dissolved

**Government leader:** Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, Head of State and Chairman of the National Resistance Council (since January 1986)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** none scheduled

**Political parties:** Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), Conservation Party (CP)

**Voting strength:** (December 1980 election) National Assembly UPC, 74; DP, 51; other, 1

**Other political parties or pressure groups:** Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda (FEDEMU), Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF)

**Communists:** possibly a few sympathizers

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO,

ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

**GDP:** \$5.9 billion in 1983 (est.), approximately \$220 per capita; real growth rate 5.0% (1983/84 est.)

**Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, limestone

**Agriculture:** main cash crop—coffee (180,600 metric tons produced in 1983/84, est.); other cash crops—cotton, tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelting, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 200,000 kW capacity (1985); 438 million kWh produced (1985), 29 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$380 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); coffee (98%), cotton, tea

**Imports:** \$509 million (c.i.f., 1983/84 est.); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment, food

**Major trade partners:** exports—31% US, 12% UK, 10% France; imports—32% Kenya, 11% UK, 11% FRG (1983)

**Budget:** current receipts 7.7% of GDP (FY83/84); expenditures, 6.4% of GDP; capital expenditures, 1.1% of GDP

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1,400 Uganda shillings=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

## Communications

**Railroads:** 1,300 km, 1,000-meter gauge single track

**Highways:** 30,500 km total; 3,500 km paved; 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks



## Uganda (continued)

**Inland waterways:** Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; Victoria Nile, Albert Nile; principal inland water ports are at Jinja and Port Bell, both on Lake Victoria

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 39 total, 34 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

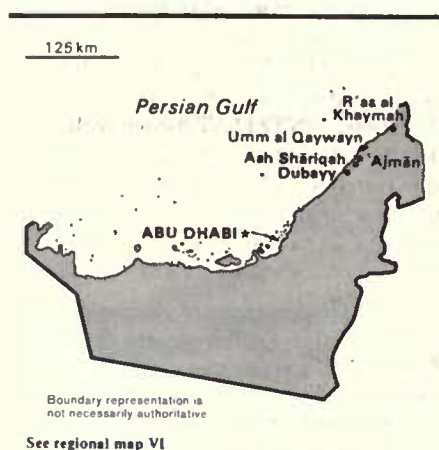
**Telecommunications:** fair system with radio-relay and radio communications stations in use; 61,600 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** new government plans to reorganize national army; formerly, the defense forces consisted of the Uganda National Liberation Army (including army and air force) and a paramilitary Police Special Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 3,316,000; about 1,785,000 fit for military service

## United Arab Emirates



### Land

83,600 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Maine; almost all desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,094 km (does not include boundaries between adjacent UAE states)

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** to agreed center boundaries or median lines

**Coastline:** 1,448 km

### People

**Population:** 1,326,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

**Nationality:** Noun—Emirian(s), adjective—Emirian

**Ethnic divisions:** Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian 50% (fluctuating), other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%; fewer than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

**Religion:** Muslim 96%; Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

**Language:** Arabic (official); Farsi and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

**Infant mortality rate:** 44/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 68, women 73

**Literacy:** 56.3% est.

**Labor force:** 567,000 (1984 est.); 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 5% government; 80% of labor force is foreign

### Government

**Official name:** United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

**Member states:** Abu Dhabi, 'Ajmān, Dubayy, Al Fujayrah, Ra's al Khaymah, Ash Shāriqah, Umm al Qaywayn

**Type:** federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the UAE central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

**Capital:** Abu Dhabi

**Legal system:** secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential

**National holiday:** 2 December

**Branches:** executive—Supreme Council of Rulers (seven members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature—Federal National Council; judicial—Union Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al NUHAYYAN of Abu Dhabi, President (since December 1971); Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al MAKTUM of Dubayy, Vice President (since 1971) and Prime Minister (since April 1979)

**Suffrage:** none

**Elections:** none

**Political or pressure groups:** none; a few small clandestine groups are active

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT,

## United Kingdom

INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

### Economy

GDP: \$28.2 billion (1984 est.), \$24,000 per capita

*Natural resources:* oil and natural gas; oil production in 1984, 1.1 million b/d

*Agriculture:* food imported; some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

*Electric power:* 6,015,000 kW capacity (1985); 15.807 billion kWh produced (1985), 12,300 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$14.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); \$12.3 billion in crude oil, \$1.8 billion consisting mostly of gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

*Imports:* \$6.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); food, consumer and capital goods

*Major trade partners:* Japan, EC, US

*Budget:* (1984) current expenditures, \$3.7 billion; development, \$0.2 billion; revenue, \$3.9 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.671 UAE dirhams=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

*Pipelines:* 830 km crude oil; 870 km natural gas, including natural gas liquids

*Ports:* 7 major, 25 minor

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 42 total, 31 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate system of radio-relay and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai; 281,000 telephones (25.0 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 3 FM, 9 TV stations; 3 INTELSAT stations with 1 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean antennas; Arab satellite station under construction; submarine cable to Qatar and Bahrain; planned submarine cables to India and Pakistan; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Central Military Command, Federal Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 549,000; 381,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, \$1.9 billion; 45% of central government budget



### Land

243,977 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly smaller than Oregon; 50% meadow and pasture, 30% arable, 12% waste or urban, 7% forest, 1% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 360 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 12,429 km

### People

*Population:* 56,458,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

*Ethnic divisions:* 81.5% English, 9.6% Scottish, 2.4% Irish, 1.9% Welsh, 1.8% Ulster, 0.8% other; West Indian, Indian, Pakistani 2%

*Religion:* 27.0 million Anglican, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterian, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jewish (registered)

*Language:* English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

*Infant mortality rate:* 10.1/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* 74

## United Kingdom (*continued*)

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* (1985) 27.58 million; 23% manufacturing and construction, 49.4% services, 9.5% self-employed, 10.4% government, 1.2% agriculture; 13.1% unemployed (November 1985)

*Organized labor:* 40% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* London

*Political subdivisions:* 54 counties in England and Wales, 12 regions in Scotland and islands area, 26 districts in Northern Ireland

*Legal system:* common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

*Branches:* legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

*Government leader:* ELIZABETH II, Queen (since 1952); Margaret THATCHER, Prime Minister (since 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* at discretion of Prime Minister but must be held before expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election held 9 June 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Neil Kinnock; Social Democratic, David Owen; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, Donald Stewart; Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Wigley; Official Unionist, James Molyneaux;

Democratic Unionist, Ian Paisley; Social Democratic and Labor, John Hume; Provisional Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Alliance, John Cushnahan; Liberal, David Steel

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) House of Commons—Conservative, 394 seats (42.4%); Labor, 210 seats (27.6%); Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, 23 seats (18 Liberal, 7 SDP) (25.4%); Scottish National Party, 2 seats; Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist), 2 seats; Ulster (Official) Unionist (Northern Ireland), 10 seats; Ulster Democratic Unionist (Northern Ireland), 3 seats; Ulster Popular Unionist (Northern Ireland), 2 seats; Social Democratic and Labor (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), 1 seat

*Communists:* 15,961

*Other political or pressure groups:* Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

*Member of:* ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

### Economy

*GNP:* \$426.3 billion (1984), \$7,640 per capita; 60.3% consumption, 17.1% investment, 21.6% government; 0.0% stockbuilding, 1.0% net foreign balance, real growth 2.0% (1984)

*Natural resources:* coal, oil, gas (North Sea), tin, limestone, iron, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica

*Agriculture:* mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 62.1% self-sufficient (1983); dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, bacon and ham

*Fishing:* catch 846,535 metric tons (1983); imports 707,000 metric tons (1983), exports 379,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

*Crude steel:* 15.2 million metric tons produced (1984); 267 kg per capita (1984); 23.6 million tons capacity (1984)

*Electric power:* 95,533,000 kW capacity (1985); 292.661 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,186 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$94.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment

*Imports:* \$105.2 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* exports—44.8% EC (10.6% FRG, 10% France, 8.7% Netherlands), 14.4% US, 2.3% Communist (1984); imports—44.7% EC (14.1% FRG, 7.8% Netherlands, 7.5% France), 11.9% US, 2.6% Communist (1984)

*Aid:* donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-82) \$14.4 billion

*Budget:* national and local government revenues (FY85 est.), \$208.6 billion; expenditures, \$221.2 billion; deficit \$12.6 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.701 pound sterling=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* Great Britain—17,249 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 16,964 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (3,749 km electrified, 12,591 km double or multiple track), and 19 km 0.597-meter gauge; several additional small standard-gauge and narrow-gauge lines are privately owned and operated; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 332 km 1.600-meter gauge, 190 km double track



## United States

**Highways:** United Kingdom, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 paved, 592 km gravel)

**Inland waterways:** 3,219 km publicly owned; 605 km major commercial routes

**Pipelines:** 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,993 km refined products; 12,800 km natural gas

**Ports:** 9 major, 15 secondary, 190 minor

**Civil air:** 618 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 548 total, 345 usable; 246 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 37 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 137 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

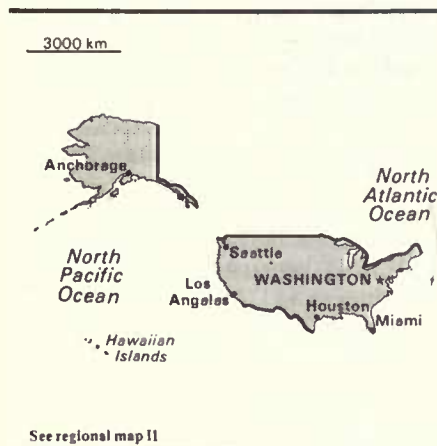
**Telecommunications:** modern, efficient domestic and international system; 29.5 million telephones (52.5 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast systems with 210 AM, 436 FM, 2,736 TV stations; 35 coaxial submarine cables; 4 earth satellite stations with a total of 9 antennas

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Royal Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Marines

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,039,000; 11,906,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, \$24.1 billion; about 19.7% of central government budget



This "Factsheet" on the US is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a US "yardstick." Information is from US open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the US Intelligence Community.

### Land

9,372,614 km<sup>2</sup> (contiguous US plus Alaska and Hawaii); 32% forest; 27% grazing and pasture; 19% cultivated; 22% waste, urban, and other

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); includes Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Johnston Atoll, Wake Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Howland and Baker Islands, Northern Marianas

**Coastline:** 19,924 km

### People

**Population:** 240,856,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

**Ethnic divisions:** 83.1% white; 11.6% black; 6.448% Spanish origin; 0.622% American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; 0.357% Chinese; 0.343% Filipino; 0.31% Japanese, 0.1595% other Asian; 0.156% Korean; 0.115% Vietnamese (1980)

**Religion:** total membership in religious bodies 139.604 million; Protestant 76.754 million, Roman Catholic 52.089 million, Jewish 5.725 million, other religions 5.036 million; 60% of the population processes a religious affiliation (1982)

**Language:** predominantly English; sizable Spanish-speaking minority

**Infant mortality rate:** 10.6/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 71.6, women 76.3

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 115.24 million (includes 1.708 million members of the armed forces in the US); unemployment rate 7.2% (1985); 8,291 million unemployed (October 1985)

**Organized labor:** approximately 17.3 million members; 18% of civilian labor force (1985)

### Government

**Official name:** United States of America

**Type:** federal republic; strong democratic tradition

**Capital:** Washington, D. C.

**Political subdivisions:** 50 states and the District of Columbia; dependencies include Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake and Midway Islands, Johnston Atoll, and Kingman Reef; under UN trusteeship Caroline, Marshall, and Northern Mariana Islands

**Legal system:** based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 4 July

**Branches:** executive (President), bicameral legislature (House of Representatives and Senate), and judicial (Supreme Court); branches, in principle, independent and maintain balance of power

## United States (continued)

**Government leaders:** Ronald REAGAN, President (since January 1981); George BUSH, Vice President (since January 1981)

**Suffrage:** all citizens over age 18; not compulsory

**Elections:** presidential, every four years (next November 1988); all members of the House of Representatives, every two years; one-third of members of the Senate, every two years

**Political parties and leaders:** Republican Party, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., national chairman; Democratic Party, Paul G. Kirk, Jr., national committee chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

**Voting strength:** 40% voter participation (1982 congressional election); 53.3% voter participation (1984 presidential election); Republican Party (Ronald Reagan), 59% of the popular vote (525 electoral votes); Democratic Party (Walter Mondale), 41% (13 electoral votes)

**Communists:** Communist Party (claimed 15,000-20,000 members), Gus Hall, general secretary; Socialist Workers Party (claimed 1,800 members); Jack Barnes, national secretary (1983)

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, Bank of International Settlements, CCC, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, ESCAP, GATT, Group of Ten, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICEM, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, PAHO, SPC, UN, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$3,662.8 billion (1984 est.); \$2,186.5 billion (65%) personal consumption, \$501.0 billion (14.9%) private investment, \$701.8 billion (20.9%) government, —\$25.9 billion (— .07%) net exports; \$11,338 per capita; annual growth rate 6.8% (1984)

**Natural resources:** coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc

**Agriculture:** food grains, feed crops, oilbearing crops, cattle, dairy products

**Fishing:** catch 4,143 thousand metric tons (1983); 13.0 lb per capita consumption (1981); imports \$4.173 billion (1981); exports \$1.156 billion, (1981); est. value, \$2.388 billion (1981)

**Crude steel:** 83.9 million metric tons produced (1984)

**Natural gas:** 18.5 trillion cubic feet produced (1984)

**Electric power:** (public utilities only) 705,961,000 kW capacity (1985); 2,679.857 billion (net) kWh produced (1985), 11,220 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$17,034.2 million (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, agricultural products

**Imports:** \$31,349.1 million (c.i.f., 1985); crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, transport equipment (mainly new automobiles)

**Major trade partners:** exports—\$4,030 million Canada, \$1,925.7 million Japan, \$1,015.7 million Mexico, \$842.8 million UK, \$651.4 million FRG (1985); imports—\$6,153.8 million Canada, \$6,451.8 million Japan, \$1,479.4 million Mexico, \$1,300.1 million UK, \$1,807.5 million FRG (1985)

**Aid:** obligations and loan authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY82), economic \$11.2 billion, military (FY82) \$4.2 billion

**Budget:** (1985) receipts, \$763.768 billion; outlays, \$930.635 billion; deficit, \$123.3 billion

**Fiscal year:** 1 October-30 September

### Communications

**Railroads:** 270,312 km

**Highways:** 6,365,590 km, including 88,641 km expressways

**Inland waterways:** est. 41,009 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes

**Freight carried:** rail—1,637.0 million metric tons, 1,345.6 billion metric ton/km (1984); highways—987.53 billion metric ton/km (1984); inland water freight (excluding Great Lakes traffic)—582.81 million metric tons, 358.29 billion metric ton/km (1984); air—11,495 million metric ton/km (1984)

**Pipelines:** petroleum, 883.3 billion metric ton/km, 1,049.6 million metric tons carried (1984)

**Ports:** 44 handling 10.9 million metric tons or more per year

**Civil air:** 2,960 commercial multiengine transport aircraft, including 2,724 jet, 185 turboprop, 51 piston (1984)

**Airfields:** 15,422 in operation (1981)

**Telecommunications:** 182,558,000 telephones (791 telephones per 1,000 popl.); 4,892 AM, 3,915 FM, 1,285 noncommercial FM stations (10,092 total); 796 commercial, 300 noncommercial (public broadcasting), 6,200 commercial cable TV broadcast stations (7,296 total); 495 million radio and 150 million TV receivers (1982)

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), US Coast Guard, Department of the Air Force

**Military manpower:** 2,135,900 total; 780,800, army; 594,500, air force; 564,800, navy; 196,600, marines (1984)

**Military budget:** \$266.151 billion (1984 prop.); 29.1% of central government budget (planned, 1985)

# Uruguay



## Land

176,215 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Washington (state); 84% agricultural (73% pasture, 11% crop); 16% forest, urban, waste, and other

*Land boundaries:* 1,352 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 660 km

## People

*Population:* 2,947,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

*Ethnic divisions:* 88% white, 8% mestizo, 4% black

*Religion:* 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 30% nonprofessing or other

*Language:* Spanish

*Infant mortality rate:* 32/1,000 (1983)

*Life expectancy:* men 67.1, women 73.7

*Literacy:* 94.3%

*Labor force:* about 1.28 million (1981); 19% manufacturing; 19% government; 16% agriculture; 12% commerce; 12% utilities, construction, transport, and communications; 22% other services; unemployment more than 15% (1984 est.)

*Organized labor:* Interunion Workers' Assembly/National Workers' Confederation (PIT/CNT) Labor Federation

## Government

*Official name:* Oriental Republic of Uruguay

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Montevideo

*Political subdivisions:* 19 departments with limited autonomy

*Legal system:* based on Spanish civil law system; most recent constitution implemented 1967; legal education at University of the Republic in Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 August

*Branches:* executive, headed by President; bicameral National Congress (Senate and House of Deputies); national judiciary headed by Court of Justice

*Government leaders:* Julio M. SANGUINETTI, President (since March 1985); Enrique E. TARIGO, Vice President (since March 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* last November 1984; elections held every five years

*Political parties and leaders:* National (Blanco) Party, Wilson Ferreira; Broad Front Coalition, Liber Seregni; Colorado Party, Julio Sanguinetti, Enrique Tarigo, Jorge Pacheco Areco; Communist Party (legalized in March 1985), Rodney Arismendi; Civic Union, Humberto Ciganda; Radical Christian Union, leader unknown

*Voting strength:* (1984 elections) 41% Colorado, 34.9% Blanco, 21.7% Broad Front, 2.4% Civic Union, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

*Communists:* 15,000-18,000

*Other political or pressure groups:* National Liberation Movement (MLN)—Tupamaros, leftist revolutionary terrorist group, granted amnesty in 1985

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

*GDP:* \$5.2 billion (1984), \$1,800 per capita; 89% consumption, 13% gross investment, —2.0% foreign; real growth rate 1984, —1.8%

*Natural resources:* soil, hydroelectric power (potential), minor minerals

*Agriculture:* large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing; main crops—wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

*Major industries:* meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining

*Electric power:* 1,350,000 kW capacity (1985); 5.2 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,771 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$925 million (f.o.b., 1984); wool, hides, meat, textiles, leather products, fish, rice, furs

*Imports:* \$732 million (f.o.b., 1984); fuels and lubricants (37%), metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

*Major trade partners:* exports—22% LAIA; 21% EC, 8% US, imports—39% LAIA (13% Brazil, 11% Argentina), 15% EC, 7% US (1981)



## Uruguay (continued)

**Aid:** economic commitments—US authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$78 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83) \$151 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$65 million; military—US authorized (FY70-84) \$39 million

**Budget:** (1983 est.) revenues, \$709 million; expenditures, \$901 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 119.6 new pesos=US\$1 (November 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,000 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge (1.435 m) and government owned

**Highways:** 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Montevideo), 9 minor

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 93 total, 89 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

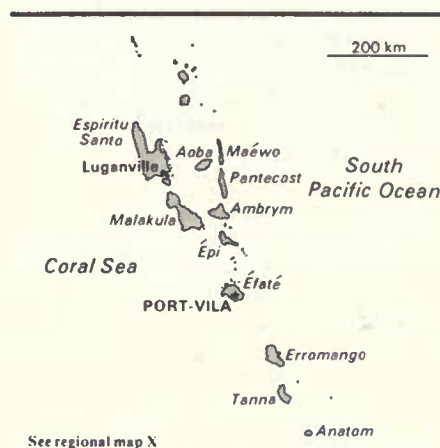
**Telecommunications:** most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide radio-relay network 337,000 telephones (11.3 per 100 popl.); 100 AM, 36 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 682,000; 554,000 fit for military service; no conscription

## Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides)



### Land

About 14,763 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of Connecticut; over 80 islands

### Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

**Coastline:** about 2,528 km

### People

**Population:** 136,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Vanuatuan(s); adjective—Vanuatuan

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% indigenous Melanesian; 8% French; remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

**Religion:** most at least nominally Christian

**Language:** English and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

**Life expectancy:** 55

**Literacy:** probably 10-20%

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Vanuatu

**Type:** republic, formerly Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

**Capital:** Port-Vila

**Political subdivisions:** four administrative districts

**Legal system:** unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

**Branch:** unicameral legislature (39-member Parliament), elected November 1983

**Government leader:** Father Walter Hadye LINI, Prime Minister (since 1980)

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party (Vanuaaku Pati), Walter Lini, chairman

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, NAM, SPF, UN, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$77 million (1984), average annual growth rate 5.0% (1985 est.)

**Natural resources:** manganese, hardwood forests, cattle

**Agriculture:** export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

**Fishing:** catch, 2,470 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** fish-freezing, canneries, tourism

**Electric power:** 10,000 kW capacity (1985); 20 million kWh produced (1985), 150 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$44 million (1984); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

## Vatican City

**Imports:** \$66 million (1984); 18% food

**Aid:** Australia (1980-83), \$14.4 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 102.034  
vatu=US\$1; 1.44 Australian dollars=US\$1  
(6 February 1986)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** at least 240 km sealed or  
all-weather roads

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor (Port-Vila, Santo)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 31 total, 25 usable; 2 with  
permanent-surface runways, 2 with run-  
ways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 2 AM stations; 2,400  
telephones (2.4 per 100 popl.); 1 ground sat-  
ellite station under construction

### Defense Forces

**Personnel:** no military forces maintained;  
however, a paramilitary force is responsible  
for internal and external security

250 meters



See regional map V

**Land**  
0.438 km<sup>2</sup>

**Land boundaries:** 3 km

### People

**Population:** 737 (July 1986), average annual  
growth rate 0.1%

**Ethnic divisions:** primarily Italians but also  
many other nationalities

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Language:** Italian, Latin, and various other  
languages

**Literacy:** 100%

**Labor force:** approx. 1,500; Vatican City  
employees divided into three categories—  
executives, office workers, and salaried em-  
ployees

### Government

**Official name:** State of the Vatican City

**Type:** monarchical-sacerdotal state

**Capital:** Vatican City

**Political subdivisions:** Vatican City includes  
St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum,  
and neighboring buildings covering more  
than 100 acres; 13 buildings in Rome and

Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer resi-  
dence, although outside the boundaries, en-  
joy extraterritorial rights

**Legal system:** Canon laws of 1929 serve  
some of the functions of a constitution

**National holiday:** 30 June

**Branches:** the Pope possesses full executive,  
legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates  
these powers to the President of the Pontifi-  
cal Commission, who is subject to pontifical  
appointment and recall; the administrative  
structure of the Roman Catholic Church is  
known as the Roman Curia; its most impor-  
tant temporal components include the Sec-  
retariat of State and Council for Public Af-  
fairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and  
the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the Col-  
lege of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

**Government leader:** JOHN PAUL II, Su-  
preme Pontiff (Karol WOJTYŁA, elected  
Pope 16 October 1978)

**Suffrage:** limited to cardinals less than 80  
years old

**Elections:** Supreme Pontiff elected for life  
by College of Cardinals

**Communists:** none known

**Other political or pressure groups:** none  
(exclusive of influence exercised by other  
church officers in universal Roman Catholic  
Church)

**Member:** IAEA, INTELSAT, ITU, IWC—  
International Wheat Council, UPU, WIPO,  
WTO; permanent observer status at FAO,  
OAS, UN, and UNESCO

### Economy

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is  
supported financially by contributions  
(known as Peter's pence) from Roman Cath-  
olics throughout the world; some income  
derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps  
and tourist mementos, fees for admission to  
Vatican museums, and sale of publications;  
industrial activity consists solely of printing  
and production of a small amount of mosaics  
and staff uniforms; the banking and financial

## Vatican City (continued)

activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Works (IOR) carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See manages the Holy See's capital assets; the Vatican announced an operating deficit of \$25 million for 1981

**Electric power:** 3,000 kW (standby) capacity (1985); power supplied by Italy

**Monetary conversion rate:** the Vatican issues its own coinage, which is interchangeable with the Italian lira; 1,785.4 lira = US\$ 1 (February 1984)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none (city streets)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Italy

## Venezuela



### Land

912,050 km<sup>2</sup>; more than twice the size of California; 21% forest; 18% pasture; 4% cropland; 57% urban, waste, or other

**Land boundaries:** 4,181 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 2,800 km

### People

**Population:** 17,791,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

**Nationality:** noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

**Ethnic divisions:** 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% black, 2% Indian

**Religion:** 96% nominally Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

**Language:** Spanish (official); Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

**Infant mortality rate:** 36.2/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 64.0, women 69.0

**Literacy:** 85.6%

**Labor force:** 5.9 million (1985); 27% services; 22% commerce; 16% agriculture; 16% manufacturing; 9% construction; 7% transportation; 3% petroleum, utilities, and other; 13.4% unemployment (1984)

**Organized labor:** 32% of labor force

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Venezuela

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Caracas

**Political subdivisions:** 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories, and 72 island dependencies in the Caribbean

**Legal system:** based on Napoleonic code; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 5 July

**Branches:** executive (President), bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies), judiciary

**Government leader:** Jaime LUSINCHI, President (since February 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18, though rarely enforced

**Elections:** every five years by secret ballot; last held December 1983; next national election for President and bicameral legislature scheduled for December 1988

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Christian Party (COPEI), Godofredo González; Democratic Action (AD), Gonzalo Barrios; Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Pompeyo Márquez (president), Freddy Muñoz (secretary general)

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) 56.8% AD, 34.5% COPEI, 4.17% MAS, 4.53% others

**Communists:** 10,000 members (est.)



## Vietnam

**Other political or pressure groups:**  
FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group

**Member of:** Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, WFTU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$47 billion (1985), \$2,680 per capita (1985); 60.4% private consumption, 12.5% public consumption, 14.8% gross investment, 12.3% foreign (1984); real growth rate 0.4% (1985)

**Natural resources:** petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydroelectric power

**Agriculture:** main crops—cereals, fruits, sugar, coffee, rice; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

**Fishing:** catch 226,870 metric tons (1983); exports \$12.4 million (1982), imports \$30.0 million (1982)

**Major industries:** petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles, steel, aluminum, motor vehicles

**Crude steel:** 2.8 million metric tons produced (1985), 154 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 13,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 37 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,135 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$15.8 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); petroleum (94%)

**Imports:** \$7.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984)

**Major trade partners:** imports—46% US, 5.2% Japan, 5.2% FRG, 4.8% Italy; exports—40.9% US, 10.3% Italy, 7% FRG (1984)

**Budget:** revised 1984—revenues, \$17.4 billion; expenditures, \$16.9 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** (official) 7.5 bolivares=US\$1 (1 January 1986)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 439 km total; 260 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, government owned; 179 km 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

**Highways:** 77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads, and 15,835 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 7,100 km; Rio Orinoco and Lago de Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

**Pipelines:** 6,370 km crude oil; 480 km refined products; 2,480 km natural gas

**Ports:** 6 major, 17 minor

**Civil air:** 58 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 278 total, 254 usable; 107 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 87 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** modern expanding telecom system; 1.44 million telephones (9.5 per 100 popl.); 180 AM, 58 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas, and 3 domestic satellite stations

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces, Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard), Marines, Coast Guard

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,323,000; 3,283,000 fit for military service; 193,000 reach military age (18) annually



### Land

329,707 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of New Mexico; 50% forest; 14% cultivated; 36% urban, inland water, and other

**Land boundaries:** 4,562 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 3,444 km (excluding islands)

### People

**Population:** 61,994,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Vietnamese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

**Ethnic divisions:** 85-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes

**Religion:** Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant

**Language:** Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

**Infant mortality rate:** 53/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 62, women 66

## Vietnam (continued)

*Literacy:* 78%

*Labor force:* approximately 29 million, not including military

### Government

*Official name:* Socialist Republic of Vietnam

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Hanoi

*Political subdivisions:* 40 provinces, under central government control

*Legal system:* based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

*National holiday:* 2 September

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Council of State, National Assembly); highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to National Assembly

*Government leaders:* LE DUAN, Secretary General, Communist Party (since December 1976); TRUONG CHINH, Chairman, Council of State (since July 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; last election for National Assembly held on 25 April 1976

*Political parties and leaders:* Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), formerly known as the Vietnam Workers Party, headed by Le Duan

*Communists:* probably more than 1 million

*Member of:* ADB, CEMA, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$18.1 billion, \$300 per capita (1984) at official exchange rates of 12.1 dong=US\$1

*Natural resources:* phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, apatite, chromate, possible offshore oil deposits, forests

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, dairy products

*Fishing:* catch 539,000 metric tons (1984)

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles, machinebuilding, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires

*Shortages:* foodgrains, petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

*Electric power:* 1,800,000 kW capacity (1985); 5 billion kWh produced (1985), 83 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$763 million (1984); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

*Imports:* \$1,823 million (1984); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

*Major trade partners:* exports—USSR, East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—USSR, East Europe, Japan

*Aid:* accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual economic aid on annual basis is—USSR, \$600 million or more; East European countries, \$150 million; non-Communist countries, \$50 million; international institutions, \$50 million; value of military aid deliveries since 1975 not available

*Monetary conversion rate:* 12.1 dong=US\$1 (June 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 2,834 km total; 2,262 1,000-meter gauge, 130 km standard gauge, 230 km dual gauge, 212 km unoperable

*Highways:* 41,191 km total; 5,471 km bituminous, 27,030 km gravel or improved earth, 8,690 km unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* 150 km, refined products

*Inland waterways:* about 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

*Ports:* 9 major, 23 minor

*Civil air:* controlled by military

*Airfields:* 217 total, 128 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

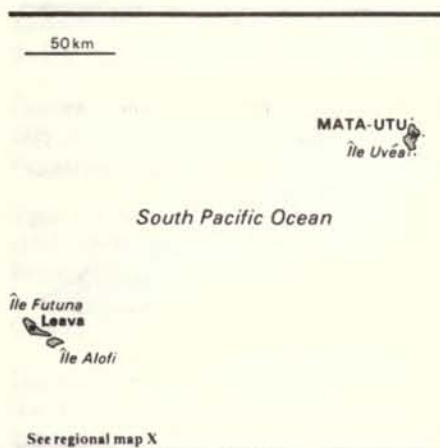
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 14,619,000; 9,290,000 fit for military service; 687,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* no expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the USSR has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort

## Wallis and Futuna



### Land

About 207 km<sup>2</sup>; about the size of New York City

### Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 129 km

### People

Population: 14,000 (July 1986) average annual growth rate 2.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely Polynesian

**Religion:** largely Roman Catholic

### Government

**Official name:** Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Type:** overseas territory of France

**Capital:** Mata-Utu

**Political subdivisions:** three districts

**Branches:** territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris and one senator

**Government leaders:** Mirhel KUHN-MUNCH, Superior Administrator and President of Territorial Assembly (since at least 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every five years

### Economy

**Agriculture:** dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

**Electric power:** 1,000 kW capacity (1985); 1 million kWh produced (1985), 83 kWh per capita

**Exports:** negligible

**Imports:** \$3.4 million (1977); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

**Aid:** (1978) France, European Development Fund, \$2.6 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1 (December 1982)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1977)

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor

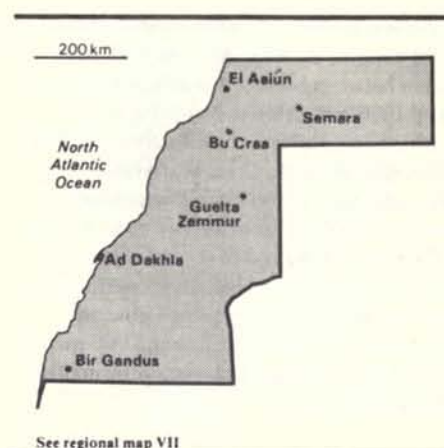
**Airfields:** 2 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 148 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.)

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

## Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara)



### Land

266,770 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Utah; nearly all desert

**Land boundaries:** 2,086 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

**Coastline:** 1,110 km

### People

**Population:** 92,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Saharan(s), Moroccan(s); adjective—Saharan, Moroccan

**Ethnic divisions:** Arab and Berber

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

**Literacy:** among Moroccans, probably nearly 20%; among Saharans, perhaps 5%

**Labor force:** 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming, 50% other

### Government

**Official name:** Western Sahara



## Western Sahara *(continued)*

**Type:** legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved—territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the northern two-thirds, including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa; Mauritania, under pressure from the Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control there; the Polisario's government in exile seated as an OAU member in 1984, while guerrilla activities continued in 1985

**Government leader:** Muhammad ABDELAZIZ, President, Sahara Democratic Arab Republic (since October 1982), and secretary general, Polisario (since August 1976)

### Economy

**Natural resources:** phosphates, iron ore

**Agriculture:** practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

**Major industries:** phosphate, fishing, and handicrafts

**Shortages:** water

**Electric power:** 60,000 kW capacity (1985); 78 million kWh produced (1985), 857 kWh per capita

**Exports:** in 1982, up to \$5 million in phosphates, all other exports valued at under \$3 million

**Imports:** up to \$30 million (1982); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** Morocco claims administrative control over Western Sahara and controls all trade with the country; Western Sahara trade figures are included in overall Moroccan accounts

**Aid:** previously received small amounts from Spain; Morocco is now the major source of support

**Monetary conversion rate:** uses Moroccan dirham; 8.9 dirham=US\$1 (1984)

### Communications

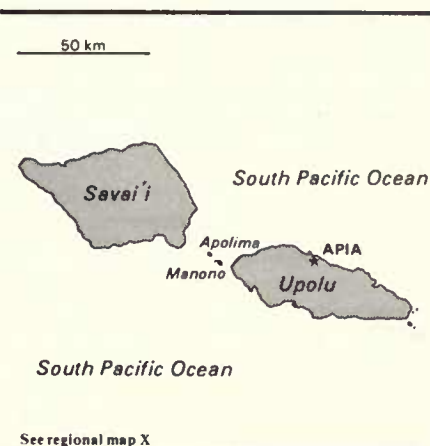
**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 6,100 km total; 1,350 km surfaced, 4,750 km improved and unimproved earth roads and tracks

**Ports:** 2 secondary (El Aaiún, Ad Dakhla)

**Airfields:** 16 total, 16 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

## Western Samoa



### Land

2,934 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Rhode Island; comprises of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forest; 24% cultivated; 11% industry, waste, or urban

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 403 km

### People

**Population:** 165,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

**Nationality:** noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

**Ethnic divisions:** Samoan; about 12,000 Euronians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

**Religion:** 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist)

**Language:** Samoan (Polynesian), English

**Infant mortality rate:** 36/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** 63

**Literacy:** 90%

## Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)

**Labor force:** about 37,000 (1983); about 22,000 employed in agriculture

### Government

**Official name:** Independent State of Western Samoa

**Type:** constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

**Capital:** Apia

**Legal system:** based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 1 January

**Branches:** Head of State and Executive Council; unicameral legislature (47-member Legislative Assembly); Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

**Government leaders:** MALIETOA Tanumafili II, Head of State (since 1962); Va'ai KOLONE, Prime Minister (since December 1985)

**Suffrage:** 45 members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 12,000 persons); two members are elected by universal adult suffrage of persons lacking traditional family ties

**Elections:** held triennially; last held in February 1982

**Political parties and leaders:** no clearly defined political party structure

**Communists:** unknown

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UN, UNESCO, WHO

### Economy

**GNP:** \$50 million (1984), \$770 per capita

**Natural resources:** hardwood forests, fish

**Agriculture:** cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconuts, bananas, taro, yams

**Major industries:** timber, tourism, light industry

**Electric power:** 62,000 kW capacity (1985); 79 million kWh produced (1985), 485 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$19.5 million (1984); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

**Imports:** \$57 million (1984); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports—31% FRG, 26% New Zealand, 12% US, 2% Australia; imports—30% US, 28% New Zealand, 10% Australia, 6% UK (1981)

**Aid:** economic commitments—US (FY70-84), \$12 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$176 million

**Budget:** (1982 est.) revenues, \$36.9 million; expenditures, \$37.6 million; development expenditure, \$34.9 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.533 WS tala = US\$1 (February 1984)

### Communications

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 784 km total; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

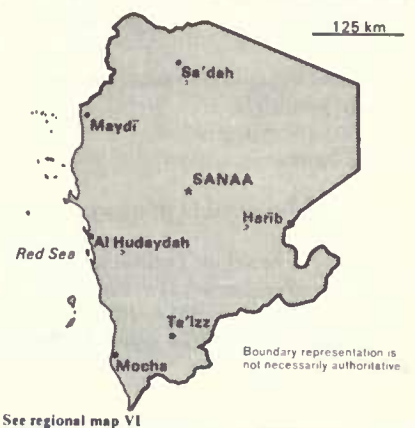
**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** 3,800 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

### Defense Forces

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 39,000; 20,000 fit for military service



### Land

194,250 km<sup>2</sup> (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen undefined); slightly smaller than South Dakota; 79% desert, waste, or urban; 20% agricultural; 1% forest

**Land boundaries:** 1,528 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm

**Coastline:** 523 km

### People

**Population:** 6,339,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.9%

**Nationality:** noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

**Religion:** 100% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a)

**Language:** Arabic

**Infant mortality rate:** 152/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 37.3, women 38.7

**Literacy:** 15% (est.)

**Labor force:** approximately one-third expatriate laborers; remainder almost entirely agriculture and herding

## Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) *(continued)*

### Government

*Official name:* Yemen Arab Republic

*Type:* republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

*Capital:* Sanaa

*Political subdivisions:* 11 provinces

*Legal system:* based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Proclamation of the Republic, 26 September

*Branches:* President, Prime Minister, Cabinet; People's Constituent Assembly

*Government leaders:* Col. 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH, President (since 1978); 'Abd al-'Aziz 'ABD AL-GHANI, Prime Minister (since 1983)

*Communists:* small number

*Political parties or pressure groups:* no legal political parties; in 1983 President Salih started the General People's Congress, which is designed to function as the country's sole political party; conservative tribal groups, Muslim Brotherhood, and leftist factions—pro-Iraqi Ba'thists, Nasirists, National Democratic Front (NDF) supported by South Yemen—exert political influence

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$3.6 billion (1983), \$580 per capita

*Natural resources:* petroleum, rock salt, small deposits of coal and copper, oil

*Agriculture:* sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables

*Major industries:* cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft

and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

*Electric power:* 254,900 kW capacity (1985); 446 million kWh produced (1985), 73 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$9 million (f.o.b., 1984); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

*Imports:* \$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement (one of the worst export/import ratios in the world)

*Major trade partners:* China, South Yemen, USSR, Japan, UK, Australia, Saudi Arabia

*Budget:* (1984) total receipts, \$830 million; current expenditures, \$1.1 billion; development expenditures, \$480 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 6.5 rials=US\$1 (October 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 4,000 km total; 1,775 km bituminous; 500 km crushed stone and gravel; 1,725 km earth, sand, and light gravel

*Ports:* 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 20 total, 14 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

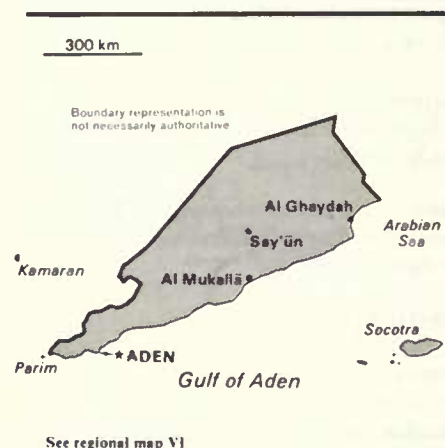
*Telecommunications:* system poor but improving; new radio-relay and cable networks; 50,000 telephones (0.9 per 100 pop.); 3 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean, 1 Atlantic Ocean, and 1 Arab satellite station; tropospheric scatter to South Yemen

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,193,000; 664,000 fit for military service; about 69,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen)



### Land

322,968 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Nevada; (border with Saudi Arabia and Yemen Arab Republic undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

*Land boundaries:* 1,802 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 1,383 km

### People

*Population:* 2,275,000, excluding the island of Perim for which no data are available (July 1986); average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

*Ethnic divisions:* almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

*Religion:* Sunni Muslim, some Christian and Hindu

*Language:* Arabic

*Infant mortality rate:* 114/1,000 (1980)

*Life expectancy:* men 40.6, women 42.4

*Literacy:* 25%



**Government**

**Official name:** People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

**Type:** republic; power centered in ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)

**Capital:** Aden

**Political subdivisions:** six governorates

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

**National holiday:** 14 October

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (People's Assembly); Supreme Cabinet

**Government leaders:** Haydar Abu Baler al-'ATTAS, Chairman, Presidium, Supreme People's Council (since February 1986); 'Ali Salim al-BID, secretary general, Yemeni Socialist Party (since February 1986); Yasin Sa'id NU'MAN, Chairman, Council of Ministers (since February 1986)

**Suffrage:** all citizens age 18 and over

**Elections:** elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in the constitution; none have been held

**Political parties and leaders:** Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the only legal party, is coalition of National Front, Ba'th, and Communist Parties

**Communists:** unknown number

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

**GNP:** \$792 million (1978 est.), \$430 per capita (1980)

**Natural resources:** fish

**Agriculture:** cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, qat (a mild narcotic), coffee, and livestock are raised, and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

**Major industries:** petroleum refinery at Little Aden operates on imported crude

**Electric power:** 235,200 kW capacity (1985); 446 million kWh produced (1985), 200 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$800 million (1982)

**Imports:** \$670 million (f.o.b., 1980)

**Major trade partners:** North Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exports mainly to UK and Japan

**Budget:** (1983) total receipts \$452 million, current expenditures \$455 million, development expenditures \$402 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.3425 dinar=US\$1 (October 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Communications**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,600 km total; 1,700 km bituminous treated, 630 km crushed stone and gravel, 3,270 km motorable track

**Pipelines:** refined products, 32 km

**Ports:** 1 major (Aden), 5 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 41 total, 30 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** small system of open-wire, radio-relay, multiconductor cable, and radio communications stations; only center Aden; estimated 15,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite antenna; tropospheric scatter to North Yemen

**Defense Forces**

**Branches:** Army, Navy, Air Force, People's Militia, People's Police

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 493,000; 276,000 fit for military service

## Yugoslavia



### Land

255,804 km<sup>2</sup>; the size of Wyoming; 34% forest, 32% arable, 25% meadow and pasture, 9% other

*Land boundaries:* 3,001 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,521 km (mainland), plus 2,414 km (offshore islands)

### People

*Population:* 23,284,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

*Ethnic divisions:* 36.2% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 4.0% other (1981 census)

*Religion:* 50% Serbian Orthodox, 30% Roman Catholic, 10% Muslim, 1% Protestant, 9% other or none

*Language:* Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official); Albanian, Hungarian

*Infant mortality rate:* 30/1,000 (1982)

*Life expectancy:* men 68, women 73

*Literacy:* 90.5%

*Labor force:* 10.1 million (1983); 25% agriculture, 29% mining and manufacturing; (est.) unemployment about 14% of domestic labor force (January-August 1985)

### Government

*Official name:* Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

*Type:* Communist state, federal republic in form

*Capital:* Belgrade

*Political subdivisions:* six republics with two autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

*Legal system:* mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Proclamation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 29 November

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces); executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policy-making body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Radovan Vlakovic presides as President of the Republic until May 1986, when he will be replaced by the representative from Kosovo Province, Sinan Hasani

*Government leader:* Milka PLANINC, President of the Federal Executive Council (since 1982); nonrenewable four-year term expires May 1986

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* Federal Assembly elected every four years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

*Political parties and leaders:* League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are 23 members of party Presidium selected proportionally from republics, provinces, and Yugoslav People's Army, with the president rotating on an annual basis and the secretary rotating every two years; current president is Vidoje Zarkovic, a Montenegrin (until June 1986); Party Congress scheduled for June 1986, to elect new Central Committee

*Communists:* 2,167,860 party members (December 1985)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia (SUBNOR)

*Member of:* ASSIMER, CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OECD (participant in some activities), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* \$128.8 billion (1984 est., at 1983 prices), \$5,600 per capita; real growth rate —1.7% (1984)

*Natural resources:* coal, copper, bauxite, timber, iron, antimony, chromium, lead, zinc, asbestos, mercury

*Agriculture:* diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds

*Fishing:* catch 73,505 metric tons (1984)

## Zaire

**Major industries:** metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing

**Shortages:** electricity, fuels

**Crude steel:** 4.2 million metric tons produced (1984), 184 kg per capita

**Electric power:** 19,575,000 kW capacity (1985); 77.516 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,350 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$10.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 52% raw materials and semimanufactures, 31% consumer goods, 17% equipment

**Imports:** \$12.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 82% raw materials and semimanufactures, 13% equipment, 5% consumer goods

**Major trade partners:** 61% non-Communist countries; 39% Communist countries, of which 21% USSR (1984)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 296.4 dinars=US\$1 (November 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

### Communications

**Railroads:** 9,399 km total; 9,399 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 890 km double track; 3,451 km electrified (1983)

**Highways:** 116,400 km total; 63,100 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 35,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 18,300 km earth (1983)

**Inland waterways:** 2,600 km (1982)

**Freight carried:** rail—89.6 million metric tons, 27.9 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—177.2 million metric tons, 19.1 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—20.9 million metric tons, 4.1 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1983)

**Pipelines:** 1,373 km crude oil; 2,760 km natural gas; 150 km refined products

**Ports:** 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploče), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Yugoslav People's Army—Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard, Territorial Defense Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,005,000; 4,850,000 fit for military service; 184,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 391.3 billion dinars; about 4.8% of national income



### Land

2,345,409 km<sup>2</sup>; one-fourth the size of the US; 45% forest, 22% agricultural (2% cultivated or pasture), 33% other

**Land boundaries:** 9,902 km

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 nm (200 nm fishing)

**Coastline:** 37 km

### People

**Population:** 31,333,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

**Nationality:** noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

**Religion:** 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 10% Kimbanguist, 10% Muslim, 10% other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs

**Language:** French (official), English, Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba

**Infant mortality rate:** 108/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** men 46, women 49



## Zaire (continued)

*Literacy:* 55% males, 37% females

*Labor force:* about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Zaire

*Type:* republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

*Capital:* Kinshasa

*Political subdivisions:* eight regions and federal district of Kinshasa

*Legal system:* based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 30 June; Anniversary of the Regime, 24 November

*Branches:* President elected originally in 1970 for seven-year term; Marshal Mobutu reelected July 1984; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

*Government leader:* Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko, President (since 1965); KENGO Wa Dondo, First State Commissioner (prime minister; since November 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* elections for rural collectivities' urban zone councils, and the Legislative Council of the Popular Movement of the Revolution were held June-September 1982; presidential referendum/election held July 1984; presidential election/referendum scheduled for 1991

*Political parties and leaders:* Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), only legal party

*Voting strength:* Mobutu polled 99.6% of vote in the 1984 election

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UD-EAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* \$4.5 billion (1983), \$200 per capita; 2.0% real growth (1985 est.)

*Natural resources:* cobalt, copper, cadmium, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron, coal, hydroelectric power (potential)

*Agriculture:* main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

*Fishing:* catch 102,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement

*Electric power:* 2,412,200 kW capacity (1985); 5.282 billion kWh produced (1985), 175 kWh per capita

*Exports:* \$1.846 billion (f.o.b., 1984); \$1.824 billion (1985 est.) copper (45%), cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee

*Imports:* \$1.102 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); \$1.113 billion (1985 est.) consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

*Major trade partners:* Belgium, US, France, and West Germany

*Budget:* (1985 est.) revenues, \$780 million; total expenditures, \$739 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 55 zaires=US\$1 (December 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.067-meter gauge (851 km electrified); 125 km 1,000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge; 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge

*Highways:* 145,050 km total; 2,350 km bituminous, 46,230 km gravel and improved earth; remainder unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* comprising the Congo, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

*Pipelines:* refined products, 390 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 52 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 335 total, 296 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 70 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* barely adequate wire and radio-relay service, 31,200 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 13 domestic satellite stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Logistics Corps, Special Presidential Brigade

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 7,045,000; 3,560,000 fit for military service

## Zambia



### Land

752,614 km<sup>2</sup>; larger than Texas; 61% scattered wood and grass, 13% dense forest, 10% grazing, 6% marsh, 5% arable and under cultivation

**Land boundaries:** 6,003 km

### People

**Population:** 7,054,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

**Nationality:** noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

**Religion:** 50-75% Christian, 1% Muslim and Hindu, remainder indigenous beliefs

**Language:** English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

**Infant mortality rate:** 140/1,000 (1984)

**Life expectancy:** 47

**Literacy:** 54%

**Labor force:** 2,455,000; 85% agriculture; 6% mining, manufacturing, and construction; 9% transport and services

**Organized labor:** approximately 238,000 wage earners are unionized

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Zambia

**Type:** one-party state

**Capital:** Lusaka

**Political subdivisions:** nine provinces

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Independence Day, 24 October

**Branches:** modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

**Government leaders:** Dr. Kenneth David KAUNDA, President (since October 1964); Kebby MUSOKOTWANE, Prime Minister (April 1985)

**Suffrage:** universal adult at age 18

**Elections:** general election held 27 October 1983; next general election scheduled for 1988

**Political parties and leaders:** United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when one-party state proclaimed

**Voting strength:** (1983 election) 63.5% of eligible voters participated; Kaunda, who was the only candidate for president, received a 93% "yes" vote; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

**Communists:** no Communist party, but socialist sympathizers in upper levels of government and UNIP

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$2.6 billion (1984), \$410 per capita; real growth rate, -1.3% (1984)

**Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydroelectric power, fertile land

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

**Major industries:** copper mining and refinery, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

**Electric power:** 1,924,700 kW capacity (1985); 12.645 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,850 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$916 million (f.o.b., 1984); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

**Imports:** \$612 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

**Major trade partners:** EC, Japan, South Africa, US, Iraq

**Budget:** (central government, 1984) revenues, \$900 million (est.); expenditures, \$840 million (est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.7 Zambian kwachas=US\$1 (December 1985)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### Communications

**Railroads:** 1,204 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

**Highways:** 36,370 km total; 6,500 km paved, 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

## Zambia (continued)

**Inland waterways:** 2,250 km, including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Tanganyika; Mpulungu is small port on Lake Tanganyika

**Pipelines:** 1,724 km crude oil

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 129 total, 114 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

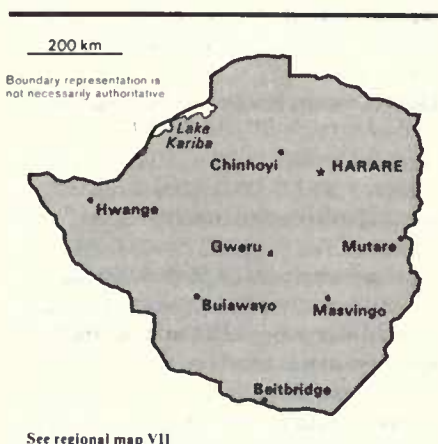
**Telecommunications:** facilities are among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa; high-capacity radio relay connects most larger towns and cities; 71,700 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 10 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Air Force, paramilitary Police Mobile Force, Police Paramilitary

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,472,000; 768,000 fit for military service

## Zimbabwe



### Land

391,090 km<sup>2</sup>; nearly as large as California; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated), 60% extensive grazing; of this total 48% worked communally by Africans, 39% owned by Europeans (farmed by modern methods), 7% national land, 6% other

**Land boundaries:** 3,017 km

### People

**Population:** 8,984,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

**Nationality:** noun—Zimbabwean(s); adjective—Zimbabwean

**Ethnic divisions:** about 96% African (over 73% members of Shona-speaking subtribes, 19% speak Ndebele); about 3% white, 1% mixed and Asian

**Religion:** 50% syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs), 25% Christian, 24% indigenous beliefs, a few Muslim

**Language:** English (official); ChiShona and Si Ndebele

**Infant mortality rate:** 66/1,000 (1985)

**Life expectancy:** men 53.3, women 56.8

**Literacy:** 45-55%

**Labor force:** 1,985,000 (1985); 78% agriculture; 18% mining, manufacturing, construction; 4% transport and services

**Organized labor:** about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans

### Government

**Official name:** Republic of Zimbabwe

**Type:** independent; a British-style parliamentary democracy

**Capital:** Harare

**Political subdivisions:** eight provinces

**Legal system:** Roman-Dutch

**Branches:** legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserved for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10 elected by white members of the House, 14 elected by the other members of the House; 10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 from Matabeleland, elected by members of the Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister); executive authority lies with a Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

**Government leaders:** Rev. Canaan Sodindo BANANA, President (since April 1980); Robert Gabriel MUGABE, Prime Minister (since April 1980)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; for at least seven years after independence (1980), white, mixed, and Asians vote on a separate roll for 20 seats in the House of Assembly

**Elections:** last held July 1985

**Political parties and leaders:** Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Robert Mugabe; Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo; Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), Ian Smith; Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG), Bill Irving; Zimbabwe African National Union - Sithole (ZANU-S), Ndabaningi Sithole; others failed to win any seats in Parliament



**Voting strength:** (July 1985 elections) ZANU (also known as ZANU-PF), 64 seats; ZAPU, 15 seats; CAZ, 15 seats; IZG, 4 seats; ZANU-S, 1 seat; independents, 1

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITO, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

**GDP:** \$6.6 billion (1982), \$870 per capita; real growth 12% (1980 and 1981), 2% (1982)

**Natural resources:** coal, chrome, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium

**Agriculture:** main crops—tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, cotton; livestock

**Major industries:** mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, vehicles

**Electric power:** 1,608,500 kW capacity (1985); 4.691 billion kWh produced (1985), 541 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$1.17 billion (f.o.b., 1984), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, cotton, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar, iron ore, silver

**Imports:** \$989 million (f.o.b. 1984); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

**Major trade partner:** South Africa

**Aid:** economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$1.0 billion; US, including Ex-Im (1980-84), \$271 million; Communist countries (1970-84), \$100 million

**Budget:** (FY83/84 est.) revenues, \$1.82 billion; expenditures, \$2.223 billion; deficit, \$400 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.67 Zimbabwean dollars=US\$1 (November 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** 3,394 km 1.067-meter gauge; 42 km double track; 335 km electrified

**Highways:** 85,237 km total; 12,243 km paved, 28,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil; 23,097 km improved earth; 21,807 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

**Pipelines:** 8 km refined products

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 497 total, 444 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** system was one of the best in Africa but now suffers from poor maintenance; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations; principal center Harare, secondary center Bulawayo; 246,800 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 15 FM, 8 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

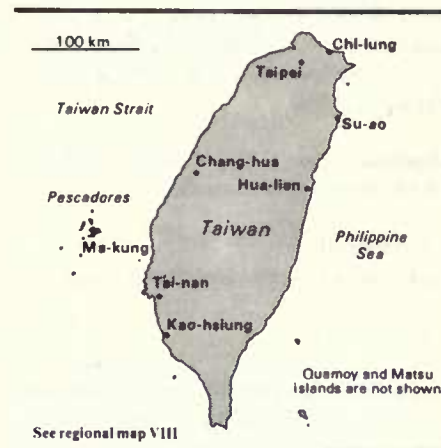
### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Police Support Unit, People's Militia

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,927,000; 1,184,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, \$307.4 million; 10.4% of central government budget

## Taiwan (China listed in alphabetic order)



### Land

32,260 km<sup>2</sup> (Taiwan and Pescadores); the size of Maryland and Delaware combined; 55% forest, 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 15% other (urban, industrial, waste, or water)

### Water

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

**Coastline:** 1,240 km Taiwan, 327 km Pescadores

### People

**Population:** 19,601,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.4%

**Nationality:** noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

**Ethnic divisions:** 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigine

**Religion:** 93% mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

**Language:** Mandarin Chinese (official); Taiwanese and Hakka dialects also used

**Infant mortality rate:** 11.01/1,000 (1983)

**Life expectancy:** men 69.9, women 74.9

**Literacy:** 94%

## Taiwan (continued)

**Labor force:** 7,491,000 (1984); 41% industry and commerce, 32% services, 20% agriculture, 7% civil administration; 2.4% unemployment (1984)

**Organized labor:** (1983) 1.3 million or about 18.4% (government controlled)

### Administration

**Type:** one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Taipei

**Political subdivisions:** 16 counties, 5 cities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei and Kao-hsiung)

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1946, though 1948 amendments set most of the constitution aside; martial law declared in 1949 still in effect; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**National holiday:** 10 October

**Branches:** five independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

**Government leaders:** CHIANG Ching-kuo, President (since March 1978); YÜ Kuo-hua, Premier (since June 1984)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** national level—Legislative Yuan every three years; National Assembly and Control Yuan every six years; no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives in December 1969, 1972, 1975, 1980, 1983, 1984, and 1985); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every four years; county and municipal assemblies every four years

**Political parties and leaders:** Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo

**Voting strength:** (1983 Legislative Yuan elections) 62 seats Kuomintang, 19 seats independents; 1981 local elections, with 63% turnout of eligible voters, Kuomintang received 71% of the popular vote, non-Kuomintang 29%

**Other political or pressure groups:** loose coalition of oppositionist/independent politicians has emerged in the past six years plus Young China Party, nominally controlled by the KMT

**Member of:** expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; member of ADB and seeking to join GATT and/or MFA; attempting to retain membership in ICAC, ISO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IWC—International Wheat Council, PCA; suspended from IAEA in 1972 but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development

**Economy**  
**GNP:** \$56.6 billion (1984 est), \$2,980 per capita; 4.6% real growth (1985)

**Natural resources:** small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

**Agriculture:** most arable land intensely farmed—60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops—rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

**Fishing:** catch 930,582 metric tons (1983)

**Major industries:** textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

**Electric power:** 16,067,000 kW capacity (1985); 53 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,738 kWh per capita

**Exports:** \$30.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 20.5% textiles, 18.8% electrical machinery, 9% general machinery and equipment, 9% telecommunications equipment, 7.4% basic metals and metal products, 5.4% foodstuffs, 2.5% plywood and wood products

**Imports:** \$21.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984 est.); 25% machinery and equipment, 17.7% crude oil, 11.9% chemical and chemical products, 6.7% basic metals, 6.3% foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports—49% US, 10% Japan; imports—29% Japan, 23% US, 8.6% Saudi Arabia (1983)

**Aid:** economic commitments—US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), \$4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), \$402 million; military—US (FY46-81), \$4.4 billion authorized

**Budget:** central government expenditure, \$42.5 billion (FY83)

**Monetary conversion rate:** NT (New Taiwan) 40.39 dollars=US\$1 (September 1985)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

### Communications

**Railroads:** about 1,075 km common carrier lines and over 3,800 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge 708 km West Line and the 367 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line connection is under construction; common carrier lines owned by the government and operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

**Highways:** network totals 18,800 km (15,800 km are bituminous or concrete surface); 2,500 km are crushed stone or gravel surface; and 500 km are graded earth

**Pipelines:** 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

**Ports:** 5 major (Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung, Hualien, Su-ao, and T'ai-tung), 4 minor (Tanshui, T'ai-nan, Ta-p'eng, and Ma-kung)

**Airfields:** 41 total; 38 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

## West Bank and Gaza Strip

**Telecommunications:** very good international and domestic service; 5.1 million telephones (1 per 3.5 popl.); about 100 radio broadcast stations with 270 AM and 12 FM transmitters; 12 TV stations and 6 repeaters; 8 million radio receivers and 3.6 million TV receivers; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; tropospheric scatter links to Hong Kong and the Philippines available but inactive; submarine cables to Okinawa (Japan), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, and Hong Kong

### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Combined Services Force

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,301,000; 4,167,000 fit for military service; about 215,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** announced expenditures for national defense for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, \$4.0 billion; about 39.1% of central government budget; however, total military expenditures may be closer to \$4.7 billion or about 50% of the central government budget



**NOTE:** the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the United States, the term "West Bank" describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

### Land

West Bank—5,858.1 km<sup>2</sup> (includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun Salient and "Jerusalem No Man's Land," and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea; excludes Mt.

Scopus); less than one-half the size of North Carolina; Gaza Strip—363.3 km<sup>2</sup>; slightly larger than Washington, D. C.

**Land boundaries:** West Bank—480.2 km; Gaza Strip—72.1 km

### Water

**Coastline:** West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—39.7 km

### People

**Population:** total, 1,508,000 (July 1986); average annual growth rate 3.3%; West Bank (including East Jerusalem)—967,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%; Gaza Strip—541,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.7%

**Nationality:** West Bank—to be determined; Gaza Strip—to be determined

**Ethnic divisions:** West Bank—88% Palestinian Arab and other, 12% Jewish (including expanded East Jerusalem); Gaza Strip—99.8% Palestinian Arab and other, 0.2% Jewish

**Religion:** West Bank—80% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 12% Jewish, 7% Christian and other; Gaza Strip—99% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 0.8% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

**Language:** *West Bank:* Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

*Gaza Strip:* Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

**Labor force:** *West Bank:* (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 29.8% small industry, commerce, and business; 24.2% construction; 22.4% agriculture; and 23.6% service and other (1984)

*Gaza Strip:* (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 32.0% small industry, commerce and business; 24.4% construction; 25.5% service and other; and 18.1% agriculture (1984)



## West Bank and Gaza Strip *(continued)*

### Government

The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently governed by Israeli military authorities and their civil administrations. It is US policy that the final status of these areas will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed.

### Economy

*GNP:* West Bank—\$1.1 billion (1983); Gaza Strip—\$550 million (1983)

*Agriculture:* olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products

*Major industries:* the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers (3 in West Bank and 1 in Gaza Strip); generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs

*Electric power:* the Israel Electric Corporation, Ltd., exported 285 million kWh during 1985 (exported is understood to mean power provided to occupied territories)

*West Bank:* bulk of installed capacity contained in two diesel power plants—Jerusalem-Shoufat plant (22,000 kW), which is owned and operated by the East Jerusalem Electric Co., and Nablus plant (19,600 kW), which is owned and operated by the Nablus municipality; total estimated capacity for all West Bank power plants is 45,000 kW (1985); 59 million kWh produced (1985), 63 kWh per capita

*Gaza Strip:* no known installed capacity; power probably obtained from Israel

*Exports:* West Bank—\$184.5 million (1984); Gaza Strip—\$114.9 million (1984)

*Imports:* West Bank—\$406.8 million (1984); Gaza Strip—\$279.4 million (1984)

*Major trade partners:* West Bank—Jordan and Israel; Gaza Strip—Egypt and Israel

*Budget:* within the occupied territories, each municipality has its own budget; the following data represent the sum of the revenues and expenditures of the municipalities in each area for fiscal year beginning 1 April 1984

*West Bank:* revenues, \$26.7 million; expenditures, \$27.1 million

*Gaza Strip:* revenues, \$14.2 million; expenditures, \$18.2 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* *West Bank:* units of currency used are Israeli shekel (293.2=US\$1, 1984 average), Jordanian dinar (0.384=US\$1, 1984 average), and US dollar

*Gaza Strip:* units of currency used are Israeli shekel (293.2=US\$1, 1984 average), Egyptian pound (1.43=US\$1, February 1984 average), and US dollar

### Communications

*Railroads:* West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—one abandoned line throughout the entire territory

*Highways:* *West Bank:* small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

*Gaza Strip:* small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

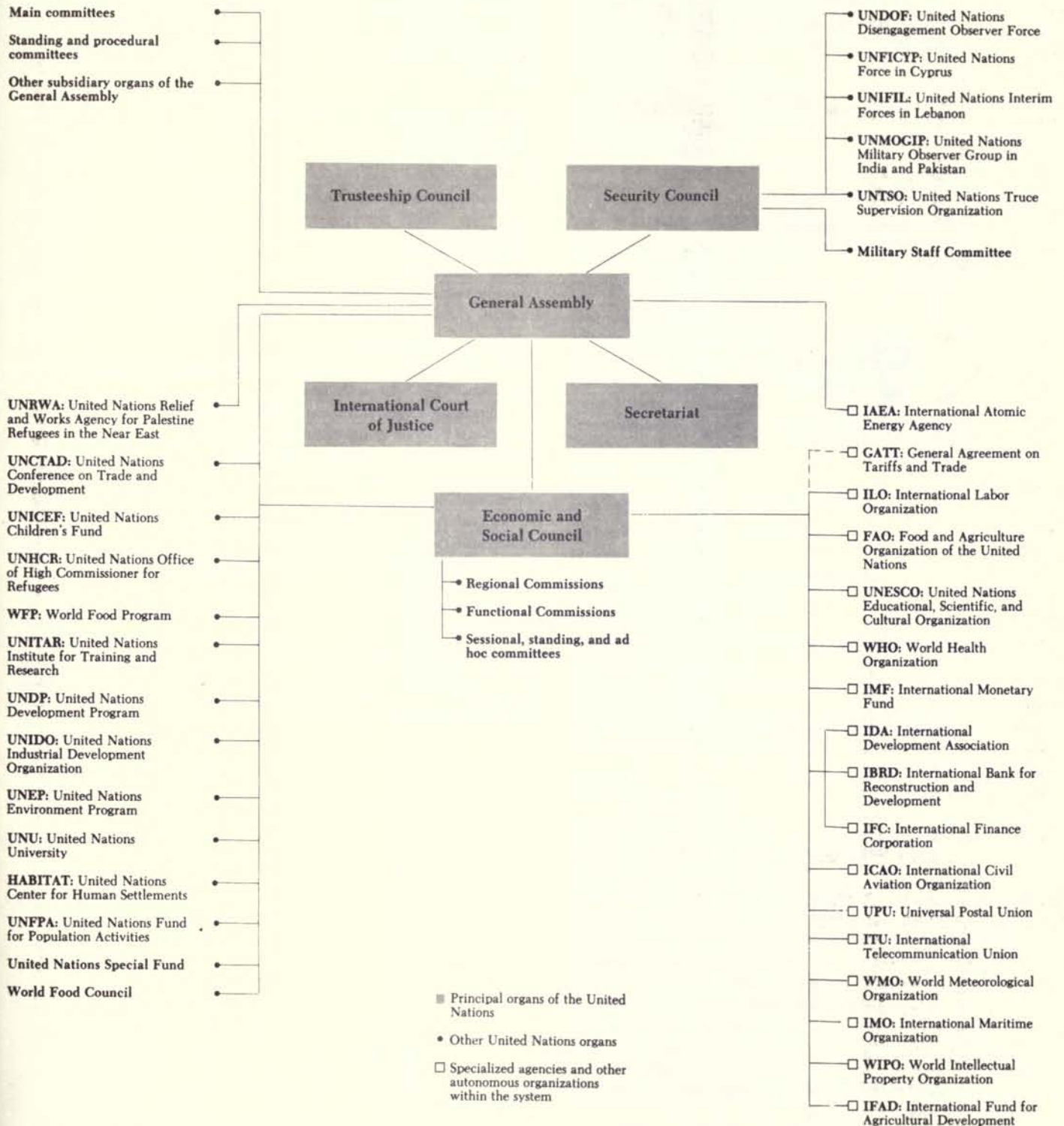
*Ports:* facilities for small boats at Gaza

*Airfields:* Gaza Strip has 1 usable with permanent-surface runway; airfield in occupied territory north of East Jerusalem

*Telecommunications:* West Bank—planned telephone system currently being upgraded; no local radio or TV stations; Gaza Strip—no local radio or TV stations

## Appendix A

### The United Nations System



## Appendix B

### Selected UN Organizations

Principal Organs	GA	General Assembly
	SC	Security Council
	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
	TC	Trusteeship Council
	ICJ	International Court of Justice
	Secretariat	Secretariat
Other organs	UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
	TDB	Trade and Development Board
	UNDP	UN Development Program
	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
Regional Economic Commissions	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
	ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
	ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
	ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Specialized Agencies and Other autonomous Organizations Within the System	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
	IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
	ILO	International Labor Organization
	IMF	International Monetary Fund
	IMO	International Maritime Organization
	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
	UPU	Universal Postal Union
	WFC	World Food Council
	WHO	World Health Organization
	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency



## Appendix C

### Selected International Organizations

A	AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
	ADB	Asian Development Bank
	AfDB	African Development Bank
	AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
	ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
	ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
	APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
	... ..	Arab League (League of Arab States)
	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
	ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
	ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
B	BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
	BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
C	CACM	Central American Common Market
	CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
	CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
	CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
	CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
	CEAO	West African Economic Community
	CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
	CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
	... ..	Colombo Plan
D	... ..	Council of Europe
	DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
E	EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
	EC	European Communities
	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
	EIB	European Investment Bank
	ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
	EMS	European Monetary System
	ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
	ESRO	European Space Research Organization
G	G-77	Group of 77
	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
I	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
	IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
	IBA	International Bauxite Association
	IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
	ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
	ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
	ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
	ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
	ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
	ICO	International Coffee Organization
	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
	IEA	International Energy Agency (associated with OECD)

I	IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
	ILZSG	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
	IIB	International Investment Bank
	INRO	International Natural Rubber Organization
	INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
	IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
	IRC	International Rice Council
	ISO	International Sugar Organization
	ITC	International Tin Council
	IWC	International Whaling Commission
	IWC	International Wheat Council
L	LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
N	NAM	Nonaligned Movement
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
O	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
	OAS	Organization of American States
	OAU	Organization of African Unity
	OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
	ODECA	Organization of Central American States
	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
P	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
S	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
	SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Committee
	SELA	Latin American Economic System
	SPC	South Pacific Commission
	SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation
	SPF	South Pacific Forum
U	UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
	UEAC	Union of Central African States
	UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
W	WEU	Western European Union
	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
	WPC	World Peace Council
	WSG	International Wool Study Group
	WTO	World Tourism Organization

## Appendix D

### Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By	To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Acres	Hectares	0.4046856	Meters, cubic	Tons, register	0.353147
Acres	Kilometers, square	0.004046856	Miles, nautical	Kilometers	1.852
Acres	Meters, square	4046.856	Miles, statute	Centimeters	160934.4
Centimeters	Meters	0.01	Miles, statute	Meters	1609.344
Centimeters, square	Meters, square	0.0001	Miles, statute	Kilometers	1.609344
Degrees, Fahrenheit	Degrees, Celsius	subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9	Miles, square	Hectares	258.9998
			Miles, square	Kilometers, square	2.589998
Feet	Centimeters	30.48	Ounces, avoirdupois	Grams	28.349523
Feet	Meters	0.3048	Ounces, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.028349523
Feet	Kilometers	0.0003048	Ounces, troy	Pounds, troy	0.083333
Feet, cubic	Liters	28.316847	Ounces, troy	Grams	31.10348
Feet, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.028316847	Pints, liquid	Milliliters	473.176473
Feet, square	Centimeters, square	929.0304	Pints, liquid	Liters	0.473176473
Feet, square	Meters, square	0.09290304	Pounds, avoirdupois	Grams	453.59237
Gallons, US liquid	Liters	3.785412	Pounds, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.45359237
Gallons, US liquid	Meters, cubic	0.003785412	Pounds, avoirdupois	Quintals	0.00453592
Grams	Ounces, troy	0.032151	Pounds, avoirdupois	Tons, metric	0.000453592
Grams	Pounds, troy	0.002679	Pounds, troy	Ounces, troy	12
Hectares	Kilometers, square	0.01	Pounds, troy	Grams	373.241722
Hectares	Meters, square	10,000	Quarts, dry	Liters	1.101221
Inches	Centimeters	2.54	Quarts, dry	Dekaliters	0.1101221
Inches	Meters	0.0254	Quarts, liquid	Milliliters	946.352946
Inches, cubic	Milliliters	16.387064	Quarts, liquid	Liters	0.946352946
Inches, cubic	Liters	0.016387064	Quintals	Tons, metric	0.1
Inches, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.000016387064	Tons, long	Kilograms	1016.047
Inches, square	Centimeters, square	6.4516	Tons, long	Tons, metric	1.016047
Inches, square	Meters, square	0.00064516	Tons, metric	Quintals	10
Kilograms	Ounces, troy	32.15075	Ton-miles, long	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.635169
Kilograms	Pounds, troy	2.679229	Ton-miles, short	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.459972
Kilograms	Tons, metric	0.001	Tons, register	Meters, cubic	2.831685
Kilometers, square	Hectares	100	Tons, short	Kilograms	907.185
Liters	Milliliters	1000	Tons, short	Tons, metric	0.907185
Liters	Meters, cubic	0.001	Yards	Centimeters	91.44
Meters	Millimeters	1000	Yards	Meters	0.9144
Meters	Centimeters	100	Yards, cubic	Liters	764.5549
Meters	Kilometers	0.001	Yards, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.7645549
Meters, cubic	Liters	1000	Yards, square	Meters, square	0.836127



# Appendix E

## Country Membership in Selected Organizations

Country	International Organizations														NATO	OAPEC	OAS
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB <sup>a</sup>	IDB <sup>b</sup>	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM			
Afghanistan	*							*			*	*		*			
Albania						* d											
Algeria		*						*			*	*		*		*	
Andorra <sup>c</sup>																	
Angola								*				*		*			
Antigua and Barbuda					*			*									*
Argentina								*		*		*	*	*			*
Australia	*											*					
Austria	*									*		*					
Bahamas					*			*		*				*			*
Bahrain		*						*	*		*			*		*	
Bangladesh	*							*			*	*		*			
Barbados					*			*		*		*		*			*
Belgium	*						*			*		*			*		
Belize					*			*									
Benin								*						*			
Bhutan	*							*						*			
Bolivia								*		*		*	*	*			*
Botswana								*						*			
Brazil								*		*		*	*				*
Brunei			*														
Bulgaria						*											
Burkina Faso								*			*	*		*			
Burma	*							*									
Burundi								*						*			
Cambodia	*							*						*			
Cameroon								*			*	*		*			
Canada	*									*		*			*		
Cape Verde								*						*			
Central African Republic								*				*		*			
Chad								*			*	*		*			
Chile								*		*		*	*				*
China, People's Republic of												*					
Colombia								*		*		*	*	*			*
Comoros								*			*			*			
Congo								*				*		*			
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	*																
Costa Rica				*				*		*		*					*
Cuba						*		*						*			* f
Cyprus								*				*		*			
Czechoslovakia						*						*					
Denmark	*						*			*		*			*		
Djibouti		*						*			*			*			
Dominica					*			*									*
Dominican Republic								*		*		*					*
Ecuador								*		*		*	*	*			*
Egypt		* c						*			*	*		*		* c	
El Salvador				*				*		*		*					*
Equatorial Guinea								*						*			
Ethiopia								*				*		*			

<sup>a</sup> Inter-American Development Bank

<sup>b</sup> Islamic Development Bank

<sup>c</sup> Not a member of UN

OAU OECD OIC OPEC SELA WFTU  
 FAO GATT IAEA IBRD ICAO ICI IDA IFAD IFC ILO IMF IMO ITU UNESCO UPU WHO WMO

OAU OECD OIC OPEC SELA WFTU  
 FAO GATT IAEA IBRD ICAO ICI IDA IFAD IFC ILO IMF IMO ITU UNESCO UPU WHO WMO

<sup>f</sup> Excluded since 1962



Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB <sup>a</sup>	IDB <sup>b</sup>	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Fiji	*							*				*					
Finland	*									*		*					
France	*						*			*		*			*		
French Guiana <sup>c</sup>																	
Gabon								*			*	*		*			
Gambia, The								*			*			*			
German Democratic Republic						*											
Germany, Federal Republic of	*						*			*		*			*		
Ghana								*				*		*			
Greece							*					*			*		
Grenada					*			*						*			*
Guadeloupe <sup>c</sup>																	
Guatemala				*				*		*		*					*
Guinea								*			*	*		*			
Guinea-Bissau								*			*			*			
Guyana					*			*		*				*			
Haiti								*		*		*					*
Honduras				*				*		*		*					*
Hong Kong <sup>c</sup>	*																
Hungary						*											
Iceland												*			*		
India	*							*				*		*			
Indonesia	*		*					*			*	*		*			
Iran								*				*		*			
Iraq		*						*			*	*		*		*	
Ireland							*					*					
Israel										*		*					
Italy	*						*			*		*			*		
Ivory Coast								*				*		*			
Jamaica					*			*		*		*		*			*
Japan	*									*		*					
Jordan		*						*			*	*		*			
Kenya								*				*		*			
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	*																
Korea, North <sup>c</sup>								*						*			
Korea, South <sup>c</sup>	*							*				*					
Kuwait		*						*	*		*	*		*		*	
Laos	*							*				*		*			
Lebanon		*						*			*	*		*			
Lesotho								*						*			
Liberia								*						*			
Libya		*						*			*	*		*		*	
Liechtenstein <sup>c</sup>												*					
Luxembourg							*					*			*		
Madagascar								*				*		*			
Malawi								*				*		*			
Malaysia	*		*					*			*	*		*			
Maldives	*							*			*			*			
Mali								*			*	*		*			

[This table is reproduced from the 1994 Yearbook of the United Nations, Vol. 49, No. 1, p. 100.]



[illegible]

Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB <sup>a</sup>	IDB <sup>b</sup>	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Malta								*						*			
Martinique <sup>c</sup>								*									
Mauritania		*						*			*	*		*			
Mauritius								*						*			
Mexico								*		*		*	*				*
Monaco <sup>c</sup>												*					
Mongolia						*											
Morocco		*						*			*	*		*			
Montserrat					*												
Mozambique								*						*			
Namibia <sup>c</sup>																	
Nauru <sup>c</sup>																	
Nepal	*							*						*			
Netherlands	*						*			*		*			*		
Netherlands Antilles <sup>c</sup>																	
New Caledonia <sup>c</sup>																	
New Zealand	*											*					
Nicaragua				*				*		*		*		*			*
Niger								*			*	*		*			
Nigeria								*				*		*			
Norway	*											*			*		
Oman		*						*	*		*	*		*			
Pakistan	*							*			*	*		*			
Panama								*		*		*		*			*
Papua New Guinea	*							*				*					
Paraguay								*		*		*	*				*
Peru								*		*		*	*	*			*
Philippines	*		*					*				*					
Poland						*											
Portugal							*			*		*			*		
Qatar		*						*	*		*	*		*		*	
Reunion <sup>c</sup>																	
Romania						*		*									
Rwanda								*						*			
St. Christopher and Nevis					*												*
St. Lucia					*			*						*			*
St. Vincent and the Grenadines					*			*									*
San Marino <sup>c</sup>																	
Sao Tome and Principe								*						*			
Saudi Arabia		*						*	*		*	*		*		*	
Senegal								*			*	*		*			
Seychelles								*						*			
Sierra Leone								*			*			*			
Singapore	*		*					*				*		*			
Solomon Islands	*							*									
Somalia		*						*			*	*		*			
South Africa												*					
Spain							*			*		*			*		
Sri Lanka	*							*				*		*			
Sudan		*						*			*	*		*			



						United Nations Organizations																
OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO

A 20x20 grid of alternating dark and light gray squares, creating a checkerboard pattern. Small black dots are scattered across the grid, primarily concentrated in the lighter gray squares. The dots are most densely packed in the central area of the grid, with fewer dots towards the edges. The overall effect is a textured, pixelated appearance.



Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB <sup>a</sup>	IDB <sup>b</sup>	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Suriname								*		*				*			*
Swaziland								*						*			
Sweden	*									*		*					
Switzerland <sup>c</sup>	*									*		*					
Syria		*						*			*	*		*		*	
Tanzania								*				*		*			
Thailand	*		*									*					
Togo								*						*			
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	*																
Trinidad and Tobago					*			*		*		*		*			*
Tunisia		*						*			*	*		*		*	
Turkey											*	*			*		
Tuvalu <sup>c</sup>																	
Uganda								*			*	*		*			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						*											
United Arab Emirates		*						*	*		*	*		*		*	
United Kingdom	*						*			*		*			*		
United States	*									*		*			*		*
Uruguay								*		*		*	*				*
Vanuatu	*							*						*			
Vatican City <sup>c</sup>												*					
Venezuela								*		*		*	*				*
Vietnam	*					*		*				*		*			
Western Samoa	*							*									
Yemen Arab Republic		*						*			*	*		*			
Yemen, People's Demo- cratic Republic of		*						*			*			*			
Yugoslavia								*		*		*		*			
Zaire								*				*		*			
Zambia								*				*		*			
Zimbabwe								*						*			
Taiwan <sup>c</sup>	*																

						United Nations Organizations																	
OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO	
				*		*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*						*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	
	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	*					*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		*			*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*						*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
						*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
						*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	







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